

MEMOIR ON THE KUTCH STATE

BY

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In this Memoir it is proposed—

- I.—To give a brief sketch of the geographical position and physical aspect of the Province of Kutch.
- II.—To give a brief outline of the Jhareja tribe, and the mode by which they possessed themselves of the sovereignty of Kutch; as also of the state of the Province in A. D. 1809, when our connection with it commenced.
- III.—To give a succinct statement of the circumstances and considerations which led to the formation of our Treaties* with Kutch.
- IV.—It will be necessary to take a rapid glance at the course of unusual and stirring events, intervening between our first connection with the State and the assumption by the present reigning Prince of the reins of Government in 1832, under the protection of the British Government.
- V.—Will be shortly noticed the arrangements effected, through our influence, for the more effectual suppression of Infanticide, Slavery, and Sutee, up to 1853.
- VI.—Will be noticed the present social state of the Province, its population, revenue, resources, &c., as well as the Judicial and Police systems, &c.

The Province of Kutch is situated between the 22° and 24° of North latitude, and 68° and 70° of East longitude. It is bounded on the north, east and south-east by the Runn; on the south and south-west by the Gulf of Kutch and the Indian Ocean, and on the north-west by the eastern branch of the Indus, or the Runn which lies between that and the territory of Sind. Its extreme length from east to west is about 170 miles, and its extreme breadth 50, while in one place it is only 15 miles wide, and for a considerable distance not much more.

It contains about 6,500 square miles, independent of the Grand Runn, which, however, may be considered as a part of the Province, and which, including the islands with the portion bounded by the Guzerat coast (east and south-east), occupies an area of 9,000 square miles.

* Copies of which will be found at the close of this Selection.

The Province is hilly and rocky, with the exception of that portion forming the southern coast, which is flat and covered with rich soil.

Three distinct ranges of hills are traceable, having an easterly and westerly direction, while the direction of the hills in the islands of the Punchum and Khureer in the Runn have a similar tendency, as also have the hills situated near Bela in the north-east corner of the Province.

The most northern range forms an irregular chain bordering the Runn, and, for the greater part, presents to the north* a perpendicular cliff, and to the south an inclined plane: it is composed chiefly of rocks containing marine remains.

The next, called the Charwar range, passes transversely through the centre of the Province, and is connected with the former, at its north-western extremity, by a cluster of hills. It consists partly of sandstone, containing beds of coal,† and partly of a series of strata of slate clay, limestone, slate, and slaty limestone. The third, or southern range, composed entirely of volcanic materials, has the same direction as the other two; but it is of smaller extent, and a branch of it, striking nearly north and south, passes through the centre of the Charwar range. A number of isolated volcanic hills are also scattered over the plain, as well as in other parts of the Province, particularly on the borders of the Runn, where is situated the hill Deenoder, the highest in Kutch.

There are no constant streams, the river courses being merely channels for conveying the periodical floods to the sea and Runn respectively, and containing during the remainder of the year only detached pools. The banks of these courses or Nulas are, owing to the occasional impetuosity of the floods, very high and precipitous, especially in the neighbourhood of and north of Bhooj.

It may be as well in this place to offer a few remarks descriptive of the Runn. It is a flat tract, forming a belt on the west, north, east, and south-east of Kutch, varying in width on the north-west, north, and north-east sides from

* While alluding to this peculiarity, I cannot refrain from noticing the natural peculiarities of the Thurr Dhat, or little Desert, situated just across the Runn to the north of Kutch. The district is a mass of sandhills, some of which are of considerable height, i. e. 50, 60, and 80 feet high, with a general tendency to an easterly and westerly formation, and generally with their bluff sides to the north.

† Coal was found in the bank of a river about 6 miles north of Bhooj, forming a bed of about 18 inches thick. Considerable quantities were sent to Bombay. The quality, however, was found to be bad. Subsequently further search was made for beds of this mineral in the neighbourhood of Seesagud, where only one was found, of about 9 inches in thickness. The correspondence on this subject shows that no expenditure of time, talent, or expense was spared in endeavouring to discover so great a treasure as a good coal-bed would prove.

25 to 35 miles, while on the east, it is only two miles broad; on the south again, Guzerat is divided from Kutch by a belt of from 15 to 25 miles in width. Its appearance leads to the impression that it was once an inland sea, while tradition says that Palee Nuggur, now Veeravow in Parkur, on the confines of the Desert, was in by-gone centuries a flourishing seaport, a supposition that is much strengthened by various circumstances, and, amongst others, by the discovery of marine remains on the hills bordering on the Runn.

The hills of the Punchum and Khureer islands, and those about Bela, have the appearance of having been separated and thrown into their present fantastic forms and singular positions by some mighty convulsions of nature; they once probably formed one range. Further west again, there are detached portions of natural stone walls, consisting of disconnected portions of rock, rising abruptly from the surface of the Runn, and presenting a smooth, vertical wall. On this subject Captain Grant, from whose excellent work on the Geology of Kutch I have drawn many of the above remarks, having personally visited and observed the places and phenomena alluded to, states that in one place the walls form a semi-circle about 500 yards in diameter, both walls sloping outwards. That the walls have been uplifted into their present form is quite evident; first, from the stones being all on one end, that is, with the grain in the direction of their present position, and peeling off in scales down the face of the wall; and secondly, from my having met with the same phenomena, on a smaller scale, in other parts of the country, where slabs of rock are at all angles, and even, as those before mentioned, turned over. It should be noticed also that the borders of the Runn near these walls are composed of friable beds of the laminated series, covered with thick tabular masses of hard sandstone, precisely similar to those forming the walls. Tradition, which may generally be supposed to contain a little truth mixed up with the accumulated fiction of centuries, has it, that the whole of the Runn was once navigable, which was probably the case. However, a consideration of this subject in detail would occupy more space than can be devoted to it on the present occasion, where it is only designed briefly to delineate the prominent physical features and nature of the tract. It has already been observed that it resembles a dried up sea: with the exception of the smaller islands, on which are a few stunted bushes and grass, there are neither herbs, forage, trees, nor any vegetable life. The soil is dark, and the surface is generally caked, or blistered, by the action of the sun on the saline particles, with which the surface is impregnated. In some seasons again, generally when rain falls in July, the surface, particularly of the eastern portion of the Runn, is covered with salt. On one or two occasions, I have observed the whole distance between Kutch and Parkur covered with salt as white as snow, which it exactly resembled. It had a most striking appearance. It is generally one, two, or three inches deep.

only. The surface, however, is caked, and cuts the horses' fetlocks so as to make them bleed, if the main track is forsaken, where from constant traffic the saline particles are embodied with the soil, making a good hard road in the dry season.*

In the rains again, the whole tract is frequently under water, when a passage across it is a work of great labour, and often of considerable danger. Still, however, people continue to cross, though occasionally, if overtaken by a fall of rain, they are necessitated to remain there for a day or two till the atmosphere clears, and the direction in which to proceed can be ascertained. Not unfrequently, deaths occur from exposure, while to attempt to proceed without the means of guiding one's self, would be, except with such people as have the organ of locality strongly developed, hopeless. Even in the dry season people occasionally lose their road, and die from want of water, &c.

The usual mode adopted in crossing the Runn when it is full of water, is for a party (people seldom cross alone under such circumstances) to start on horses and camels about sun-set, and steer their way across by the stars. The depth of the water varies often from one to three feet, and, barring accidents, the passage is effected in 12 to 18 hours, during which time rest for man or beast is of course out of the question. Natives, however, aver, and with great show of reason too, that camels cross with greater facility when the Runn is under water, than afterwards, *i. e.* when it is drying up. In the former case, there is no mud to speak of, the weight and action of the water on the soil keeping it hard and firm; while, as the waters subside or dry up, the mud becomes thick and greasy, through which the camels slip about to an inconvenient and even dangerous extent.

The Runn is considerably higher in the centre than along the edges, and while the centre therefore is dry, there is frequently water and mud along its sides.

The second portion of my subject, requires a retrospective glance at the early history of the Jhareja tribe, the descendants of a few daring exiles, who, having gained a supremacy in the Province about the ninth† century of the Christian era, have, through a series of treacheries, turmoils, and wars, both domestic and foreign, perseveringly maintained their independence, sometimes doubtful it is true, but still an independence, and this through several centuries.

* The mirage in the Runn, particularly just after sun-rise, in the beginning of the hot weather, is most remarkable; more so than in the desert between Suez and Cairo, where the usual feature is a lake of water; while in the Runn, the sun's action on the saline particles, together with the vicinity of hills, trees, &c. which are reflected and elevated into the atmosphere, would appear to combine to produce such fantastic landscapes and castles in the air, as the most fertile imagination of romantic genius never conceived.

† This would appear to be an error. Vide Editor's note at pages 8 and 9.

It is not intended to portray the members of the Jhareja tribe, whose names and times it may be necessary to allude to, as civilized or educated men, much less as being free from vices of a varied and deep hue. The introduction of education and civilization, as the means of raising the social position of the people of India, was left till our own times, while the period of which I am about to treat is as far back as when Alfred,* surnamed the Great, swayed the sceptre of our fatherland; nor would it be fair to compare the advancements made in material civilization by a people fighting for their very existence, in a remote corner of the world like Kutch, by the standard of England's progress. The peculiar circumstances under which the Jharejas came to Kutch, and in course of years possessed themselves of it; the vicissitudes of some of the Princes; the success of others; the virtues and vices, daring and debauchery, ignorance and yet shrewdness of the generality of them; form a bewildering chaos, to elucidate which, more space and time than can be apportioned to that branch of this Memoir is requisite; and, interesting though the subject be, the fixed limit within which so much has to be compressed, regarding our relations with Kutch, prohibits the possibility of more than a cursory glance at many important features of the history of the country and its people.

Without further preface, I will now proceed to delineate the more prominent events attending the advent of the Jharejas into Kutch, as also of their reign up to about A. D. 1809. Previous to the ninth century of the Christian era, the dominant races in Kutch were the Chowras, Kattees, and Waghelas, while Sind (at any rate Lower Sind) was governed by the Sammas, a tribe of Rajpoots, whose chief town was Tatta on the Indus (more commonly called Nuggur Tatta). The Chowras were located in the western portion of Kutch, the Kattees in the centre and south, and the Waghelas in the eastern part of the Province.

Towards the end of the eighth century† the reigning Prince at Tatta was Laka Gorara. He had eight sons by two wives, the eldest son of one wife (by name Goon Rana) being Oomur, and by the other (of Chowra tribe) Moor. On the death of the reigning Prince, Oomur succeeded to the Gadee by virtue of his primogeniture. Shortly afterwards, Moor (Oomur's half brother), and another brother by name Munae, conceived designs against the life of Oomur, with the view of possessing themselves of the Government of the country. Subsequent, however, to the perpetration of their bloody purpose, they found it necessary to retire into exile, and having relations in the western part of Kutch, they determined on trying their fortunes there. The Sammas of Sind and Ohowras of Kutch were intimately connected by marriage, and the fortune-seekers had therefore, in addition to a limited number of followers, many

* Vide notes at pages 8 and 9.

† Ibid.

friends and relations in Kutch. They would appear to have made speedy use of both, for Moor almost immediately after arrival slew Chowra Wagun, his maternal uncle, and the reigning Jam or Prince in Kutch, and assumed the sovereignty of the Province, at any rate of the western portion. He subsequently bequeathed his newly acquired possessions to his son. There is nothing, however, sufficiently authentic known of the events of these times, beyond the names of the ruling Princes, and some few other of the more important events of the period, to admit of the state of the Province being illustrated. It

Jam Moor.
Jam Sar.
Jam Fool.
Jam Laka
Jam Poorajee, who was succeeded by Laka, the son of Jara.

will, therefore, be sufficient to record the names of the Rulers for five generations, until indeed the death of Poorajee, when the absence of legitimate male issue caused a break in the direct succession.

The deceased Prince* left two younger brothers: their names were Seta and Deta, some of whose descendants are living to the present day. As, however, they were deemed incapable, by those in authority, of steering the frail bark of the State through the sea of trouble by which it was surrounded, the widow of the deceased Jam (such being the title under which the Princes in Kutch reigned) sent to Sind for the son of Jara, by name Laka. He was by caste a Samma, as had been all the previous Jams from the time of Moor. Henceforward, however, the descendants of Laka are called Jharejas, or descendants of Jara, though the caste of the tribe is Samma. Laka was accompanied by a younger brother, or half brother, by name Lakia. I shall have occasion to refer hereafter to Jara, the father of the acknowledged founder of the tribe, when relating the rise and progress of the detestable practice of Infanticide which has obtained in this clan for so many generations.

Laka is believed to have come to Kutch about A. D. 940.† Under some of the former Jams, the dominions of the Kutch Gadee had extended into

* Jam Poorajee.

† For the following valuable note with reference to this date, and to the general early history of the Jharejas, the Editor of this Selection is indebted to the kindness of the Reverend Dr. Wilson:—

"This date (A. D. 940) given to Mr. Raikes by the parties whom he diligently interrogated in connexion with his interesting Memoir on Kutch, is obviously erroneous. At page 8 Mr. Raikes states, that on the death of Lákhá, the son of Fool, or Phul, (commonly known by the name of Lákhá Phulání), and of Purájí by whom he was succeeded, Lákhá the son of Járú, or Jádá, was sent for from Sind, and introduced into Kutch. Of Lákhá Phulání, he says, in a note which follows, that he was killed at Adkot in Samvat 901, A. D. 844. If Lákhá, the son of Jádá, came into Kutch in A. D. 940, as Mr. Raikes intimates, nearly 100 years must be reserved for the reign of Purájí, which all the MSS. represent as of very short duration.

"Mr. Raikes, in furnishing me a few months ago with a memorandum of the Chronology of the Jádéjas nearly in the words of this portion of his Memoir, and from information given to

the southern part of Kattcewar* and Guzerat, while at the period of which I am now treating, with the exception of a few villages on the banks of the Ajee and Mutchoo rivers, just across the Runn in Kattcewar, the boundaries of Kutch, as now existing, were also the bounds of the Jam's jurisdiction; though the extent of the Jam's jurisdiction over the Kattcees and Waghelas was

him by His Highness the Ráo of Kutch, says, 'Lákhá is supposed to have come into Kutch about A. D. 843.' On this I have made the following remark in my *History of the Suppression of Infanticide in Western India*, lately published:—'The son of this Lákhá (Lákhá Jádání, misprinted *Phuldání*) was the Red Ráydhán, who was the Jám of Kutch at Vinjan (according to the authorities on which we rely in p. 64) in A. D. 1464, or Samvat 1521 of the MSS. of the Jaina priests in Bombay. The discrepancy, between the Ráo's chronology and our own, here brought to notice, is great indeed; but we are able to solve it. The eighth century of the Ráo (in which he says Lákhá Ghurará was in power in Sind) is the eighth century of the Hijira of Muhammad, and the "about A. D. 843," should be "about A. H. 843, the equivalent of which, Samvat 1521, is given as the year of the ascent of the Gadi by Ráydhán, the son of Lákhá Jádání.'

"Of the approximate accuracy of the date now mentioned, there can be but little doubt. The *Sumrás* and not the *Samnás*, were in power in Sind between A. D. 1054 and 1340, when they were displaced by the *Samnás*, who continued supreme in that Province till about A. D. 1521, when they were overcome by Shah Beg Arghún, and numbers of them fled to, and settled with their brethren in Kutch, who had previously entered that country as squatters, forming, when united, the Jádejás, or posterity of Jádá, the father of Lákhá. The following sentences occur at page 53 of the 'History of Sind,' by Mahomed Massoom, forming Selection No. XIII. of the Bombay Government Records. 'On the 6th of Jumadee-ool-Awul, Hijree 858, (A. D. 1454) Jam Roydhun came forth. In the time of Jam Tughlug, he lived in Kutch, with the men of which country he had become connected.' If the Sind Ráydhán and the Kutch Ráydhán be identical, there is here only a discrepancy of ten years with the chronology which I advocate. The Mahomedan author now quoted, justly says, 'I have not seen any book in which the account of the Sumrás and Samnás is well explained, therefore I have written this summary. If any one knows more, he must add it to this.' A little onwards in his Memoir, Mr. Raikes correctly gives the date A. D. 1585 as that of the death of Khengúr, the first Ráo of Kutch; and as Khengúr was only the ninth in succession from the Red Ráydhán, and as the rulers of Kutch had but short reigns, we are not far from the truth when we give A. D. 1464 for the Red Ráydhán's accession. At any rate, the carrying of the Red Ráydhán's father Lákhá to A. D. 940 or A. D. 843 is entirely beyond the bounds of probability.

"Mr. Raikes, on leaving India for a season the other day, put into my hands several curious MSS. in Gujarátí, Sindhí, and Sanskrit, furnished to him by the Darbár of Bhúj. They are nearly entirely destitute of dates, when referring to the early history of the Samnás and Jádejás. The following, according to them, is the order of the succession of the Jáms in Sind, from whom they say the Jádejás are descended:—Jáms Narpát, Sámant, Jecha alias Tejekár, Neta, Notiár, Udharbád, Udhá, Rán, Abadá, Lakhiarbad, Lákhá Ghurará, Unad, Sama, Káku, Ráydhán, Pali, Sandhobad, Jádá (from whom the Jádejás derive their name), Lákhá, who came into Kutch, Jám-Rátá Ráydhán."

* On Friday the 8th of Kartick Shood, Samvut 901, Jam Laka Foolance, or Laka the son of Fool, was killed in action at Adkot, in the southern part of Kattcewar.

probably what one may easily suppose a stronger power would exercise over a weaker one in times when might was right, and the sword the supreme arbiter of all disputes and differences of opinion, from which tribunal there was no appeal.

Thus Laka is looked upon as the founder of the Jhareja tribe, though actually he in no way differed as regards caste or tribe from any of his progenitors, who were Sammas. He had one son, who was called Rutta Roydhun, or Roydhun of the Red Pugree, a name given to him from the circumstance of his usually going into battle with a red handkerchief tied diagonally round his turban. This practice of securing the Pugree from unfolding, is by no means uncommon in the present day, and very necessary, as the turbans of the natives of Kutch are often thirty yards long, and sometimes more. Nothing worthy of record in this limited Memoir appears to have occurred during his reign. He left four sons, three by one wife, and one by another, viz. Dadurjee, Ooturjee, and Gujunjee by Sujun Koor Sodee, and Hotejee by the other wife. The three former sons divided the country into four parts, two of which the eldest assumed, while the remaining two received one each. Each appears to have been independent of the others.

Dadurjee's chief town was Kunthkot in the eastern part of Kutch, and Ooturjee's Ujapoor, situated to the north of Bhooj, not far from the Hubbye Hills; while Gujunjee resided at Barah, near Tera, in the western part of the Province. The fourth son had twelve villages allotted to him as his patrimony. He subsequently attached himself to the Ootur branch of the family.

It will now be necessary to enumerate the names of the next seven Rulers of the Dadur patrimony, as also of those of the Ootur branch, and subsequently of the Gujun line, which will bring the course of events down to about the middle of the sixteenth century. It would be useless to attempt aught, beyond what may be indispensable, to connect the founder of the tribe with our own times, or with a period which, from its proximity to our times, possesses much that is interesting.

The Dadur patrimony was, as previously mentioned, double that of the other two brothers'. The successors to Dadur were Jehajee, Barach, Jarajee, Butturjee, Rowjee, Lakajee, Jeehajee, and Dadurjee. During the latter's reign the descendants of Ootur partially interfered in their possessions, though their interference was of a temporary nature and soon checked by the commotions resulting in the loss of their own patrimony.

The successors of Ootur were Gaojee, Venjee, Moolwajee, Kyanjee, Amurjee, Bheemjee, and Humeerjee.

The successors to Gujunjee, the third brother, were Hulloo, Roydhun, Koober, Hurpal, Omur, Tumachee, Hurbuñ, Hurdol, Laka, and Rawul.

Regarding this last Jam (for they all assumed the title of Jam) more will be said anon.

Thus the representatives of the three branches of the family, about A. D. 1540—50, were Jam Dadurjee, Jam Humeerjee, and Jam Rawul.

The proximity of the possessions of Jam Humeerjee and Jam Rawul, together with a feeling of jealousy that existed on the part of each towards the other, created feelings of animosity between them. The result was, that after much trouble and many protestations of friendly feelings and brotherly love, the latter induced the former to become his guest. Jam Humeerjee's forebodings of his kinsman's insincerity, which had made him reluctant to place himself in his power even on the faith of a solemn oath, proved but too prophetic, for when partaking of the repast prepared for the occasion, his host became his murderer.

At the time of Jam Humeer's death, the eldest of his four sons, whose

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| 1, Ullajee | names are noted in the margin, was on a visit to |
| 2, Khengarjee | his sister, who was married to the King (by name |
| 3, Sahibjee | Mahomed Beegra) of Ahmedabad, while Khengar- |
| 4, Babubjee | jee, the second son, was on a visit at Veeravow |

in Parkur, on the confines of the Desert, the other two were in Kutch, and, through the kindness of one of Jam Rawul's wives, were rescued from the premature death intended for them by that treacherous Prince. They were secretly removed to Rapoor in Wagur, then a dependency of Jam Dadurjee. Subsequently, Khengarjee returned from Veeravow, and, with his two brothers, retired to Ahmedabad.

The death of Jam Humeer, and the dispersion of his family and retainers, rendered the acquisition of his patrimony by Jam Rawul of easy attainment. On assuming the sovereignty thereof, however, he deprived numbers of the collateral branches of the late Jam's family of their patrimony, as also a number of Rajpoots of the Hotee tribe, all of whom, deprived of their patrimony, and outcasts from the land purchased by the blood and valour of their ancestors, followed the fortunes of their murdered Chieftain's sons in exile. Thus, Kutch Proper was consolidated under the sway of Jam Rawul, while Wagur, or the eastern districts of the Province, acknowledged the supremacy of Jam Dadurjee.

While at Ahmedabad, on the occasion of some hunting excursion in which the King took part, Khengarjee, who appears (though not the eldest son) to have been the guiding genius of the band of exiles, offered to slay a royal tiger single-handed. The King, pleased at the beardless youth's confidence and daring, bade him do so, and though but fourteen years of age, and consequently unused to such perilous encounters, the gallant youth, nothing daunted at the appearance and prestige of his formidable antagonist, advanced

to the encounter, in which, with nothing but his trusty sword and native daring to depend on, he was successful.

His Majesty being highly pleased at this exploit, desired the youth to ask a favour, and pledged his royal word to grant it.

The desire of Khengarjee's heart was to regain his lost patrimony, and thinking that a residence in the more immediate neighbourhood of Kutch might facilitate the accomplishment of this desire, he asked permission of his royal protector to reside temporarily, together with his exiled brethren and retainers, at Morvee, on the southern side of the Runn. The King, on hearing this request, wrote over the Morvee possessions to Khengarjee in perpetuity, and bestowed on him the title of Rao, which has been assumed by all the subsequent reigning Princes in Kutch to the present time. From Morvee he commenced a desultory warfare against the dependencies of Jam Dadurjee, who was at that time on friendly terms with Jam Rawul. He further sent a deputation, composed of his brother Ulliajee and the Chief of his Hotee retainers, who was connected with the Jam (Ubra) of Rapoor, a younger member of Jam Dadurjee's family, to endeavour to effect arrangements for their finding shelter there. The embassy, however, met with a hostile reception, resulting in the murder of Ulliajee, after which the Hotee Chief returned to Morvee. A second attempt at negotiation proved more successful, and Khengarjee, with some of his followers, were admitted to Rapoor to reside outside the fort, on the understanding that they were to give Jam Ubra one-fourth of all plunder taken, and further, that the murder of Ulliajee was to be forgiven. Shortly after being located at Rapoor, the Jam of that place and his son were induced, at the request of their connexion the Hotee Chief, to come out to breakfast with him one day, when the host again became the assailant and slew Jam Ubra. The son effected his escape from the scene of bloodshed towards the fort, only however to be overtaken and slain just at the portal of his stronghold. After this Khengarjee assumed the sovereignty of the murdered Chief's possessions, and thenceforward waged continual war for fourteen years against his father's murderer, Jam Rawul. At the expiration of that time he was successful in driving Jam Rawul out of the country, with some seven hundred followers, chiefly horsemen; and with this band of tried and trusty followers he turned his back on Kutch for ever, and in his turn wandered forth from the land of his fathers an exile.* Jam Khengarjee, in the exercise of a clemency seldom to be discovered in the actions of the great men of the time, allowed all the Chiefs who had acknowledged the supremacy of Jam Rawul to transfer their allegiance to him and retain their estates.

* He crossed the Runn near Mallia, and, skirting the Morvee Estate, made his way towards Hallar, where he was destined to found a small Principality for himself and his descendants.

Having expelled Jam Rawul and reduced the Dadur branch to subjection, Rao Khengarjee reigned supreme in Kutch, though efforts were not wanting to deprive him of what he had by patience, perseverance, and indomitable courage, though tainted by treachery, obtained. He was gathered to his fathers about A. D. 1585, and thus ended the career of the first Rao of Kutch.

Having now shown how the Sammas of Sind first came to Kutch and assumed the sovereignty, firstly of the western part and subsequently of the whole Province, as also that the Jharejas are Sammas, though called Jharejas from being the descendants of Jara; further the mode in which the title of Rao was first introduced into the Province; and having shortly recounted the more important events of the first Rao's life and reign, it is sufficient to observe,

	Died	
	Sumvat	A. D.
Bharmuljee	1688	1631
Bhojrajee	1701	1644
Nephew Khengarjee ..	1711	1654
Brother Tumachjee ..	1722	1665
Roydhunjee	1754	1697
Pragmuljee	1772	1715
Gorjee	1775	1718
Daisuljee	1808	1751
Lukpujee	1817	1760
Gorjee	1835	1778

in passing over the next ten reigns as per margin, occupying from A. D. 1585 to A. D. 1778, that the different reigning Princes appear to have retained their supremacy over the whole Province, some laxly, others with a vigorous hand, while the tendency of their untaught and untutored dispositions is apparent in their pursuits; some devoted to military exploits, others to consolidating

and improving their important charge, while by far the greater number, it is to be feared, passed their time in the enervating pleasures of the Seraglio, and clouded their enfeebled intellects with the fumes of tobacco, opium, and strong drink, and acted as though the world had been made for their sole pleasure and for the gratification of their insatiable sensuality.

The last Rao whose name appears on the list of reigning Princes between the years 1585 and 1778, is Rao Gorjee, who died in the latter mentioned year, and was succeeded by his son Rao Roydhun.

Rao Roydhun ascended the throne of Kutch at the early age of 15, in A. D. 1778. His reign was unusually long, extending over 35 years, during which time our connexion with the Province commenced; and it will therefore be necessary to notice, in more or less detail, the more prominent of the stirring events of the period, with the view of elucidating the state of society in Kutch, and thereby the causes and considerations which led to our engagements with the Rulers thereof.

It is necessary here to preface the sketch of Rao Roydhun's reign with the observation that the country, when he ascended the Gadee, was in a most disturbed and distracted state. The war with Sind in his father's reign, had had an exhausting and enervating effect, which the want of ability and honesty

in the authorities tended greatly to increase. With so much laxity was the administration conducted, that some of the Chiefs and others holding estates were only nominally subject to the Durbar authority, while security of person and property was at an end. All indeed was again a chaos, into which state the ill-omened country appeared destined to be hurled and rehurled in given cycles.

Shortly after Rao Roydhun assumed the sovereignty of Kutch, he caused the Dewan, or chief Minister,* Deochund Sett, to be put to death, together with numbers of his brethren, followers, and dependants. Under ordinary circumstances, some account of the causes of such violent proceedings would naturally be expected and afforded. During the reign of Rao Roydhunjee, however, such acts were of common, almost daily occurrence, so much so as to render it astounding that candidates should be found for so dangerous a post as that of Dewan, in which so few of the numerous occupants long survived to enjoy its honours or profits. The Dewan's successor was a cold-blooded wretch, by name Waga Parah, whose thoughts appear to have been divided between extortion and bloodshed. His career, however, as Dewan, soon ended, though the orders to put him to death were only partially carried out, and he escaped, slightly wounded, to linger out the remainder of his life in the common prison of Bhooj. He was succeeded by a Seedec, who speedily made room for a foreigner by name Kydur Khan.

These disgraceful proceedings, as might be expected, alienated the sympathy and feelings of the Chiefs and people generally from His Highness. The Palace of Bhooj was a constant scene of bloodshed, while the Rao was himself a slave to the lowest and most debased debauchery to which man appears capable of being reduced.

While these unheard of proceedings were exciting the subjects of their author to rebellion, it appeared obvious to many that His Highness was deranged, and measures† were concerted for securing and placing him in

* It is generally believed that the Dewan, who owed his appointment to the deceased Rao's wife, (though he had long been in the Durbar employ) was on criminally intimate terms with her: further that Rao Gor, on his death-bed, bequeathed to his son the duty of taking ample revenge on both the guilty Minister and his caste generally, for the insult offered to his house; and whence the cause of the wholesale slaughter that took place when Deochund was murdered, the victims of which were chiefly Lowanas, to which caste the Dewan belonged.

† On one occasion numbers of people from Anjar, together with others of Bhooj, aggregating nearly 200, made arrangements for securing His Highness. They begged for an interview, at which they were to secure him. His Highness, however, got information of their designs, and made arrangements accordingly to elude them. The room for the reception was upstairs (the stairs in Native houses being ladders). His Highness placed an intelligent retainer, by name Futeh Mahomed, (destined to take a prominent part in the affairs of the

restraint. Several attempts failed, though subsequently, in A. D. 1786, he was confined, and the Government of the country, owing to the youth of Bhyjee Bawa, the Rao's brother, was firstly conducted by a Punchayut, though it subsequently devolved on Jumadar Futteh Mahomed, an energetic soldier, whose ability, both in the capacity of a Commander and Governor, was of a much higher order than that of any of his contemporaries. He, therefore, naturally became *de facto* the ruling power, though Bhyjee Bawa was nominally Regent. Mandvee and other places, however, can hardly be said to have been subject to him, as their Rulers looked with considerable jealousy on the ascendancy he had already gained, and constituted themselves Governors in perpetuity of their respective districts, or until the current of events should resume its natural course. He conquered the greater part of Wagur, however, and placed Durbar outposts in many of the more important towns.

During one of Futteh Mahomed's expeditions to the eastern part of Kutch, Hunsraj and his party induced the Regent, Bhyjee Bawa, to retire to Mandvee and join his party, whose power, thus
 A. D. 1800. increased, threatened to be too much for the Jumadar to withstand. He was therefore glad to accept of the town, port, and dependencies of Anjar in Jageer and retire from the administration, which was then carried on by Bhyjee Bawa and Hunsraj's party.

During the following three years, Hunsraj was firstly Dewan, till Bhyjee Bawa's death in 1801, when, finding it impossible to conduct business under Rao Roydhun who was again at large, committing unheard of excesses, he retired to Mandvee, and was succeeded by Askun Sa, who was removed, re-appointed, and again removed, intermediately with others, till A. D. 1803, when Futteh Mahomed re-assumed the direction of affairs, after attacking and taking possession of Bhooj. Rao Roydhun was wounded in the knee by a matchlock ball in the skirmish, on which he retired to the Palace, where a guard was placed over him. Futteh Mahomed subsequently conducted the administration till A. D. 1813, when he died: his death was preceded by that of Hunsraj, and shortly followed by that of Rao Roydhun.

Thus, previous to 1809, in which year our engagements with Kutch commenced, Futteh Mahomed ruled supreme at Bhooj, Rao Roydhun being a non-entity in his own Palace; Mandvee was under Hunsraj; Moondra, under Mahomed Setah, acknowledged the supremacy of the former, and Lukput of State in after years) at the outer door, with instructions to admit the party and close the door, and to remove the ladder or stairs to prevent escape, while His Highness retired up another ladder as the party were admitted. He then had the ladder by which he escaped removed or knocked down, and caused large quantities of gunpowder to be thrown down amongst them, followed by fire, suffocating and burning the whole party to death. Their remains (both Hindoo and Musulman) were then removed and buried in one large grave just outside the gate of the town, where still stands a huge stone to commemorate the dreadful occurrence.

the latter; while Futtehgdud, Rapoor, Chowbaree, Butchow, and Anjar acknowledged Futteh Mahomed's supremacy; and, to complete the division of the country, most of the chief Jharejas, residing on their own estates, stood aloof from the party strife that was dislocating their country.

The supremacy of any and each party was merely that of the sword; the country was distracted by intestine commotions, and the entire absence of all security of person and property by land and sea; while the want of a consolidated authority in Wagur, notwithstanding the number of Durbar outposts, prevented the authorities from restraining the lawless banditti that carried their forays into Kattcewar; at the same time that the Mandvee authorities were, with good reason, believed to countenance rather than attempt to check the piratical proceedings of the inhabitants of that port, which were carried on to the detriment of our trade, and loss and annoyance of more peaceably disposed persons. They went so far as to impose a heavy tax on all vessels, not even excepting the British, which entered the Gulf of Kutch.

The ruling powers in Kutch had more than once solicited the aid of the British Government, with the view of restoring order in the Province; and though alive to the importance of establishing an influence there, it was contrary to the principles of our Government to support one party against another, while it appeared inexpedient to incur the expense of sending a sufficient force to re-establish the Rao's authority. Mediation, therefore, was adopted as the best mode of attaining the desired object.

With the view of carrying out this policy, an agreement was entered into with Jumadar Futteh Mahomed, the Vizierat, on behalf of the Rao, on the 26th October 1809, of the following nature:—

1st.—As friendship exists between the Honorable Company and His Highness the Gaekwar (of Baroda) on the one part, and the Government of His Highness the Rao of Kutch on the other, it was agreed that no troops should cross the Runn or Gulf lying between Kutch and Guzerat.

2nd.—As the Kutch Government had pecuniary claims on Noanuggur, it was agreed that these, as well as any other demands, either pecuniary or otherwise, which exist or may arise, shall be settled agreeably to equity and justice, by three people, one on the part of the Government, one on behalf of the Maha Rao, and one on behalf of the parties to whom the claims are made.

3rd.—The Maha Rao Roydhun agreed that piracy should be eradicated throughout the country of Kutch, and that should any piracy take place, the parties should be punished and expelled the country.

4th.—Maha Rao Roydhun engaged not to allow any establishment whatever to be made in the country by any European or American power, or any of those nations to remain therein.

On the 28th October 1809 similar engagements were made with Dewan Hunsraj Samidas of Mandvee, on behalf of Maha Rao Roydhun.

On the 12th of November 1809 a further agreement was made with Dewan Hunsraj of Mandvee, as follows :—

I.—The town and port of Mandvee, its villages and dependencies, to be maintained in my possession on behalf of the said Maha Rao Mirza Roydhun, to whom, his heirs and successors, the said dependencies shall be restored, under the guarantee of the Company, whenever he or they shall be restored to the exercise of their legal and uncontrolled authority; and when my Sovereign shall assume the government of this country, this port of Mandvee and its dependencies shall be delivered up to him.

II.—In order to give effect to the above Article, and to ensure its execution, an Agent on the part of the Honorable Company, who shall be attended by a guard of 40 men, shall reside at Mandvee, so long as the place may remain in my possession; but to be afterwards subject to such arrangement in respect to remaining or being dismissed as the Sovereign Maha Rao may agree to.

III.—For the expenses of the establishment, an annual Nuzurana of Rs. 18,000 shall be paid to the Honorable Company's Government, in four instalments, commencing from the arrival of the Company's Agent.

IV.—In the event of any persons attempting to gain possession of Mandvee and its dependencies, the Honorable Company will be pleased to extend their aid and protection to the extent of two Battalions, with their proportion of Artillery; the expenses of which shall be defrayed at the rate of Rs. 32,500 per month for each Battalion, payable in monthly instalments, during the employment of the troops, and to be returned when I have no further occasion for them.

V.—It is to be understood that the employment of this force is intended solely for the defence of Mandvee, and for its preservation under my management; and therefore, should any person become the enemy of Mandvee, the Sirkar will arrange with him.

VI.—My sole object being to secure, under the protection of the Honorable Company, the possessions of my Sovereign in peace and tranquillity, I engage to enter into any terms of accommodation with Futteh Mahomed that may appear advisable and conducive to this end, and which may receive the sanction of the Honorable Company.

The above arrangements failed altogether of their object. Complaints of piracy were as constant as ever; remonstrance succeeded remonstrance; and though promises of amendment were not wanting, the suppression of piracy was as far from being effected as before either remonstrance or promise had been made. On more than one occasion, a noted pirate having been

apprehended, was allowed to effect his escape, either through the negligence or connivance of the authorities, who were bound by treaty to apprehend and punish all such delinquents.

Under these circumstances, towards the end of 1812, the adoption of other than maritime operations for putting an effectual stop to piracy was determined on, and Lieutenant MacMurdo was for this purpose deputed to Mandvee, with instructions to visit all the ports of Kutch towards Sind, as well as Seer and Kurachee appertaining to the latter Province. He was furnished with letters to Jumadar Futteh Mahomed, Dewan Hunsraj of Mandvee, the Chief of Lukput, &c. &c. In the two first, the parties were reminded of their engagements, as also of the complaints of their cruisers committing oppression on the high seas, and of boats being forcibly taken into Mandvee and made to pay heavy tolls, for all of which full and ample compensation was demanded.

In the event of representations failing, Government intimated that it would become indispensably necessary to have recourse to other more effectual measures for affording permanent security to the commerce of its subjects.

In February 1813 Lieutenant MacMurdo reached Mandvee, and delivered the letter to Hunsraj's address in person, forwarding Futteh Mahomed's to Bhooj. The Mandvee authorities agreed to remunerate individuals for losses occasioned by the pirates, and to agree generally to the demands of Government.

After visiting the ports to the west, Lieutenant MacMurdo returned to Mandvee on the 31st March, when he discovered, that in the meantime an act of piracy had been committed, and money and goods to the value of Rupees 3,548 taken by the pirates. The mode in which this daring robbery was committed is worthy of being mentioned. Nakwa Kasoo, a noted pirate, applied to the Tindals (Native commanders) of three boats lying at anchor in the Bate Harbour for a passage to some place on the coast. The first and second declined, while the third agreed to take him, and with him one man and some four or five women, all of whom embarked accordingly. The boat was the property of a merchant of Koombalia in the Gulf of Kutch. Shortly afterwards the first and second boats weighed anchor and put to sea, when Kasoo's female companions, throwing off their disguise, turned out to be sailors and Kasoo's confederates, who at once took possession of the boat, sailed over to the Kutch coast, landed the crew, and steered for the wide ocean, where the probability of their being molested was very small. Another daring act was committed just about the same time, and probably by this same party, between Surat and Bombay, when a party of pirates attacked a cotton boat.

On the 12th April 1813 Lieutenant MacMurdo again addressed a strong letter of remonstrance to Jumadar Futteh Mahomed, on the subject of the

depredations committed in Kattcewar by the Wagur banditti. No satisfactory result, however, appears to have ensued therefrom.

About this time Jumadar Futtch Mahomed placed an outpost in Santulpoor; but was subsequently required to recall it, as the step was considered a departure from the spirit of the engagements entered into by the Kutch Government, wherein it was decided that no troops were to cross the Runn or Gulf lying over against Guzerat.

Futtch Mahomed's policy had all along been unsatisfactory and equivocal. This, however, probably arose partially from the insecurity of his position, and the extreme difficulty of effecting any reforms in the State, where he was the strongest it is true, but not supreme, as Mandvee did not acknowledge his supremacy, while the allegiance of Moondra and other Crown possessions could not be depended on, and most of the Jhareja Chiefs stood aloof, apparently watching an opportunity for bringing their influence to bear on the course of events. Himself a soldier of fortune, whom the revolutions of society had elevated to be the first man in the State, it was not to be expected that he would display other qualifications than native daring and unbounded ambition; still, his capacity, limited as it may now appear, was far greater than that of his contemporaries. Towards the middle of 1813, he received another energetic remonstrance from Government, warning him of the consequences of persisting in his present unsatisfactory policy, and reminding him that the patience of Government, like all other earthly things, was not unlimited. This was called for by fresh complaints of depredations committed by the subjects of Kutch, both by sea and land generally, but more especially on account of the Jumadar's having placed an outpost at Santulpoor. He was also warned against interfering with the Moivee Chief's possessions in Wagur.

But little notice appears to have been taken of the repeated remonstrances of the British Government. Another attempt, however, to save the Kutch State from invasion was made in August 1813, when Captain MacMurdo was directed to proceed to Moivee (just across the Runn of Kutch) and await the Jumadar's reply to a letter from Government, calling on him for a direct and immediate compliance with its demands; after recapitulating which, the letter proceeds: "And it must now rest with you either to comply with or reject our reasonable expectations. It has been an object desirable to us to preserve our friendly relations with the State of Kutch. But it will be impossible for us to continue to preserve these relations while the stipulations of a solemn treaty are disregarded, and not only our subjects, but those of our Ally are daily suffering from the depredations of the inhabitants of that State, who, excepting under the connivance or countenance of the authorities by which it is governed,

would not dare to continue in the pursuit of practices which are considered so disgraceful in the eyes of every civilized nation in the world."

When the letter to Futteh Mahomed reached Bhooj, he was indisposed. He gradually grew worse, and departed this life on the 5th of October 1813.

The Jumadar's decease did not cause any disturbance. He was succeeded by his two sons, Hoosen Meeyan and Ibrahim Meeyan. This event was speedily followed by the demise of Rao Roydhun,* who was gathered to his fathers on the 6th of November 1813. Rao Roydhun left no legitimate male issue. He had, however, two children, a son and daughter, by one of his concubines. At the same time, his brother had left a legitimate son. The name of the former was Mansingjee, and of the latter Ladooba, between whom the claim to the vacant Gadee rested. Of course each had a party in the State, while the boys themselves, of 15 and 11 years of age respectively, were living together in the Palace, on intimate terms of friendship, in a sort of honorable confinement, and blissful ignorance of passing events.

The Mahomedan party had the ascendancy at the Capital, while the heir to the throne (whichever might be selected) was in their hands. From the correspondence of the time it would appear, that the Hindoos of consequence about the Court, and in authority in the State, advocated the claim of Ladooba on the strength of his legitimacy, while the Mahomedan faction were pleased to admit Mansing's claim as superior. The Jhareja Chiefs generally appear to have taken no part, and but little interest, in these transactions. Those who felt disposed to dissent, were quieted by sweet words, threats, or bribes, according to the power or influence of the party; and thus, on the 13th January 1814, Mansingjee ascended the throne of Kutch, and thenceforth reigned, under the style and title of Maharaj Mirza Dheeraj Maha Rao Shree Bharmuljee.†

* Rao Roydhun had, during the latter part of his life, observed the tenets of the Mahomedan religion, and had, moreover, declared his intention of converting his beloved Hindoo subjects from the error of their ways to the true faith—a procedure that was most unpalatable to the superstitious ignorance of the worshippers of the legions of gods appertaining to the Hindoo mythology, more especially to the inhabitants of Mandvee, ever the seat of profound ignorance and superstition; the inhabitants of which place turned out to save their temples from the sacrilegious hands of their Prince, who was eventually prevented from doing much harm by the Arab Seebundy joining the inhabitants in turning him out of the town. Consequent, however, on his predilections for the faith of Islam, the Mahomedan faction wanted to have his remains buried. The Hindoos, however, assisted by 500 Rajpoots, stole the body away, and speedily preparing the funeral pile, performed the rites in accordance with the customs of Hindoos, and thus prevented the intended insult to his remains from being perpetrated.

† It would appear obvious that this selection was made by the Mahomedan faction, (probably from interested motives, which, however, it is needless for us to attempt to unravel now,) as the agreement with Kutch made by Colonel Walker is with Rao Roydhun, Koor Ladooba, or their heirs, showing that Ladooba was then looked on as the heir apparent to the Gadee, a fact that appears to have been lost sight of subsequently.

Notwithstanding that the throne had now a new and sane occupant, the administration of affairs remained exclusively in the hands of the Mahomedan faction, and, except on occasions of ceremony, both the young Rao and his cousin were nothing more or less than prisoners of State. *

The result of renewed negotiations with Jumadar Hoosen Meeyan (consequent on the death of his father) was a request that an Agent might be sent to Bhooj on behalf of the British Government, with the view of negotiating an adjustment of the matters in dispute between the two States. Firstly, a Native was sent; and subsequently, on Hoosen Meeyan's invitation, Captain MacMurdy, in April 1814, visited the Capital from Morvee, where he was residing. Hoosen Meeyan's brother Ibrahim, a daring, intriguing, unprincipled man, suspicious of his brother's intentions, had previously retired to Kunthkot, a small but strong hill fort in Wagur, which he occupied with about 1,000 men.

The Jumadar (Hoosen Meeyan) was profuse in apologies for the delay that had occurred in attending to the letter from the Right Honorable the Governor to his late father's address, as also in his professions of friendship and respect for the British Government, and indeed, it may be added, in his promises to curb the Wagur banditti. There was at the same time good reason to doubt his ability to carry out these last promises without aid from the British and Gaekwar Governments, which the sequel proved to be well founded, the more so as his own brother, inimically disposed towards the British Government, gave countenance to the leading marauders.

Hoosen Meeyan, by the advice of the British Agent, moved into Wagur with a force, to coerce the Chiefs of that district. His force, however, was unequal to the undertaking; and after having remained there for a month or so, and finding that numbers of his troops (feudatories) were leaving for their homes without permission, he returned to Bhooj without having effected any material object, though some of the Chiefs promised, without any apparent intention of keeping their promises, to forego the pleasure of foraying in future.

Jumadar Futeh Mahomed had, during the latter portion of his life, devoted a good deal of attention to the consolidation of his authority in Wagur; and the establishment of outposts at Futehgud, Kunthkot, and Kutaria had offered a considerable check to the freebooters. Since his death, however, they had again made head, and the inhabitants of those very places even joined in the foraying system. At the period now under consideration, Wagur was too poor to pay its own expenses, while there was no possibility of its revenues improving, or of any latent resources it might possess being developed, till freebooting was checked, and law and order more or less restored. It may further be as well to observe in this place, that the exchequer of the state was unequal to the demand that must have been made on it

before a suitable force could be equipped and sent into Wagur to effect its subjugation, while the councils of the State were divided, and the feelings of adherence and combination, so common to all communities in the presence of a common danger, would appear to have failed to awaken chivalrous feelings in the minds of those who should have been ready to tender advice and assistance to their Sovereign, or the constituted authority for the time being, instead of increasing the difficulties by contumacy, absence, or silence.

Jumadar Hoosen Meeyan subsequently apprehended one or more noted criminals and handed them over to our Government, and withdrew the outpost from Santulpoor which his father had placed there. The continued absence of order and complaints of forays was beyond his control, as previously mentioned.

In June 1814 the Jumadar was informed that, owing to the continued depredations committed by the Wagur marauders, neither the troops of the British or Gaekwar Government would any longer be restrained from following the banditti into that Province, and that they would pursue such further steps as might be calculated to put a stop to further depredations, but that the Kutch State would be held answerable for any expense incurred on that account.

At this time Ibrahim Meeyan had thrown off his allegiance to the Bhooj Durbar, and was foraying all over Wagur, up to the gates of Anjar. The Moon-dra Chieftain was supposed to be aiding him. The other marauders forayed more energetically than ever, and attacked the Durbar outposts at Futtehgdud, though it does not appear that they succeeded in possessing themselves of that place.

The views of the Supreme Government were much opposed to any interference in the affairs of Kutch, otherwise than by negotiation. All applications, therefore, for assistance, &c. were refused, and the British Agent was directed to use his best endeavours to attain the objects desired without armed interference.

After Captain MacMurdo's return to Moivee from Kutch in July 1814, Jumadar Hoosen Meeyan returned to Bhooj, where, in the absence of a British Agent on whom to lean for good advice, and on whose influence to depend to maintain his position, he had recourse to his mother, on whose discretion and wisdom he placed implicit confidence, and who appears to have exercised great influence over his weak and vacillating mind. She, however, through the intrigues of the Moon-dra Chief, and of Ibrahim Meeyan, who had become reconciled to his brother, and whose influence was now in the ascendant, introduced into the administration feelings and principles antagonistic and inimical to the British Government, the result of which was that Jugjeewun Mehta, the most influential of the Hindoos, and who had been Futteh Mahomed's chief adviser,

and had in fact taken a prominent part in all the stirring events that had been transpiring of late years, was, by Ibrahim Meeyan's orders, attacked in his own house, apprehended, dragged to the door of the house where Hoosen and Ibrahim Meeyans were living, and there, by the latter's order, dispatched. A second brother was similarly butchered, while a third, in the hope of bringing curses on the heads of the murderers, underwent Sumadh, or being buried alive, while some of the females, rather than run the risk of being dishonoured in the hands of such ruffians, destroyed themselves.

The calibre of Hoosen Meeyan's mind cannot fail to be observed from what has already been said regarding his administration subsequent to his father's death. The times were troublous; intrigue, treachery, and murder had been rife in the Capital for years past; while the lowest cunning and most reckless daring had proved the only means of promotion. The lengthened reign of the insane Rao Roydhun; the frightful murders, debauchery, and violation of the dearest rights of some of his subjects perpetrated by that Prince; together with the factious division of all authority resulting therefrom, had reduced the social state of the Province to the lowest ebb to which any society is capable of being reduced. No man's life was safe; human blood was spilt with as much unconcern as though it were water; while any female, whose personal charms happened to attract notice, was liable, without ceremony, or reference to the social position she filled in a family, whether as wife or daughter, to be dragged away to the Palace for the gratification of its wretched occupant, and to be an unwilling guest at his nightly orgies. This, however, is but a very mild sketch of a state of society, which it is better should be imagined than described. Scenes of bloodshed and unmanly violence, such as the pen recoils from recording and the mind from contemplating, are not wanting wherewith to darken the page of history, should such, of the times under notice, ever be attempted.

In such a state of things, it was obvious that the only possibility of order being restored without British interference, lay in the chance of Hoosen Meeyan proving to have a master-mind equal to the emergency. The sequel showed he had not; he proved weak, vacillating, incapable of rejecting pernicious advice, and liable to be influenced by more pernicious intrigues; and thus the die was cast; the culminating point had been reached; the dependence of Kutch depended on the ability of one man, who, on being tried, was found wanting. Henceforth the course of events may be speedily related. Firstly, for the protection of our own and Allies' subjects, Wagur, which under the relaxed rule of Hoosen Meeyan had become more lawless than ever, required coercion, for which purpose, troops were sent there; secondly, the new Prince, on being allowed to share the responsibility of Government, proved, under bad advice, inimical to the British Government, which necessitated further military

proceedings, and subsequently resulted in his being removed from the Gadde, and a Subsidiary force being placed in Kutch. The more pleasing result is the peace and happiness now prevailing. These events, however, must be shortly glanced at in detail, before the gratifying task of illustrating the result of British interference can be indulged in.

To continue the narrative of events, we must for the moment look back to October 1814, when Hoosen Meeyan was informed distinctly, that as the Bhooj authorities had failed to adopt measures to restrain the marauding propensities of the inhabitants of Wagur, the British Government would now itself be obliged, for its own and Allies' protection, to send a force, and punish the delinquents. Towards the end of September 1814, the leading Hindoo men of influence having been murdered, as before stated, Ibrahim Meeyan was slain by a Marwaree Jumadar in the Durbar employ, an event which greatly alarmed Hoosen Meeyan, and increased the general confusion* of the affairs of the Capital.

The imbecility of Hoosen Meeyan was conducive to the restoration of His Highness the Rao to his legitimate authority. In the meantime the Jumadar was in a pitiable state of personal alarm, and entirely under the influence of his mother, and of the Arab Seebundy, who also had charge of the Rao's person and family. During this period, the marauders in Wagur† plied their vocation most vigorously, while mutual jealousy and distrust prevented either the Jumadar (Hoosen Meeyan) or the Arab Seebundy from quitting the Capital, for fear of not being re-admitted; at the same time that the Jhareja Bhayad, who had been summoned, showed no inclination to repair to Bhooj, where there was literally no law, order, Government, or person of weight or respectability, to carry on business, and those who were there, thought more of their own security than aught else.‡

A feeling favourable to the establishment of the Rao's authority, in supersession to Hoosen Meeyan's, fast gained ground; and the arrangements for sending a British force into Wagur were, on this as well as other accounts,

* At this time also Chowbaree and Butchow, belonging to the Durbar, proclaimed their independence, and the former commenced a series of aggressions and depredations, which were carried on unremittingly to the very walls of the Capital.

† It was estimated that many lakhs of rupees' worth of damage had been committed by these ruffians; sixty villages had been laid waste. The parties varied in strength from 50 to 500 or more men, horse and foot.

‡ On the 30th of August the family of the Minister was extirpated, i. e. Jugjeewun, the leading Hindoo of influence and Hoosen Meeyan's chief adviser, and one brother, were attacked in their own house by Ibrahim Meeyan and killed, several of the females destroying themselves also. On the 23rd September Ibrahim Meeyan was slain, and Hoosen Meeyan, who effected his escape from the scene of his brother's murder, was henceforward less independent than he had been; the Capital, in fact, was in a state of revolution, which in those days came round in limited cycles.

temporarily suspended till it could be ascertained what policy His Highness would pursue, and whether it would be convenient to spare troops for the expedition.

Towards the end of January 1815, Jumadar Hoosen Meeyan, after much negotiation, resulting in Anjar, Butchow, Badurgud, and Kunthkot being written over to him in perpetuity, delivered the keys of Bhooj to His Highness the Rao, and himself retired to Anjar. He was accompanied by most of the Arabs whose presence was not desired at Bhooj, as the Rao preferred the employment of Kutch Seebundy. His Highness called to his councils, as Ministers, Sheoraj of Mandvee (son of Hunsraj) and Askurn Sa. The latter was notoriously inimical to British interests, while His Highness' letters of that period bespeak no very friendly feeling on his own part. The British Native Agent was dismissed from the Capital, in a somewhat unceremonious and uncourteous manner, and some suspicions appear to have been entertained of our designs on Kutch; in the meantime no satisfactory answers were returned to the remonstrances on the subject of the Wagur banditti. Of course much allowance must be made on account of the confused state of society in the Province, the Rao's ignorance of the mode of conducting the administration, and the conflicting interests and advice of those by whom he was surrounded. Moondra, however, had not yet been brought into subjection, though it had been threatened, and even attacked by His Highness the Rao, and the Chief had promised to surrender the town anon, giving his son for a hostage. He, however, effected his escape, and Ma-

June 1815.

homed Setah retained possession of Moondra. In the mean time the Wagur banditti had become more daring than ever, and on the night of the 30th of August 1815* attacked Captain MacMurdo's camp just across the Runn at Ghatela, and carried off some horses and a few camels. The strength of the marauders was supposed to be about 500. A few were killed and wounded on both sides.

This increased confidence on the part of the freebooters of Wagur may be partly attributed to the painful imbecility of the Kutch Government, and to the unaccountable fact of Rao Bharmuljee having honoured one of the most noted of the marauders, by name Sirmania, with a dress of honour, shortly after receiving charge of the keys of Bhooj and assuming the direction of affairs.

* The attack took place at night, which happened to be dark and tempestuous, so that the confusion usually created by an unexpected night attack was heightened by the agitation of the elements, but more particularly by the division of the camp, whose position had been taken up for the monsoon more with reference to convenience than defence; and while, therefore, that portion of the camp under Captain MacMurdo's own supervision was speedily rid of the marauders, he was ignorant of the fate of the other portion, which was a little distance off, and which suffered the most.

His Highness' administration soon became very unpopular; an unprovoked attack on a respectable member of the Bhayad (the Chief of Ascoombia) whose fort he stormed, made many, who at first thought that all would go on smoothly, regret his release from confinement and elevation to the throne. Shortly after this, probably from fear of the consequences of the attack made by his Wagar subjects on Captain MacMurdo's camp, he proceeded into that district and vented his wrath on Palanswa, which place he stormed, as also Kanmeer, and then returned to Bhooj. The expedition only lasted about fifteen days, and would appear to have been undertaken at the earnest recommendation of Nuthoo Mehtah and Sheoraj. Askun Sa having retired from office, none of the Bhayad accompanied the Rao. The state of affairs at this particular time is aptly described by Captain MacMurdo as follows: "In short Mandvee, Moondra, Anjar, and Seesagud stand precisely in one and the same situation, and are guided by one policy, a resolution to keep what they hold, unless they can retain the Rao and his Government in leading strings."

About this time it was decided by Government that measures should be resorted to, for obtaining redress for the injuries which had been sustained by its Allies in consequence of the depredations committed by the Wagar banditti, and for enforcing satisfaction for the indignities which had been offered to the British Government by the Government of Kutch. A considerable force, at that date employed in reducing Jooria to the authority of the Jam, was ordered to be held in readiness to invade Kutch, provided the following demands were not speedily complied with:—

1st.—Compensation for the losses which the tributaries of our Allies, the Peshwa and Gaekwar, had sustained, and a liquidation of the expenses which the Gaekwar and British Governments had incurred in consequence of the depredations committed by the banditti from Wagar.

2nd.—Specific engagements were demanded for the future prevention of any acts of atrocity of the like nature.

3rd.—Satisfaction was demanded for the insult offered to the British Government by delaying, under frivolous pretences, to send a Vukeel to meet Lieutenant MacMurdo for the adjustment of the differences, and for the indecent and offensive manner in sending away the Native Agent from Bhooj.

These demands were forwarded to Rao Bharmuljee towards the middle of November 1815, and an answer was demanded within twenty-four hours; it was to be not only perfectly definitive but devoid of the usual evasions hitherto observable in his correspondence. No answer being received at the expiration of twelve days, the Officer commanding the field force was requested to advance. On the 26th of November 1815 a reply was received from Bhooj, in which His Highness carefully avoided any allusion to the demands forwarded to him, contenting himself with professions of friendly feeling for the British

Government. On the 14th of December the force under Colonel East, consisting of about 4,000 fighting men, together with the Gaekwar's troops, crossed the Runn at Venasir.*

The Chief of Wandia at once came into camp and threw himself on the mercy of Government, while negotiations had been going on between the British Agent and the Chiefs of Anjar, Moondra, Mandvee, and Seesagud respectively.

The force advanced as far as Bheemasir, two marches from Anjar, where it was discovered that the wells had been poisoned. The authorities then decided on moving on Anjar, which place Hoosen Mceyan was requested to allow us to occupy; he, however, declined doing so, and it was consequently invested, it being considered of great importance, both as a basis for further operations against the Capital, as also on account of the port of Toona (under Anjar), by which route the army might draw supplies from Katteewar.

Repeated endeavours having failed to induce Hoosen Mceyan to comply with our request to admit a British garrison into Anjar, offensive operations commenced on the morning of the 25th December at 10 o'clock; by half-past 2 the breach was reported to be all but practicable, when Hoosen Mceyan offered to surrender, and did so; the gates and town were immediately occupied by our troops, and Toona Bunder was occupied the following day.

In the course of a few days Mahomed Setah, the Moondra Chief, came into camp and declared his wish to further the plans of the British Government.

The force next moved towards Bhooj, encamping at Lakoond on the 3rd January 1816, where Vukeels from Bhooj waited on Captain MacMurdo, and, after some negotiation, the following Articles were, on the 14th of the same month, finally agreed to at the Capital:—

I.—A firm and lasting peace, and amity, shall hereafter exist between the contracting Governments.

II.—The people of the Kutch district of Wagur having committed unprovoked depredations in the Mahals of their Highnesses the Peshwa and Gaekwar in the peninsula of Katteewar, the Maha Rao engages to reimburse the losses sustained by their aggressions, and also to defray the military expenses incurred in consequence, according to a separate deed by which the Maha Rao engages to abide.

III.—His Highness the Maha Rao engages to become responsible to the Peshwa's and Gaekwar's and Honorable Company's Governments for any loss which their subjects may hereafter sustain by depredations from subjects of the Kutch State.

* The Venasir crossing is about 50 miles east of Anjar.

IV.—The subjects of the Kutch State shall on no account cross the Gulf or Runn for hostile purposes, neither shall they cross to act against the subjects of the Honorable Company, or those of the Shreemunt Peshwa, or the Gaekwar. The subjects of the aforesaid three Governments shall (in like manner) not cross the Gulf or Runn for hostile purposes against the Rao's subjects. The fort of Anjar, &c. having been ceded to the Honorable Company, no objections exist to troops and stores crossing the Gulf or Runn for that place.

V.—His Highness the Rao binds himself to suppress, in the most effectual manner, the practice of piracy throughout his dominions and coasts; engages to make good any losses sustained by vessels sailing under the pass of the Honorable Company by piracies committed from the ports of Kutch. The practice of confiscating property wrecked on the coast shall from this date be suppressed, and His Highness engages to cause all property thus sequestered to be returned to the legal owner.

VI.—His Highness the Rao engages that no foreign European or American force of any description, or Agent of any of those powers, shall be permitted to pass through or reside in the State of Kutch.

VII.—The Rao binds himself to prohibit the admission of Arab mercenaries into Kutch. Arabs resorting for mercantile purposes shall not be permitted to leave any of their followers; they shall return with the merchants. This shall be particularly attended to. In consideration, however, of the situation of Lukput on the borders of Sind, and for the object of keeping the district of Wagur in subjection, the Rao shall retain in his service Arab Seebundy not exceeding in number four hundred men.

VIII.—The Honorable Company, in consideration of the distracted state of the Government of Rao Bharmuljee, and its inability to fulfil the above obligations without aid, engages to cause such possessions as have been alienated by the treachery of his servants to be restored to His Highness' authority. Any of the servants above alluded to, returning to their allegiance through the mediation of the Honorable Company, shall have their affairs arranged in a manner meeting the wishes of both Governments.

IX.—The district of Wagur, a dependency of the Kutch State, will require to undergo a thorough reform. The prohibition which exists to the Rao entertaining Arab Seebundy beyond a limited number, disables him from effecting a settlement of that district satisfactory to the Honorable Company. The latter, therefore, agree to aid His Highness with a force to arrange this Talooka in a manner suitable to the objects of both Governments, so that it remain obedient to the Rao's authority, who binds himself, as in Article III., to be responsible for the future acts of the people.

X.—As a friendly return for the essential services thus engaged to be

performed, His Highness the Rao agrees to cede to the Honorable Company, in perpetuity, the Fort of Anjar with villages, including Toona Bunder, and in addition engages to pay in perpetuity an annual sum of two lakhs of Korees, in cash to the Honorable Company. The particulars of this Article are contained in a separate deed.

XI.—The slaughter of cows and bullocks being directly at variance with the religion of the Jharejas and greater portion of the natives of Kutch, the Honorable Company engage to abstain from the slaughter of those animals within the limits of Kutch, and from violating the religious prejudices of the Rao's subjects.

XII.—His Highness the Rao engages not to allow a Bharwuttia of the Shreemunt, Peshwa, Gaekwar, or Honorable Company's Government to reside within his territory, and (in like manner) the above three Governments engage not to permit a Bharwuttia of the Rao's country to reside within their Mahals. In the event, however, of a Bharwuttia residing within a foreign State, and committing acts of depredation from thence, the power affording him an asylum shall be considered responsible.

XIII.—A representative of the Honorable Company's Government shall reside with the Rao in the Capital, in order that all questions which may arise between the contracting Governments be discussed in a friendly manner, and the engagements of both parties be watched over and preserved inviolate. This Vukeel shall not listen to any complaints, either from the Rao's Bhayad or his Minister: at the Rao's request, however, the Sirkar will afford him its best advice.

XIV.—My Sirkar, as a friendly gift, has for ever done over to you by deed, the Fort of Anjar with villages, including Toona Bunder, according to the following list.—

	Anjar Town.	Pudanoos.	Sutapur.
Vil-	Meethee Roher.	Rapur.	Sapuda.
lages {	Keedanoo.	Botichoo Meghpar.	Sugallia.
	Rutnal.	Vuisameree.	Naugulpur (large).
	Puswaliyoo Kharoo.	Toona (port inclusive).	Khokhra.
	Ditto Meetho.	Kharee Roher.	Bheemasir.
	Sindoogurd.	Sinotee.	Neegal.
	Naugulpur (small).	Anturjal.	Morsur.

According to the above list, I have given you (the Fort and Bunder inclusive) twenty-four villages, and surrender to you all sovereignty, control, and produce in those places that my Sirkar has enjoyed. Any charitable, religious, or other ancient gifts of my Government shall be investigated by the Honorable Company, and on authentic papers being produced, the Honorable Company's Government shall continue them.

Geerasias, who have enjoyed Geeras from ancient times in the Purgunnas, or in Anjar, shall not be obstructed by the Honorable Company in receiving their produce. Disputes regarding villages, boundaries, or disputes of any kind between the subjects of the two Governments, shall be adjusted by two persons on the part of the Sirkars, agreeably to justice. One Sirkar shall not send orders or Mohsils to the subjects of the other. Subjects or inhabitants of the above places coming to me to complain, I shall not listen to them.

In addition to the above deed, I have agreed to pay to the Honorable Company from my Government, an annual sum of two lakhs of Rao Shae Korees. This cash is to be paid in two Khists, as follows:—

1,00,000	One lakh Korees on Ashadh Shood 2nd.
1,00,000	One lakh Korees on Poush Shood 2nd.
<hr/>	
2,00,000	

In this manner I am to pay two lakhs of Korees annually for ever, and should the Korees not be paid on the stipulated dates, I am to pay interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

Immediately after the conclusion of this Treaty, the British force was withdrawn from before Bhooj and marched into Wagur, where its appearance had an electrical effect; while the Towns of Moondra, Mandvee, and Seesagud were surrendered to His Highness, the appearance of Colonel East's force before Kunthkot, one of the Wagur strongholds, was the signal for its surrender also to the Durbar. Subsequently Bela was evacuated on the approach of the force, and as this place had ever been the hotbed of the marauders, where they assembled and concocted their expeditions, the Durbar was recommended to take possession of it.

By the end of February, Wagur was subjugated to the entire satisfaction of His Highness. The force was consequently broken up, a small detachment only being left with Captain MacMurdo at Anjar. The Addysir Chief hesitated to admit the Rao's outpost into his fort, more from fear it appears than aught else, though he subsequently declared his readiness to abide by the orders of the British representative.

His Highness Rao Bharmuljee was now for the first time in undisputed possession of the sovereignty of Kutch (with the exception of the Anjar Purgunna); and thus, after nearly twenty years of turmoil, a descendant of the former Raos again ruled the destinies of the Province.

On the 18th June 1816 a Supplemental Treaty was entered into by the above high contracting parties, of a nature highly favourable to the Kutch interests, as follows:—

I.—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has ratified the thirteen Articles of Treaty concluded on the 14th January 1816 between the

English-Sinkar and that of His Highness the Rao; but as His Highness's Government is newly established, and is responsible in the 2nd Article of the Treaty for a debt of twenty lakhs of rupees, which it would find much difficulty in discharging, the Honorable Company, guided by the feelings of friendship, relinquishes, as a voluntary gift, the sum of eight lakhs thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-six rupees, being the amount charged to its military expenses.

II.—In order still further to aid the Maha Rao's Government, and as a testimony of the interest which the Honorable Company takes in its welfare, the latter does of its own free will relinquish the annual sum of two lakhs of Rupees which the Rao has agreed to pay by the tenth Article of the aforesaid Treaty. It is hoped that these disinterested and friendly aids conferred by the Honorable Company's Government on His Highness the Rao, will induce the latter to repose perfect confidence, to act with unanimity, and to preserve inviolate the stipulations contained in the original Treaty.

His Highness the Rao expressed great satisfaction at the tenor of the above Supplementary Treaty, both on account of its relieving his exhausted exchequer from the payment of a considerable sum annually, as also because the payment of any tribute was in itself considered undignified, none having ever been paid by any of his predecessors.

The British interference in Kutch appears to have been jealously watched by the Ameers of Sind, who, about this period, sent a Vukeel to Bhooj, evidently to tighten the bond of alliance with Sind to the detriment of the British influence in Kutch. The Rao, however, strong in his determination to abide by his newly made agreements, proved impervious alike to the hinted promises of assistance, and threats of a rupture if the Ameers' advances were not favourably received. While the important transactions above alluded to were under consideration, the Rao's most confidential adviser was his sister Keserbaee, who had for years past possessed great influence over his mind: without her advice, indeed, he is believed to have taken no step in these negotiations. She was 23 years of age, though, owing to the distracted state of the Province, no matrimonial alliance had as yet been contracted for her: she was subsequently wedded to the Joonaghur Chief in Katteewar.

The visit of the Sind Vukeel was speedily followed by the receipt of an amusing remonstrance from the Vuzier of the King of Cabool, to the address of "The Company, the Ruler of Calcutta," i. e. the Governor General of India, accompanied by a letter from his Lieutenant, Meshoor Khan, at Shikarpoor, to the address of Captain MacMurdo, intimating to him that he had received his imperial master's commands to prepare all kinds of munitions of war in the neighbourhood of Shikarpoor, for which place the royal standard had already

left Cabool, accompanied by Prince Kamran, and the legions of the Doorancees, Doordoorancees, Kazilbashes, and household troops, &c.

The royal letter, after compliments, proceeds: "I have to observe that you, the Company, are endowed with prudence and foresight. News has at this time been brought to the Royal feet that some Feeringees of the English tribe, having more boldness than discretion, have shown a disposition to create disturbance, and have extended the hand of encroachment to the country of Kutch, which is the frontier district of the Royal dominions. On hearing of this occurrence, the mind of His Majesty was disturbed with anger, and his Royal mandate was issued that letters should be dispatched to all the Nazims (functionaries) of the Provinces of the Empire, enjoining them to be prepared, and to expect the receipt of further orders."

On this, proceeds the Vuzier, I represented to His Majesty that during the reign of Shah Sooja-ool-Moolk, Mr. Elphinstone, who came to Peshawur, demeaned himself in a becoming and satisfactory manner towards the King, and maintained a friendly intercourse with all the Ameeris and Khans of the Court. I therefore suggested that a letter should in the first instance be addressed to that gentleman, who would probably restrain the English from their improper proceedings. If not, that it would then be in His Highness' power to act as he might judge proper.

In conformity with this suggestion, His Majesty has done Mr. Elphinstone the honour to address a Rukum to him, which has been dispatched, together with a friendly letter from me, requiring him to restrain the English who have encroached on Kutch, and to enjoin them to withdraw the hand of usurpation from that quarter, and to return by the same way as they entered. It has been further intimated to Mr. Elphinstone, that if the people in question should not be restrained by his remonstrances, and intelligence of a similar occurrence should again reach the King, he may be assured that two hundred thousand Dustaks (regiments) of Emalls and Tymooreeabs, Huzarabs as numerous as ants and grasshoppers, the tribes of Ghiljees and Ardorees and Tonkees and Makoos and Khookanees and Khistancees, the armies composed of Kazilbashes and Moghuls, together with legions of other tribes, races, nations, and peoples, and a train of artillery numerous as the waves of the sea, having collected agreeably to the Royal order, will surround those people and annihilate them, and friendship will be at an end.

In reply the Vuzier was informed, after acknowledging the receipt of the letters alluded to, that the immediate impression received from the perusal of them was that they were the fabrications of persons ill-disposed to both States, who sought to embroil them. The letter then proceeds to remark that more mature deliberation confirmed that supposition, as consequent on good feeling always having existed between the two States, even were the Government

of Cabool desirous of questioning any proceedings of the British Government with relation to Kutch, which has never at any time formed a part of the dominions of the Afghan Monarchy, or been in any degree dependant on it, it is certain that any representations from His Majesty would have been expressed in the language of friendship and courtesy.

With regard to yourself, continues the letter, I am so well apprized of your knowledge, your experience, and your sagacity, that I necessarily considered at once as a forgery a letter in which you could appear as conceiving the British Government would for a moment be influenced by any display of force. Your information is too enlarged for you not to know that though the British Government does not misuse its strength by wantonly trespassing on its neighbours, it has never been attacked without destroying those who unjustly assailed it.

This reply was conveyed to Futteh Khan, the Vuzier, at Peshawur, to which place he had repaired with an army to combat the Sikhs, who threatened an invasion of the district. On the receipt of the letter, the subtle Vuzier fired a salute, and announced through his camp the arrival of despatches from his imperial master's friend, the Governor General of India; the bearers of the letter were most handsomely treated for three months, when a reply was prepared and handed to them.

Having now traced the course of events down to the conclusion of the Treaties with Kutch in A. D. 1816, a short review of the social state of society and parties during the eventful years preceding that period, may not be deemed out of place.

The first Rao of Kutch assumed that title, and the reins of Government in Kutch, about the time that the house of Stuart succeeded to the throne of England, between which time and the conclusion of the

A. D. 1603.

Treaty of 1816, a period of about 215 years, eleven Princes had ascended the throne, reigned, and been gathered to their fathers; while the Province, though always nominally under the Rao, had been divided and subdivided by civil wars, distracted with turmoil, torn to pieces by factions, laid waste by banditti, and reduced by the folly of some, and the insatiable and voluptuous predilections of other of its rulers, to so low a social state, that words fail to express the condition to which it was reduced. From 1778 to 1813 an insane ruler governed by turns, with some favourite of the moment, or some Minister or soldier of fortune, whom the constantly recurring revolutions in the Capital brought to notice, and who, favoured by fortune, maintained a dangerously prominent position, till the next commotion hurled him always from power, and generally into eternity. The chief towns in the Province rendered a doubtful allegiance to the nominal head of the State, while the more independent Chiefs stood aloof, recognizing neither the supremacy of the author of so much misery and degradation to their

common country, nor that of the usurper. They were content to be silent spectators till such time as their influence should prove likely to quiet the convulsive heavings of a nation driven to despair and revolution. The political affairs of Kutch had been of more varying, and varied hues, than the most fertile genius ever displayed in the endless colours, patterns, and scenes of the kaleidoscope. Now, however, (in 1816) after centuries of turmoil, all was quiet; His Highness the Rao's title to the throne had been acknowledged by the British Government; the Chiefs, and others of importance, who had till lately appropriated the fairest portion of his Principality in Jageer, had been obliged to restore the same to their legitimate owner; while his refractory subjects in Wagur had been made to feel the weight of British influence, and, in acknowledging the supremacy of the Rao, to pledge themselves to forego the pleasure of gratifying their marauding propensities. Thus, as far as human judgment could penetrate the future, everything looked bright and promising for Kutch. The sequel, however, will show how appearances belied the truth of coming events. Before continuing the narrative of these events, a slight digression is requisite to notice an important subject which now for the first time comes on the stage.

There was one enormity which had been practised by the ruling tribe in Kutch from time immemorial, which has not as yet been noticed in this narrative, but which was prominently discussed about the period alluded to, viz. 1816—it was Female Infanticide. There would appear to be no doubt that pride of birth and of ancient lineage, was the cause of this practice being continued, whatever may have been its origin. Civilization stands appalled at the incomprehensible barbarism, and brutality, of a man urging, even to denunciation, his wife to destroy their common offspring; still more so at the contemplation of the frightful results of the practice during many centuries. Before noticing the interest taken in the subject by the British Government, and the means adopted for its suppression, it is necessary shortly to notice the rise and progress of the custom; and I shall do this with the more pleasure, since there is reason to believe that it is the most authentic account as regards the practice in the Jhareja tribe yet recorded. The information has been collected with much perseverance, together with other historical facts regarding the Jhareja tribe, by His Highness the present Rao of Kutch, who for years past has been gathering scraps of information, legends, and verses from the books of the Bhats, or hereditary historians of the different families, &c. &c. bearing on this interesting subject.

It will be remembered, that about the year 940* A. D., owing to Jam Poorajee's having no legitimate male issue, his widow invited Laka, the son of Jara, from Sind,

Vide page 8.

* Vide Bhat's note at pages 8 and 9, the facts stated in which lead to the inference that this should be 940 A. H., not A. D.

to succeed Poorajee. Laka accordingly came, and assumed the title of *Jam* and the sovereignty of Kutch; with him also came his brother *Lakia*. Their father had seven daughters, for whom, when of a marriageable age, the family priest was dispatched to find suitable partners. The priest wandered far and wide, but was unsuccessful; on his return, so runs the legend, he said, "Who are equal to the Sammas? The Sammas are high above all; from them are the *Ranas* and *Raos*, and to them do all make their obeisance." The purport of these prophetic words was, that none were equal to the Sammas; how therefore could suitable partners be found for their daughters? In this dilemma, the young ladies declared their intention, rather than remain single, or contract an alliance with an inferior, of becoming *Sutees*, that is, of seeking a premature death on a funeral pile. The priest, however, withheld his consent, on which the father demanded of him his reasons for obstructing the solution of a question, calculated, if not speedily adjusted, to bring disgrace on their family. The priest, however, persisted in forbidding the immolation, at the same time intimating his readiness to surrender his situation and duties as the priest of the tribe to other hands if his advice were unpalatable. The *Jam* (*Jara*) forthwith discarded the uncompromising priest, and in his stead constituted a *Bramin*, by name *Hurdass*, of *Goolwar*, the spiritual guide of the family. This individual consented to the young ladies sacrificing their virgin charms to their father's pride, they accordingly ascended the funeral pile, and were burned alive. Shortly afterwards, the priest repented of the action, and, as an atonement for it, sacrificed himself to their mausoleum. He left no sons, but three daughters, the descendants of whom have from that date been the hereditary priests of the *Jharejas*, and from that period, also, the *Jharejas* have continued to urge their wives to destroy their common female offspring.

The frightful carnage resulting from so inhuman and detestable a custom, during so long a period, may be imagined. The *Jharejas* taught themselves, and their wives too, as far as the instincts of human nature could be made subservient to so vile a purpose, to look on daughters not as their offspring, but rather as a disgrace to the family consequently when a birth occurred, if the new arrival were a boy, all was rejoicing, and the bearer of the joyful tidings received a present from his master, otherwise an ominous silence announced that a daughter had been born and treated according to the customs of the tribe. During upwards of a dozen reigns, but one daughter of a *Rao* of Kutch escaped the ruthless pride of their sires, for it is impossible to suppose that, with the number of wives requisite for the dignity of an eastern potentate, others were not born. At the same time great allowance is requisite, when considering this subject in all its bearings. There would appear to be no doubt that in unsettled times population increases very slowly, not only on account of the greater loss of life but also from there being fewer births.

than under other circumstances, and as during several centuries Kutch had not known what peace was, if indeed it ever did experience that blessing, the stability of the Government, the security of person and property, and the social state generally most conducive to the rapid increase of population, was the exact *antithesis* to what existed in Kutch; and under these circumstances, increase of both population and property, which appear in some respects to be obedient to the same general laws of nature, progressed very slowly.

In Kattedwar the crime of Infanticide appears to have been coeval with the advent of the Jharejas; great steps had been taken there,* however, to eradicate the practice, before our influence in Kutch could be brought to bear on the question. In the Treaty of 1816 the subject is not alluded to; the suppression of it formed, however, the subject of an Article in the Treaty concluded in 1819. The progress of our humane endeavours for the suppression of the practice will be alluded to hereafter in the course of this narrative; suffice it to say here, that at the time of which I am speaking, Jharejas' daughters were, like angels' visits, few and far between, and that the attention of Government had been attracted to the formidable evil of this deeply rooted custom.

In August 1816, or a few months after the signing of the Treaty, the British Agent at Anjar was disturbed with reports of the Rao's intention of attacking him—a report which, being received from several distinct quarters at once, and being corroborated by the entertainment of Seebundy† at Bhooj, induced him to apply for reinforcements from Kattedwar. Remonstrances and explanations, however, appear to have temporarily allayed the agitation which His Highness' proceedings had given rise to; itself a symptom of the unhealthy state of the public mind. On the 28th of August (1816), Captain MacMurdo announced to Government the birth of an heir to the Kutch Gadee. The Bhooj Durbar sent Agents to explain the cause of the late enlistment of troops, &c., which was accounted for by the Ambassadors assuring the British authorities that reports of an invasion of Kutch, and subsequently of Sind, emanating in the assembly of a force in Guzerat, which, enlarged and remarked on by the Sind Vukeel, had given rise to much agitation at Bhooj, was the cause of the entertainment of Seebundy for the protection of the Capital. Their fears, or more probably suspicions, appear to have been subsequently allayed. Though the conduct of the Bhooj Durbar was under all the circumstances of the case unquestionably equivocal, still great allowances must be made for the unsettled state of the public mind, arising from the troublous times in which the generation then existing had been cradled and nurtured.

No sooner was the Wagur banditti overawed, than a still more formidable

* For full information on this subject, vide the Reverend Dr. Wilson's "History of the Suppression of Infanticide in Western India."

† Troops of kinds.

species of marauding on the part of the Kosias and others of the Desert and Parkur made its appearance. Remonstrances were forwarded to the Sind Ameers on the subject, and the Bhooj Durbar was urged to make the best arrangements it could, to check the predatory incursions of these hereditary marauders of the Thurr, who have been aptly styled the Children of the Desert. At the time of which I am now treating, however, their depredations were generally confined to Jhallawar and Jhutwar, in the peninsula of Kattewar. Their expeditions were generally conducted with much secrecy, great celerity, and unbounded daring and confidence, as will be shown hereafter, when we arrive at the times in which they devastated Wagur, and showed themselves to be far from contemptible. Towards the middle of 1817, these depredations increased, and the Ameers were informed that if the stolen property was not speedily restored and some check applied to the marauders, they would be attacked in their place of refuge. The Ameers subsequently sent a force to Parkur to overawe them; that district, however, paid but a doubtful allegiance to Hydrabad, while the troops that came there had to subsist themselves by force, and levy fines* on the Chiefs as a compromise between acknowledging the independence of the district and their masters' claims to its allegiance and revenue. The Meers' troops effected nothing beyond a good deal of oppression and the creation of ill-feeling towards themselves, and shortly returned

A. D. 1817.

to Hydrabad, without making any arrangements to prevent the recurrence of the depredations that had been the cause of the force being dispatched there. Their departure, as might be anticipated, was the signal for fresh incursions being made into Kutch and Guzerat, if anything, of a more daring nature than before; for the Kosias could hardly fail to observe the fragile bond of connexion between the Desert and Parkur districts and Hydrabad, as also the contemptible attempts to restrain their freebooting predilections.

Although considerable trouble had been taken by the Resident with the view of inducing His Highness the Rao to select men of integrity as his advisers, and had indeed for a time been partially successful, the tendency of his inclinations for low company and evil counsellors soon showed itself; the result being extortion and oppression, and the withdrawal of the Jhareja Bhayad and others from the Capital. The large pecuniary demands of the British and Gaekwar Governments for compensation for the depredations of the Wagur banditti formed a good excuse for extortion, as the demands amounted to about twenty lakhs of rupees; they did not, however, though just in themselves, save His Highness from much unpopularity consequent on the

* The Meers' officers on this occasion fined the Chiefs of Parkur districts 6,000 rupees, and Vesaravow 1,500 rupees, extra. Vide letter, dated 7th October 1817, from Officer commanding Detachment in Jhutwar to Resident in Kutch.

obliquity of his moral vision on the occasion. This unpopularity was increased towards the close of the year, as well it might be, by the assassination, in the Palace, of the Rao's cousin, Ladooba. This young man's superior claim to the throne of Kutch, had been set aside, as previously mentioned, by the Mahomedan faction then in power, on the death of Rao Roydhun; since when the Rao's (Bharmuljee) right to the Gadee had been acknowledged by the Chiefs in Kutch and the British Government. There could, therefore, be no apprehension of a revival of Ladooba's claim to the throne of his ancestors, nor was any single act of provocation discoverable at the time for so foul a murder, generally believed to have been committed by the Rao's orders, a belief that was much strengthened by the perpetrators not only being allowed to go unpunished, but retained in their situations near the Rao's own person.

A great change in His Highness' feelings towards the British Government appears to have occurred about this period (January 1818), at the same time that he displayed great jealousy of any interference in the domestic affairs of the Palace. A feud between Vinjan and Sandan, which also had just occurred, and on which occasion the Durbar espoused the former's cause, added a good deal to the prevailing excitement, and created some bloodshed, which, together with the Rao's relinquishment of all business, allowing the farmers and others to commit excesses to any extent so that they made him handsome presents, and the low sensual debauchery in which he wasted his time and energies, cast a gloom over the political horizon of this devoted Province.

The Rao's aversion to his Bhayad, who formed the aristocracy of the Principality, as also to the Wagur Jharejas, was most inveterate. The principal Chiefs had retired to their estates, while the British Resident, in a spirit of praiseworthy humanity, endeavoured to induce His Highness to restore a portion of the landed property of the Wagur Geerasias, most of whom had been deprived of their property, or had left the district on the approach of the force in 1816. Some of them had already intimated their readiness to give up their former mode of life, if provided for; and under these circumstances, having once made them feel the weight of our displeasure, the most probable mode of reclaiming them to peaceable pursuits was the restoration of their Geeras, which a Rajpoot always holds more dear than life. His Highness, however, was obdurate, and evaded relinquishing any of the villages that he considered his refractory subjects had forfeited their claim to; he appeared disposed, however, to allow the freebooters to return, and cultivate land on tenure of service, which they of course declined doing.

The Rao's policy, if persisted in, and provided he could have withstood the opposition that it must naturally have called forth, would soon have had the effect of reducing all the Chiefs of the Bhayad to one level, and to a state of complete dependence on his will and pleasure; while the Wagur Chiefs would

have been hunted down and exterminated to the extent of his power of annihilation. Fortunately for the peace of the Province, the sound advice of the Resident deterred His Highness from pursuing this line of policy to the length he wished. The Government in Kutch had from time immemorial been feudal, with which His Highness' policy was incompatible; and but, therefore, for our interference, either the Rao's reign would have been curtailed, or the Province subjugated to his sole will, or again distracted by civil wars, the last being the most probable, indeed the normal state of Kutch apparently.

In communicating the horror with which Government had heard of Ladooba's murder, the Rao was informed that if any violence were offered to his widow or her offspring, the British Government would withhold their further countenance and support from him.

The augmentation of the Rao's forces, and other warlike preparations which were being pressed forward at Bhooj, warned the British authorities of his disposition towards them, which, together with authentic information of the tenor of some of the discussions that had taken place at the Durbar, all showing a tendency towards a rupture between the two Governments, induced the Resident to apply for reinforcements, which were speedily supplied. The Rao had forsaken his constitutional advisers, and in their stead had called others of low degree and small discretion to his councils, the result of whose advice was evident to all but the unfortunate Prince whose ruin it was calculated so soon to effect, but who, in the gratification of sensual passions, appears to have rendered himself unequal to the task of comprehending the danger and treachery of his conduct.

On the subject of the surrender of Ladooba's widow, which had been hinted at as desirable, His Highness was decided; he considered it a domestic affair, in which we had no right to interfere, and his Agents stated distinctly that, if pressed, a rupture must forthwith ensue. The enlistment of troops continued at Bhooj, while His Highness indulged in remarks and reflections on the British Government, and its servants, at once undignified and incompatible with all feelings of friendship. The Rao's own Agents even declared their inability to influence His Highness, though they deprecated the course he was pursuing, as did all the respectable people in the Province.

Towards the end of March 1818, an Arab Jumadar, by name Abdul Kureem, the man by whose hand Ladooba fell a victim to his cousin's treachery, slew a cow in the town of Bhooj. His Highness demanded his surrender from the Arab force for punishment, which not being complied with, and fearful of compulsion, he sought shelter in a gateway, accompanied by fifteen of his own men; the Durbar troops attacked the party, and, after losing about fifty of their number, succeeded in despatching the whole of them.

The next acts of folly on the part of the Rao were the levying of a prohibitive

duty on cotton forwarded from His Highness' districts to Anjar, and the prohibition for Mandvee boats to go to Toona. It should be here observed that the Moondra Chief, and Sheoraj of Mandvee, had in the meantime passed from the scene ; they both died in the beginning of 1818, which, together with the widely disseminated respect for the British Government, had a tendency to prevent, on the present occasion, the devastating civil wars and commotions which had formerly occurred under somewhat similar circumstances.

His Highness' actions at length gave rise to the supposition that he inherited the malady under which his father suffered, and under the effects of which he committed such unheard of excesses.

Ladooba's widow, apparently owing to the interest taken in her and her offspring, for she had lately borne a son, was threatened with dishonour to herself and destruction to her infant. A most pathetic appeal, in this lady's own handwriting, to Syud Khanjee at Anjar, for communication to the Resident, relates in vivid colours and nervous yet natural language, the feelings of a mother's mind under difficulties of no ordinary nature. She knew her temporary dependence on the will of the unprincipled murderer of her husband, whose ill-will towards herself was excited by the interest displayed by the British Government on her own and infant's account. She had already been summoned to the Rao's presence, and had only, after much difficulty, obtained a respite for a few days, consequent on the usual ceremonies subsequent to child-birth, which had not yet been completed. She alludes to the approaching interview, if not prevented by her well-wishers, as her approaching end. "Be quick (she says) in everything you do, for my day is fast approaching ; if delay occur, or if you look to Limree (her father's home in Kattewar), you will regret it. Hurising (her father, and Chief of Limree) is not a man ; he has assumed the female dress ; he is afraid to send people to Bhooj, for fear the Rao should put them to death. In the meanwhile I and my son are the sacrifices. It is not six months since my husband was slain. I have given Casids handfuls of Korees ;* I have sent message upon message ; the paper and ink of Bhooj are all expended. Hurising has shut his door against me, and is the cause of my disgrace."

In the midst of such scenes of blood, treachery, and falsehood as the records of the time portray, the mind's eye rests on this lady's spirited appeal and virtuous indignation, under the most appalling circumstances in which a woman could be placed, with feelings of pity yet pleasure ; it is refreshing to see virtue displaying itself in the midst of vice, and courage where the prospect all around was gloomy : her conduct resembled an oasis in the desert. The letter contains evident traces of an heroic spirit, of a full comprehension of her danger,

* The current coin in Kutch.

and of sound advice for effecting her liberation. She especially desires that an interest in her behalf should be shown without the means of effecting her speedy liberation are at hand, as it would only render her confinement more strict or hasten her contemplated dishonour, while, under existing circumstances, she was not without hope of being able to effect her escape from the Palace and seek refuge at Anjar.

It was evident to the Resident that a rupture must ere long ensue : the Native Agent at Bhooj had been insulted by the Rao himself, and the British Government reproachfully spoken of in the public Durbar, while he accused the Anjar authorities of increasing the garrison at the same time that they were treating with him. His Highness was almost always intoxicated, but still expressed a great desire for the Resident to proceed to Bhooj, which, as it was also the wish of the people generally, he agreed to, on receiving satisfactory assurances that he would not be insulted ; he had two interviews with His Highness, on both of which occasions he found him intoxicated, and so far from expressing regret, or explaining the causes of his extraordinary conduct, he appeared quite indifferent on the subject. No Jhareja or person of respectability had anything to do with him, while the townspeople, and the inmates of the Palace even, looked forward with apprehension, yet hoping that some interference might take place from the only quarter where it could be effectual.

In September 1818, the Jhareja Bhayad represented to the Resident that the Rao was ill-treating and fining them ; they at the same time stated, that beyond service with their quotas of troops in cases of emergency, the Rao had neither authority over nor claim on them ; they therefore solicited the assistance of Government. This petition was signed by eight of the principal Jharejas. This coincidence was shortly followed by increased activity in the warlike preparations going forward, as it was generally reported, with the view of attacking Anjar, but, as it turned out, the destination of the force was Wagur, where His Highness attacked Aidesir, on which place his batteries had already been playing for many days, when the Resident received orders to suspend the provisions of the Treaty of 1816. The cause of His Highness attacking Aidesir is not clear. His Highness declared that he would raze that place to the ground before he quitted the camp, unless the garrison intermediately surrendered. The place, however, was stoutly defended, and His Highness eventually found it compatible with his interests, if not his dignity, to effect a compromise with the besieged, who came off, comparatively speaking, with flying colours.

In the latter part of the year (1818) the hostile feelings, disposition, and conduct of His Highness, Rao Bharmuljee, towards the British Government were so unmistakeable, as to decide the latter in considering the former as a public enemy. The British Resident, on being informed of this determination,

was instructed, if he deemed it expedient, to open negotiations with the principal Chiefs, who had previously solicited our assistance. The earnest desire of Government was that the affairs of Kutch should be brought to as speedy a settlement as possible, merely desiring the establishment of a Government disposed to maintain the relations fixed by the Treaty concluded in 1816, and that the measures against His Highness should be carried on in concert with the hereditary Chiefs of the country, who appeared only to await the support of the British Government to remove His Highness from the Gadee.

In the beginning of 1819 arrangements were made for the assembly of a force to coerce the Rao. The Bhayad were informed of the desire of Government to re-establish the sovereignty of Kutch on a firm basis, and were invited to repair to the Resident to consult on the subject. At the same time the views of Government for the restoration of order were explicitly made known to the Resident, involving the removal of His Highness from the throne, and other arrangements that will be shortly detailed.

On the 24th March 1819, the British force then being encamped before the Fort of Bhooj, His Highness was reminded of the former communication intimating the suspension of the Treaty of 1816; he was now informed that the British Government had determined to organize the Kutch Government in concert with the Chiefs of his Bhayad, and he was consequently called upon to repair to camp or take the consequences of resistance; further, that whatever decision might be arrived at regarding a successor to the throne, he was assured that he would meet with the protection and consideration of the British Government. On the morning of the 25th of March, His Highness not having repaired to camp in the interim, the Fort of Bhooj was escaladed. No lives were lost, but a few of the assailants were wounded. The chief Jharejas had all along been in the British camp, while the town of Bhooj and the country generally appear to have hailed our interference with delight.

On the following day His Highness gave himself up, and was placed under a guard. The Resident at once proceeded to discharge the Seebundy and consult the Jharejas regarding a successor to the Gadee. Their selection fell on the son of the late Rao (Bharmuljee), who was raised to the Gadee on the 9th April 1819, under the title of Shree Daisuljee. A Regency was then formed for the conduct of the administration during the young Rao's minority, the head of which was the British Resident, without whose assistance the Jhareja Chiefs showed insuperable objections to being included in the administration.

It is necessary now to allude to the Kosias, and other freebooters from the Desert and Parkur, who were committing serious ravages in Kutch about this

time (1819). It will be remembered that, on the combined forces moving into Wagur in 1816, numbers of the Geeragias and others, who had subsisted by plunder, absconded to Parkur, which, together with the conterminous district of Veeravow, on the confines of the Desert, formed the head quarters of the plunderers. How far the refugees shared in the plundering expeditions, it is difficult to decide; there is, however, every reason to believe that they countenanced the proceedings, and probably furnished guides for the expeditions. The British Resident had long since urged the Bhooj Durbar to recall the refugees, and restore a portion of their Geeras (or landed property); unfortunately his late Highness' temperament was not of a conciliatory turn, and consequently nothing calculated to reclaim his erring subjects to their allegiance was effected, though several had declared their readiness to give up plundering if allowed the quiet possession of their hereditary estates.

The Chief of Veeravow, a Soda Rajpoot, (all the Desert Chiefs, indeed, or nearly so, are of that tribe) by name Poonjajee, a distinguished freebooter, had associated with himself, for they were hardly retainers, some 4 or 500 of the Kosias, the scattered remains of a tribe of Mahomedans, who had been expelled from Sind on the extinction of the Kalora dynasty. These people, since the period of their expulsion, had resided in the wildest parts of the Desert and along the edge of the Runn, either plundering and levying black mail in the neighbouring districts on their own account or in concert with some powerful Chief; in the former case dividing the spoil, and in the latter giving the Chief the fourth or "Chouth."

Of late years the Veeravow chief, with the assistance of the Kosias, had sent expeditions of from 2 to 800 horse and foot into Guzerat and Kutch for plundering purposes, as well as along the edge of the Runn to Raoma Bazar in Sind Proper. A daring exploit that occurred about this time deserves notice, as showing the confidence of the plunderers. In May 1819 a party of 800 men, mounted on camels and horses, advanced by the Runn and attacked Butchow, situated on the southern side of Wagur close to the Gulf; they were driven off by the guns of the fort, not however till they had secured 200 head of cattle. From thence they moved to Vond, a fine, flourishing village, about two miles from Butchow, the gates of which they shut, and then plundered it, carrying off all the cattle belonging to the place, except about 20 or 30, the estimated damage done being not less than 35 or 40,000 rupees. Shortly before this, 500 head of cattle were carried off from Rapoor, in Wagur. Rapoor and Butchow being the principal Durbar towns in the district, they were certainly the most flourishing places, and the best able to defend themselves.

The facility with which these bands collected, plundered, and vanished, reminds one of the Muratha system of warfare, which it much resembled; and, as the sequel will show, was only to be curbed by the adoption of well-devised

and suitable, yet energetic measures, equal to the complexity of the growing evil. It naturally took some time to complete these arrangements, and longer still before they produced the desired results, for as yet the requisite means for the application of a vigorous remedy were wanting.

I now resume the narrative of political events. The general opinion of the Chiefs and respectable men in Kutch was, that the welfare of the newly established Government and country, as also their own lives and property, depended on the efficiency of the British influence. The resolution seems to have been unanimous amongst the Bhayad, and other respectable persons, to retire to their estates in the event of Government coming to a determination of not interfering in the concerns of the Durbar, and which the tenor of the British Agent's communications led them to fear. On his pointing out to Government, however, the extremely helpless state in which the affairs of Kutch were, and the imperious necessity for the Resident's more direct interference during the young Rao's minority, the desire of the Chiefs was acceded to, and the Resident acted as head of the Regency.

One of the first acts of the Regency, emanating from the Resident, was the recall of the Wagar banditti from Parkur, and the restoration of their property. These recusant Geeracias (landed proprietors) entered into a written agreement to the following effect :—

I.—We engage to countenance or protect in no way any Bharwuttia or criminal of either of the two Sirkars, of the Honorable Company and the Rao, or encourage any person to disturb the peace.

II.—We shall permit no person who thieves or steals, to live in our lands, nor shall we listen to any such people. Should any person living in our lands commit any act of plunder, and the fact be ascertained to be positive, we engage to become responsible individually for the act to both Sirkars, and to surrender the criminals to the Durbar.

III.—Should travellers be plundered in our lands, or should any property be lost, we engage to become responsible, agreeably to the order of the Durbar, to remove the crime from ourselves by establishing it satisfactorily elsewhere.

IV.—Should we have any dispute with our neighbouring Bhomias and Geeracias relative to boundaries, &c., we engage to refer the dispute to the arbitration of both Sirkars. We engage to have "Vei" (feuds) with none.

V.—Should a Geeracia or other person attempt to leave our lands with the intent of having a feud or disturbing the peace, we will prevent him; if he goes by force, we will instantly inform the Durbar.

VI.—Should Dhara or plunderers attempt to pass through our lands with the intention of depredating, we will not permit them to pass; if they proceed by force, we will give instant intimation of it to the Sirkars.

VII.—We will perform the Rao's service with fidelity; we will accompany the Durbar troops when they are acting, and act in concert.

VIII.—On an alarm of plunderers passing with plunder, we will instantly proceed and intercept them.

IX.—We have given a distinct deed to the Durbar, under the guarantee of the Sirkar, for the payment for ever of an annual Jumabundy. The specific Jumabundy mentioned in it we shall yearly pay. Should any heavenly or earthly misfortune happen, in such year the Durbar is to look to our articles.

X.—Should we have a necessity for money, and wish to sell our villages, we engage to acquaint the Sirkars beforehand.

XI.—Any old fort or castle on our lands we engage to permit to be destroyed, and henceforth to build no new work of the kind.

These conciliatory measures towards the Wagur banditti, together with the respect and consideration shown for the opinions and wishes of the leading Chiefs, and the selection of a good man of business as the chief Durbar Minister (by name Lukhmidas), tended greatly to quiet the effervescence and agitation which a long series of national calamities, of turmoil, civil war, and absence of law and order, had almost rendered the normal state of Kutch.

Tranquillity was for the first time for years displaying its benign influence over the face of nature; man's worst passions, which the current of events had called into action, were gradually subsiding; when, as if to shew the nothingness of a nation's convulsions and revolutions, as if to make the chief actors in these scenes feel the utter feebleness and helplessness of man, or thousands of men, a mighty earthquake visited the Province, shaking every house, from the Prince's palace to the pauper's grass hut, to its centre; nor were the resting-places of the dead exempt from the devastation committed by this mighty convulsion of nature. The Rao's palace was rendered temporarily uninhabitable, while hundreds of houses in Bhooj, Anjar, Mandvee, and Lukput were hurled to the ground, burying hundreds of men, women, and children in their ruins; numbers also of the forts, including the marauders' strongholds, were dismantled, and not again allowed to be repaired. The accounts of the desolation of Bhooj forcibly reminds one of the description given of the last days of Pompeii. A number of extraordinary phenomena are reported to have occurred at the moment of the shock, an instance or two of which I hope to be pardoned for noticing, though not strictly bearing on the subject of this Memoir. The Runn, and Bunnee, lying on the north of Kutch and between it and the Punchum Island, which were quite dry, were suddenly covered over with a sheet of water; the extent of it, east and west, is not known, but in width it was about six miles, its depth was upwards of two and a half feet; after which, in a few hours, the water sank down to about half that quantity. Horsemen who crossed this track on the day following the shock, describe a number of cones of sand

elevated above the water, the summits of which were emitting air and water. The dry beds of the rivers were generally found flooded with water for a short space of time, the water having the colour and taste of the soil, from which it would appear to have been forced by some convulsion of nature below. Many wells, which were previously sweet, became salt, and *vice versâ*, while a mighty upheaving of a large bank in the western part of the Runn completed what the enmity of the Ameers of Sind had previously commenced, viz. the shutting out of the Indus waters from Kutch. This bank bears the name of "Ulla Bund," or the Bund or embankment of God; its height above the original level is estimated at about 18 feet, while its length is undefined, running, some think, as far as the Punchum Island, but at all events, for many miles in that direction. It is estimated as being at least 50 miles long; its width varies from 10 to 15 miles. This Bund is situated in the Runn about 10 or 15 miles south of Raoma Bazar in Sind, a portion of it being passed en route from that place to Loona in Kutch, though the greater portion of it remains on the right of the road or track.

The Jogeas or religious devotees of Deenoder, the highest hill in Kutch, on which there is a monastery, declare that during the earthquake of 1819 fire issued from the hill. It bears evident traces, in common with others in Kutch, of having been subjected to volcanic action at some period of its history, but one can hardly fancy so recent an eruption without unquestionable evidence thereof being traceable.

The Ameers of Sind consulted as to the expediency of conquering Kutch, now that all the forts were well nigh razed to the ground and the country paralyzed, while the English force on the spot was small. Firstly, the Vukeel or Agent at Bhooj asked of the Resident the cession of the port of Lukput, which he asserted the former Rao had constantly offered as the price of their assistance to exterminate the English, of whose presence they evidently had an instinctive dread, and whose movements they watched with the utmost jealousy, though, beyond a little bombast, in the hopes of giving an exaggerated idea of their power and importance, they showed but little desire to break with them. There was also reason to believe that the Agent had received commands to demand the cession if the request on the subject were not attended to, intimating that the result of refusal would be an invasion. They thought better of it, however, though, if they could have turned over a few leaves of the book of fate, they would have discovered good grounds for the prophetic presentiment of danger which had already taken possession of their minds, of coming in contact with the white men from that unknown and mysterious land which had sent forth the successors of the Emperors of the East, and who, though but a handful as compared with the millions over whom they ruled, appeared destined to be victorious in whatever direction they turned their arms. In all

probability some of those very councillors, who in 1819 discussed the advisability or otherwise of attacking Kutch, lived to see England's banner float from the bastion of their Imperial masters' stronghold of Hyderabad in 1843.

Remonstrance after remonstrance was forwarded to the Court of Hyderabad on the subject of the Parkur plunderers, with the same result as had some few years before attended similar remonstrances to the Court of Bhooj regarding the Wagur banditti. The Ameers talked about lasting friendship and sending armies of Beloochee heroes to exterminate the Parkur banditti and such like, but nothing was done; and even when troops from Hyderabad visited Parkur, they merely devastated the country, levied a fine on the Chiefs, and returned, rendering plundering more necessary than ever, as in addition to gaining a livelihood, which the inhabitants of that district had from time immemorial done by forcibly sharing their neighbours' property, they had now to provide the means of liquidating a debt; the result, as might have been anticipated, was greater distress, and more plundering than ever, now however in their master's dominions as well as elsewhere. Towards the close of 1819 another force proceeded to Parkur from Hyderabad, destroying Veeravow, and levying a fine of 2,000 rupees on the Rana of Nuggur Parkur. Nothing satisfactory, however, in the way of a permanent settlement, was effected; the force received no pay while engaged on the duty, and had consequently to live, as best it could, on the country, fortunately for the inhabitants of which, its stay was not prolonged beyond a few days. Within one month of its departure,

December 1819.

another inroad was made by a party of some 250 Kosias into the Bunnee (in Kutch), from whence they were carrying off 300 or 400 head of cattle, when the outposts and people of the country combined and attacked the plunderers just on the edge of the Runn and recovered the cattle, a few lives being lost on either side.

About the middle of the year 1819 Ladooba's infant son died. He had been nominated heir apparent to the Gadee, in the event of Rao Daisul dying without male issue. A handsome provision was made for the child's mother, whose perilous position, previous to the dethronement of the ex Rao, has already been noticed; thenceforward, till her death, she lived in Bhooj, unmolested, with a comfortable competence. Shortly after this event, a plot was discovered, having for its object the removal of the ex Rao from confinement. His sister, Keserbaee, was found to be at the bottom of the conspiracy, who, in concert with one of the ex-Rao's wives, appears so far to have matured her plans as to arrange for the murder of Lukhmidas the Minister, for the Jharejas at Bhooj to be attacked, and the guard over her brother to be overcome, and him removed; however, the conspiracy was found out, and the principal actors apprehended. The incident is mentioned to show the strong natural affection that this lady possessed for her brother; and foolish as was her attempt to get

him away to Sind, there are evident symptoms of the promptings of an affectionate heart. Keserbaee had hitherto steadily refused all the offers and advice that had been tendered to her on the subject of marriage, for she had already reached the age of 24, or double that at which marriage alliances are usually contracted in this country. This may be partly accounted for by observing that, during infancy, the distracted state of the country prevented her being betrothed, while, by the time she attained a marriageable age, she had learnt to think for herself, and had imbibed so deep a concern in her brother's welfare, that nothing could induce her to leave him. Towards the beginning of 1820, however, she was induced to forsake celibacy and bestow her hand on the Nuwab of Joonagur; she subsequently, on her husband's death, returned to Kutch, where she resided till her death.

The Articles of the new Treaty with Rao Daisuljee having been drawn up in form and agreed to by the Kutch Bhayad on their own and the Rao's behalf, were submitted for the ratification of Government, and the Treaty in due form ratified was returned for interchange with the Kutch Government in January 1820. The details are as follows:—

I.—It is hereby declared, that all Articles of the aforesaid Treaty, which are not modified or superseded by any of the Articles in the present Treaty, shall be considered good and valid.

II.—Agreeably to the desire of the Jhareja Bhayad, the Honorable Company agrees in declaring Bharmuljee to have forfeited all claims to the Gadee of Kutch, and he is accordingly solemnly deposed. The said Bharmuljee shall reside in Bhooj as a State prisoner, under a guard of British troops, subject however to be removed to a place of further security in the event of his being implicated in any intrigue; the Kutch Government agreeing to pay annually the sum of 36,000 Korees, through the Honorable Company, for the subsistence of the said Bharmuljee.

III.—The infant son of the late Rao Bharmuljee having been unanimously elected by the Jhareja Chiefs to succeed to the vacant throne, he (and his legitimate offspring) are accordingly acknowledged by the Honorable Company as the lawful Sovereigns of Kutch, under the name and title of Maha Rajah Mirza Rao Daisuljee.

IV.—In consequence of the minority of the present Rao Daisul, the Jhareja Bhayad, with the Honorable Company's advice, determines that a Regency shall be formed, with full powers to transact the affairs of Government. The following are chosen as the members of the said Regency:—Jhareja Vejerajjee of Soomri Roha, Jhareja Prutherajjee of Nangercha, Rajgoor Odhowjee Hirboy, Mehta Lukhmidas Ullubjee, Khuttree Rutonsi Jetani, and the British Resident for the time being. These six persons are entrusted with the executive management of the Government of Kutch, and in order that they may perform

the service of the State with effect, the Honorable Company agree to afford the Regency their guarantee until the Rao completes his twentieth year, when the minority ceases.

V.—The Honorable Company engages to guarantee the power of His Highness the Rao Daisul, his heirs, and successors, and the integrity of his dominions, from foreign or domestic enemies.

VI.—The Honorable Company, at the desire of Rao Shree Daisul and the Jhareja Bhayad, for the security of the Government of Kutch, agrees to leave a British force in its service. For the payment of this force, Rao Shree Daisuljee and the Jhareja Bhayad agree that funds shall be appropriated from the revenue of Kutch. The Honorable Company retains to itself the option of reducing or entirely withdrawing its troops (and relieving Kutch from the expense) whenever, in the opinion of Government, the efficiency and strength of the Rao's authority may admit of its being done with safety.

VII.—The money stipulated for in the preceding Article is to be paid in instalments, each of four months; and it is further engaged that the Regency appointed in the 4th Article shall enter into a separate responsibility for the regular payment of the above Khists.

VIII.—The Kutch Government engages not to allow any Arab, Sindhees, or other foreign merchants to remain in its territories, nor generally to entertain any soldiers, not natives of Kutch, without the consent of the Honorable Company's Government.

IX.—The Kutch Government agrees that no foreign vessels, American, European, or Asiatic, shall be allowed to import into the territories of Kutch, arms or military stores. The Honorable Company engages to supply the wants of the Kutch Government in these articles at a fair valuation.

X.—The Honorable Company engages to exercise no authority over the domestic concerns of the Rao, or of those of any of the Jhareja Chieftains of the country; that the Rao, his heirs, and successors shall be absolute masters of their territory, and that the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced therein.

XI.—It is clearly understood that the views of the British Government are limited to the reform and organization of the military establishment of the Kutch Government; to the correction of any abuses which may operate oppressively on the inhabitants; and to the limitation of the general expenses of the State within its resources.

XII.—The Rao, his heirs, and successors engage not to enter into negotiations with any Chief or State without the sanction of the British Government, but their customary amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

XIII.—The Rao, his heirs, and successors engage not to commit aggressions

on any Chief or State, and if any disputes with such Chief or State accidentally arise, they are to be submitted for adjustment to the arbitration of the Honorable Company.

XIV.—The Rao, his heirs, and successors engage to afford what military force they may possess to the aid of the Honorable Company's Government upon its requisition. This Article, however, is not to be understood as imposing any duties on the Jhareja Bhayad contrary to their established customs.

XV.—The Kutch ports shall be open to all British vessels in like manner as British ports shall be free to all vessels of Kutch, in order that the most friendly intercourse may be carried on between the Governments.

XVI.—The British Government, with the approbation of that of Kutch, engages to guarantee, by separate deeds, the Jhareja Chiefs of the Bhayad, and generally all Rajpoot Chiefs in Kutch and Wagur, in full enjoyment of their possessions, and further to extend the same protection to Mehta Lukhmidas Wullubjee, who, for the welfare of the Kutch Durbar, has acted in concert with the Jharejas and with great zeal and sincerity.

XVII.—His Highness the Rao, his heirs, and successors, at the particular instance of the Honorable Company, engage to abolish, in their own family, the practice of Infanticide; also engage to join heartily with the Honorable Company in abolishing the custom generally through the Bhayad of Kutch.

XVIII.—Previously to the execution of the deed of guarantee in favour of the Jhareja Bhayad, according to the tenor of the 16th Article, a written engagement shall be entered into by them to abstain from the practice of Infanticide, and specifying that in case any of them do practise it, the guilty person shall submit to punishment of any kind that may be determined by the Honorable Company's Government and the Kutch Durbar.

XIX.—The British Resident or his Assistant shall reside at Bhooj, and be treated with appropriate respect by the Government of Kutch.

XX.—All supplies, *bonâ fide* for the use of the Honorable Company's troops, shall pass through the Rao's territories free of Radharee duties.

XXI.—It being contrary to the religious principles of the Jharejas and people of Kutch that cows, bullocks, and peacocks should be killed, the Honorable Company agree not to permit these animals to be killed in the territory of Kutch, or to permit in any way the religion of the Natives to be obstructed.

It will be observed from the terms of this Treaty, that henceforward and until the young Rao assumed the government of his country, the head and chief of the Regency, and consequently the guiding spirit in the Province, was the Resident; and fortunate indeed was it for Kutch that it was so, for nothing short of the energy, singleness of purpose, and conciliatory yet firm administration which the conclusion of the Treaty secured, could have redeemed

the Province from the frightfully debased and degraded state into which it had fallen.

At the same time the present is a striking instance of how completely Governments as well as individuals are the creatures of circumstances. The British Government had from the first studiously avoided doing anything that should involve them in the affairs of Kutch, though driven by the devastation committed by the Kutchee plunderers and pirates to negotiate, and subsequently to enter into an agreement with that State; even then, notwithstanding the utter disregard of promises, and professions of grief and amendment, the British Government showed the utmost reluctance to any interference beyond negotiation—a line of policy that was followed up to and throughout the negotiations of 1816. Subsequent to which, though the avowed policy of Government was the same as before, its representative was unable to construct an administration without involving Government temporarily in the internal management of the Principality; the imperious necessity of the circumstances was admitted by the Bombay Government, and the Treaty ratified by the Supreme Government.

The Resident then set to work with his European and Native Assistants to form a system of Government, which, it is hardly necessary to observe, after what has been said, Kutch had not known for years. The undertaking, always one of the utmost difficulty, was in the present instance stupendous. Treachery, falsehood, and cunning had so long usurped the place of higher and more manly qualities, that fit and efficient instruments wherewith to conduct the administration were not easily found; while the exhausted state of the exchequer and large outstanding demands on it, on account of compensation for injuries done to the subjects of the British and Gaekwar Governments, besides the expenses of the war, tended greatly to complicate affairs, the more so as the revenue had been anticipated by the late Rao, who, it may truly be said, left every department of the Government in a most chaotic state.

Internal commotions had ceased to agitate the minds of the authorities, while the inhabitants were beginning to turn their attention to peaceable pursuits; not so the members of the Desert banditti, whose insolence was in the beginning of 1820 so great, that a force was prepared to act against them, much to the alarm of the Ameers, who had apparently, in an absent moment, admitted the propriety of our punishing them in their own haunts—a sentiment that now became the subject of warm discussions, from their having heard reports of 40,000 English troops having assembled on the edge of the Runn, with the view of punishing the banditti, and ultimately conquering Sind. Assurances without number had been forwarded to Hydrabad, declaring our object to be simply the punishment of the freebooters. The treacherous and jealous natures of the Talpoors, however, precluded any assurances effecting an impression on their barbaric

minds; they could not comprehend, in the plenitude of their narrow-mindedness, the possibility of our refraining from taking Sind, if we had the power to do so. An unfortunate accident occurred just at this time, which threatened to involve us in hostilities with our jealous neighbours. A party of Belooches under one of the Meers' officers had been deputed to Parkur, to co-operate with us against the Kosias; these people appear to have admitted some of the Kosias into their camp, and, under the impression that they were all Kosias, the camp was attacked by one of our outposts on the frontier of Guzerat, several lives being lost and prisoners taken. On this the Meers at once despatched three armies, one in the direction of Lukput, a second towards Kowra, and a third to Parkur; that is, one towards either extremity, and the third in the direction of the centre and capital of the Province of Kutch. One of these forces actually entered Kutch and plundered a village; when, hearing that measures were on foot to give them a warm reception, they again departed. After a little show, however, the Ameers comprehended, or pretended to do so, that no insult had been intended, while the temporary invasion of Kutch by their troops, though they positively denied that it had taken place under their orders, or with their cognizance, made them quits with our Government, whose troops had killed some of theirs in Parkur.

Towards the close of the year, the Ameers' Vukeel (Agent) at Bombay entered into an agreement* on behalf of his masters with the British Government, stipulating that perpetual friendship should exist between the two Governments; no European, or American, was to be allowed to reside in Sind; offenders from either State taking refuge in the other, were to be punished or surrendered; and lastly, the Ameers agreed to restrain the depredations of the Kosias and all other tribes or individuals within their limits, and to prevent the recurrence of any inroads into the British dominions.

The sequel will show how far the latter part of this agreement was acted up to by the Court of Hyderabad, though at first attempts were doubtlessly made to curb the predatory spirit of the inhabitants of the Thurr and Parkur, and a few of the plunderers were apprehended and handed over to the British authorities in Kutch, as also a small portion of stolen property; and, notwithstanding that these acts had in themselves but little effect on the deeply rooted evil that they were intended to obliterate, they must be taken as valid evidence of the good intentions of the Ameers at that time. Little progress, however, was made towards the desired end, till which was attained it was obviously hopeless to expect prosperity in Wagur, where people cultivated their fields armed up to the teeth, and were not unfrequently called on to use their arms too; though sometimes in the presence of danger they had recourse to the

* It is dated 9th November 1820.

expedient of using their legs instead. In 1822, a party of 400 of the Poona Irregular Horse was dispatched to Kutch, to be placed on the Lodrahee frontier, or the north-east corner of the Province.

During the past year, the restoration of the Anjar Purgunna to the Bhooj Durbar for a pecuniary equivalent, was discussed and favourably considered by Government. The Treaty for the carrying out of this arrangement is dated on the 21st May 1822, and is to the following effect:—

I.—The British Government, and the Government of Kutch, thinking it expedient that the town and district of Anjar should be transferred to His Highness the Rao of Kutch for a pecuniary equivalent, the 10th Article in the Treaty of Sumvut 1872 (A. D. 1816) is annulled, and the separate deed therein alluded to is declared void. The sum of Ahmedabad Sicca Rs. 88,000 a year is agreed to by both Governments as the amount which is to be paid by the Kutch Government to the Honorable Company in return for the transfer of the town and district above mentioned to His Highness the Rao of Kutch, including in the Anjar district the town of Lakhapoor, the separate deed of which is declared void.

II.—The town and district of Anjar will be delivered over to the Kutch Government on the 2nd Ashad Shood Sumvut 1879 (corresponding with 20th June 1822 A. D.), and the Government of Kutch engages to make good the payment of the sum stipulated every year by two half-yearly payments, the first of Rs. 44,000 on Poush Shood 2nd, and the second of Rs. 44,000 on Ashad Shood 2nd. No diminution of the amount of compensation above fixed for the town and district of Anjar shall ever take place, and the Government of Kutch agrees, that if it shall not be paid regularly at the periods above specified, good and satisfactory assignments of land, in full sovereignty, either the Anjar Talooka or other districts as may suit the Kutch Government, shall be made to the British Government, for the purpose of realizing the amount which may have become due.

III.—Since the establishment of the connexion of the two Governments, the British brigade has been cantoned at the foot of the hill-fort of Bhoojea, which has remained in the hands of the British. The British Government, from an anxiety to restore the fort to His Highness the Rao, has had the ground in the neighbourhood of Bhooj examined with the view of removing the camp. One spot only has been found suitable for a cantonment; it is situated to the north of the town, and belongs to Rajgoor Bramins; and the Government of Kutch being unable to induce the owners voluntarily to surrender this ground, has expressed a wish that the cantonment may remain where it is at present, and the fort continue in the occupation of the British. To this proposal the British Government agrees, and the Kutch Government engages never to require the British Government to give up the fort without obtaining by purchase

from the proprietors the ground above mentioned, and giving it to the British Government, and indemnifying the British Government for any expense which it may have incurred in repairing the fort, which expense, however, is not to exceed the sum of Rs. 45,000.

The Kutch Government was much pleased at the restoration of the Anjar Purgunna, while the arrangement was obviously a satisfactory one for us also, owing to the smallness of the Purgunna, and its isolated position in the midst of His Highness' possessions.

The Province was now beginning to recover itself a little, like an invalid rescued by medical skill from the jaws of death and dissolution. Years of rapine, plunder, and domestic contentions had completely prostrated the energies of the State; and notwithstanding the fostering effects of our influence, so great was the inertness apparent everywhere, that the instruments and means for conducting the administration were with the utmost difficulty found. After much consideration, Captain MacMurdo had, in 1819-20, as the only means of collecting the revenues of the State, recourse to the farming system, and thus disposed of the collection of the revenues for five years. These arrangements lasted till 1824. Unfortunately the monsoon of 1823 failed, while in the following year the Province was afflicted with a famine; many villages were entirely deserted; thousands of cattle died; and it is estimated that about a fifth of the whole population emigrated to the neighbouring provinces, where food was obtainable.

During the last three years great steps had been taken towards bringing all the departments of the State into something like order; the Secbundy or Durbar troops had been reduced; detachments under the orders of the most intelligent leaders were stationed in different parts of the Province for the protection of person, property, and general police duties; the accounts of the Durbar were regularly kept; while the utmost economy, consistent with the dignity of the Gadee, was introduced into every department.

I omit all mention of the revenues and disbursements of these years, as they can be more conveniently considered when treating of the finances of the Province in the concluding portion of this Memoir; it is only necessary here to observe, that the Regency displayed, under the advice of the Resident, much liberality towards the lower orders of their afflicted countrymen, though they, more especially the Jhareja members, beheld with much uneasiness the accumulating debts of the State, the more alarming to them from their ignorance in matters of finance. They naturally thought to themselves that, as the State had never before been involved, it should not be so now; though how to obviate the difficulty was a problem they could not solve. The former rulers of Kutch had renewed their exhausted finances by loans, forced and otherwise, sometimes repayable by remissions of all sorts and kinds to merchants and

others, in fact by any and every means at their disposal, without any reference to right, justice, or sound principles.

In the beginning of 1825, the peace which Kutch had then been enjoying for several years was again threatened. The British Native Agent at the Court of Hyderabad had not forwarded his usual news-letter for several months, while private communications tended to prove that dissensions had occurred amongst the Ameers, and that the assemblies of plunderers, who threatened to invade Kutch, had received both countenance and assistance from Hyderabad.

The plunderers from Parkur had not in the meantime ceased devastating Wagur and Jhalawar, though in the former district there were several detachments of horse and foot, the greater number of which were recalled towards Bhooj on the main body of the plunderers from Sind Proper, aggregating about 3,000, crossing the Runn from the neighbourhood of Raoma Bazar to the Punchum, from whence they marched to Hubbye, a fort situated on the range of hills of that name, about 18 miles north of Bhooj. Their position was one of great natural strength. The party was composed of Meeanas, Koolees, and other discontented characters driven from Kutch by the famine, as also of Sindhees. They were under the guidance of a noted Kutch freebooter, by name Tahar Lunai, who had lately absconded from Kutch, where the Chief of Rohur, a member of the Regency, had become security for his good behaviour. This Chief (Vijrajee of Rohur) was subsequently, together with another member of the Regency, suspected of having intrigued with the enemy, and they were both in consequence removed from the administration. From their stronghold the plunderers sent 800 men to attack Anjar, the Bazar of which place they plundered, though they eventually lost their Chief, and were driven out of the town with considerable loss: the remainder of the party then dispersed. In the meantime a small force had been sent from Bhooj against Hubbye, from whence the plunderers were speedily driven, and complete peace was at once restored, though not till upwards of a lakh of rupees of damage had been done by the marauders, while the Durbar was put to the expense of another lakh of rupees in making preparations to resist the attack, giving presents and pensions to the friends of the killed and wounded, &c.

A. D. 1824-25.

For a short time all was quiet, when again the distant rumours of troops and plunderers assembling in Sind, as some said, for the subjugation of Kutch, threatened the peace of the Province. Though the British authorities were not disposed to think that the Ameers seriously meditated an attack, it was at the same time evident, that if their feelings were friendly and they really intended to put a stop to these incursions, more vigorous measures than had yet been taken were requisite, and ought to have been adopted long since. About this period a

A. D. 1824-25.

letter from Tahar Lunai (the outlaw from Kutch who commanded the late incursion) to the address of Meer Ali Moorad, was forwarded to the Resident at Bhooj by the Native Agent at Hyderabad; it was evidently written previous to the incursion, and promises in four or five days to announce a great victory, and the slaughter of the "Feringees": he speaks of 6,000 followers, with whom he was about to set out for Bhooj. This and other indications of the temper of the times in Sind, the rulers of which appear to have supposed that the Burmese war had exhausted our resources, induced Government to reinforce the troops in Kutch, to the strength of 6,000 men of the three arms: this step was the more necessary, as two or three of the Jhareja Bhayad had evidently been in league with the banditti and the Ameers, stimulating the latter to invade Kutch. Subsequent circumstances probably led the Ameers to see the improbability of their being joined by any Chiefs of note, other than those whose inimical feeling to the present order of things was well known: they were three in number, one of them the leading Chief of the western part of Kutch (Vijrajee of Rohur), and the other two, insignificant persons.

The warlike preparations suddenly ceased, and the plunderers, and outlaws from Kutch, who had hitherto been sheltered in Sind Proper, were desired to retire to the Desert, or the Thurr and Parkur districts, the hereditary plunderers of which, the Kosias, were said to have received 4,000 rupees from the Ameers to collect their kinsmen and over-run Kutch, while Tahar Lunai, the Kutch outlaw, was entertained by the Ameers and stationed at Deepla, in charge of the outposts at that place.

One instance of the mode in which the plunderers conducted their marauding excursions will serve to illustrate the system; it is as follows: Having assembled at some fixed place, agreeably to agreement, a party of about 40 plunderers, in August 1826, crossed the Runn near Balliarree (where it is about 35 miles broad) to the Punchum hills, from whence they marched to the hills about Lodyee, probably 30 miles, and from thence they made a forced march of about 50 miles through the centre of the Province to a village near Moondra (on the Gulf of Kutch) which they plundered, wounding some thirteen of the inhabitants; they then made off along the coast, towards the eastern Runn, meeting *en route* a party of Horse and Foot Police, which they routed, killing and wounding above one-third of them; then, pretending to make for the crossing near Jinjee, where the mail in those days crossed the head of the Gulf of Kutch (and where there were always boats ready for the Dawk-runners), they threw their pursuers off their track, and at once doubled back and made straight for the Desert, intending to cross the northern Runn between Khureer and Lodran. Fortunately they were overtaken in the Runn by one of the numerous small parties on the look-out for them, and five of their number

killed and one made prisoner, and the plunder recovered : the remainder escaped owing to the muddy state of the Runn. This is only one of many instances that might be quoted. The prominent features of these incursions were the secrecy, celerity, and daring usually displayed, together with the incredible sustentation of continued fatigue, for delay was ruin to them. In the instance cited above, the plunderers, from the time they left the Desert till they were defeated, must have travelled upwards of 200 miles in the space probably of five days, or six at the outside.

The troops in Kutch now numbered about 6,000; several detachments of Infantry were posted in different parts of the Province, while outposts of Irregular Horse patrolled the frontier bordering the Runn; notwithstanding which, the plunderers persisted in their incursions, though they constantly suffered most severely for their temerity. The people of the country generally appeared apathetic on the subject; the Chiefs even seldom made an effort to assist us in protecting their country from rapine.

The conduct of the Ameers during these proceedings was entirely at variance with their professions. They persisted in declaring that the plunderers did not obtain shelter in Sind, the absurdity and falseness of which was as apparent as the sun at noonday, as was frequently proved to demonstration. Our protective arrangements, however, were by this time so well organized, that the marauders were constantly hunted and harassed from the moment they crossed the frontier, and often cut up before they could again effect their escape. At the same time the feeling of the Ameers was, if anything, more amicable than it had been of late; so much was this the case, that in 1828, the attendance of Dr. Burnes, the Residency Surgeon at Bhooj, was requested by them to give advice regarding some malady with which one of them was afflicted. His mission, however, was purely professional; during his stay he was comfortably accommodated and handsomely entertained.

With the exception of the incursions from Parkur, Kutch was now enjoying the repose it so much required; the Resident was doing his utmost to bring every department of the State into good working order; while the young Rao was under the tuition of an English gentleman, receiving an elementary education, calculated to give a sound and civilized tone to the actions of his after-life. In the meantime the strictness with which the ex Rao had been guarded was gradually relaxed; during the ceremonies and convivialities consequent on his son's wedding, indeed, he was allowed to be at large, and subsequently, on the Governor of Bombay visiting Kutch, at the request of the Jhareja Bhayad the guard over him was altogether removed, and he thenceforth resided in the Palace with his son, till his demise in A. D. 1846, without however in any way interfering in the affairs of State.

A. D. 1830.

Perhaps nothing will better show the jealousy with which the Government of Sind viewed our actions than the following circumstance. In the beginning of 1831, Lieutenant Burnes was deputed on a mission to Lahore, in charge of presents for Maharaja Runjeet Sing; he proceeded in the first instance to Kurrachee, where he was insulted and refused permission to proceed, and after several days of unsuccessful negotiations had to return to Mandvee; subsequently, after sundry references, he was permitted to proceed up the Indus, and treated with civility.

Towards the end of 1832, it was found expedient to send a force over to Parkur to punish the freebooters; several of the leading men were killed, while the others effected their escape into different parts of the Desert. The Sind Government sent a force to co-operate with ours; they advanced however no further than Guddra, while the Kosias were found up about Balmeer and Chottun. On the objects of the expedition being attained, the force was recalled, with the exception of a detachment left in Parkur. It appears that the question as to which of the Governments was to keep up a detachment to check plundering was pending when the force was broken up, while the Resident's determination was firm not to withdraw our troops until such arrangements should have been made as would prevent the possibility of our having any further trouble from that quarter.

With the view of securing Kutch against any further depredation, it was determined to leave a detachment in Parkur, which place was admirably situated for keeping in check the Desert banditti, unless the Sind Government would enter into a solemn Treaty binding itself to give up all outlaws, restore all stolen property, or give compensation for the same. The former was preferred, as being probably the cheaper if not more dignified expedient, and though it may be fairly inferred that the measure was not very palatable to the Ameers, still of the two expedients it doubtless appeared the better, owing to their inability to restrain their Desert subjects, and being well assured that the time had arrived when either they must themselves make arrangements to prevent the continuation of the incursions that had devastated Kutch for a series of years, or pay heavily in compensation for the same, or allow the authorities in Kutch to make such arrangements as they thought best calculated to protect the inhabitants of that Province from future losses. Thenceforward the vigilance of the officers to whom the charge of the frontier was confided, and the gallantry of our troops, secured comparative peace to Kutch, till, in the course of a few years, inroads by the Desert marauders ceased to be made. I would fain relate some few anecdotes, illustrative of the vigilance and daring that characterized the proceedings of our officers and men in counteracting the machinations of their barbaric but brave enemies: more

Memo. to Meer of Hyderabad, dated 19th December 1832, from the Resident in Kutch.

space, however, than I dare to devote to the subject, would be requisite to do them justice; suffice it, therefore, to say, that the records of the time contain traces of chivalrous feeling, of patience, fatigue, and endurance, and of a soldier-like spirit under no ordinary difficulties, that are the sure forerunners of success in any and every practicable enterprise that may be undertaken.

We have now arrived at an important epoch in the history of Kutch; anarchy and discord had given place to peace and a firm but mild Government; the Province was slowly recovering from the effects of many long years of civil war and distraction, which have been prominently noticed in the foregoing pages, and the debilitating effect of which was now apparent in the finances of the Principality. It will be necessary briefly to allude to our financial arrangements with the Kutch Durbar, to place in a clear point of view its actual state in 1832, as also the liberality displayed towards it by Government.

The yearly tribute of two lakhs of Korees,* stipulated in the 10th Article of the Treaty of 1816 to be paid by the Rao, had never been received, the Most Noble the Governor General having been pleased, at the time the Treaty was ratified, to order, as a gratuitous boon, that His Highness should be relieved from the payment thereof,† as also of the payment of upwards of eight lakhs of rupees, being the amount charged to its military expenses; leaving, however, the Anjar Purgunna and its revenues in the hands of the British Government. Subsequently, in 1819, on the conclusion of our Treaty with His Highness the Rao (Daisuljee), it was agreed that a British force was to remain in Kutch, for the payment of which His Highness and the Jhareja Bhayad agreed to provide funds; the Honorable Company retaining to itself the option of reducing or entirely withdrawing its troops (and relieving Kutch from the expense) whenever, in the opinion of Government, the efficiency and strength of the Rao's authority might admit of its being done with safety.

Subsequently, in 1822, another Treaty‡ was entered into with the Kutch State, having for its object the restoration of Anjar and its Purgunna to the Bhooj Durbar for its pecuniary equivalent, viz. Sicca Rs. 88,000 per annum.

It will be observed from the above remarks, that the Kutch State was liable for the payment of the Kutch Subsidiary Force. The depressed state of its finances, however, had prevented its acting up to its agreements, notwithstanding that although the military expenses must have been far greater, it was only expected that the Kutch Durbar would pay two lakhs of rupees per annum on this account. At the same time there was no definite agreement on our part to accept two lakhs of rupees in full of all demands on account of the

* About Rs. 52,770-7-2.

† Vide Supplementary Treaty with Kutch, dated 18th June 1816.

‡ 21st May 1822.

Subsidiary Force; yet the Bhooj Durbar always contemplated that amount as the maximum of subsidy, while their inability to pay more was inferred from Captain MacMurdo's opinion, expressed as far back as 1819, to the effect that it was requisite for the well-being, and indeed for the existence of the Kutch Government, that the sum payable by it should not exceed two lakhs of rupees per annum; and consequently, from 1819, two lakhs of rupees as tribute, and from 1822 Sicca Rs. 88,000 as the equivalent for Anjar, were carried to the debit of the Durbar in our accounts, though the full amount was never realized and the subsequent remissions amounted to about the sum carried to account for the equivalent for Anjar, leaving the annual sum actually realized about Sicca Rs. 2,00,000 or Co.'s Rs. 1,86,949.

The finances of the State were found totally unequal to the liquidation of the demands on it at this time, viz. Sicca Rs. 2,00,000 as tribute, and 88,000 as an equivalent for Anjar; and consequently another Treaty was entered into in September 1822, remitting the amount of Kutch Korees 9,75,000 or Rs. 2,57,255 due to the British Government, and for the same reason existing Treaties were modified, and it was agreed as follows:—

I.—The 1st and 2nd Articles of the Treaty of the 21st May 1822 are maintained in force only as described in the succeeding Articles of the present Treaty, and the contracting parties do now engage as follows.

II.—The Honorable East India Company's Government hereby remits (subject to the conditions specified in the 4th Article) the equivalent for Anjar, viz. 88,000 Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees per annum, fixed by the 1st and 2nd Articles of the Treaty of the 21st May 1822, together with all arrears now due on that, as well as on any other account, by the Kutch Durbar to the British Government, or which shall be found due on the settlement of the accounts for the past year, that is, the Sumvat 1888, which terminated on the 1st day of July last.

III.—His Highness the Rao Shree Daisuljee, his heirs, and successors solemnly agree that the funds stipulated by the 6th Article of the Treaty of October 1819 to be appropriated for the pay of the Kutch Subsidiary Force, but which it is hereby declared are never to exceed the amount of two lakhs of Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees per annum, shall be hereafter regularly, without fail, and under any circumstances whatever, discharged by four quarterly equal instalments, viz. on the 15th days of January, April, July, and October of each year.

IV.—The Kutch Government further engages, that in the event of the British troops in that Principality being greatly diminished, and the necessary payment on account of them being similarly lessened, so as to reduce it below the amount of the above remitted Anjar equivalent, that is, Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees 88,000 per annum, or in the event of the entire removal of the troops

from Kutch, His Highness the Rao, his heirs, and successors shall still be responsible in either case for making to the British Government an annual payment amounting on the whole to not less than the above recited Anjar equivalent, or Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees 88,000.

V.—All existing stipulations and engagements which have been entered into by former Treaties between the Honorable East India Company's Government and the Government of Kutch, and which shall not have been altered or modified by the present Treaty, are to remain in full force.

These liberal arrangements, fixing the maximum of our demands on Kutch at two lakhs of Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees* annually, were highly, as well they might be, appreciated by the Kutch Government, which was then enabled to act up to its agreements, and which, it may be observed, it had previously in vain struggled, under the eye of the British representative, to accomplish. It may be as well here, with the view of giving an idea of the finances of the Kutch State, to notice the gross revenue and disbursements for the years from 1819-20 up to the Treaty of September 1832, the period now under consideration; they are thus—

		RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
		<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
During these years our claims on the Durbar were Sicca Rupees 2,88,000, or about Company's Rupees 2,68,780, while up to 1831-32 Rupees 6,93,898 were remitted	{	A. D. 1819-20	6,19,306
		1820-21	6,50,724
		1821-22	6,71,905
		1822-23	7,65,874
		1823-24	6,62,810
		1824-25	5,47,156
		1825-26	6,79,028
		1826-27	7,41,993
		1827-28	7,45,334
		1828-29	7,41,587
		1829-30	8,27,742
		1830-31	6,40,308
		1831-32	5,78,551
			6,93,735

The above figures speak for themselves, for it must be remembered that the receipts and disbursements were more or less scrutinized by the Resident, and consequently may be assumed to be correct, and it was therefore obvious that more had been demanded from Kutch than the resources of so poor a Principality could afford and Government therefore deemed it better to limit our demands to what was practicable, rather than sanction inattention to the stipulations of Treaties by retaining such as could not be executed.

* Or Company's Rupees 1,86,949.

It has already been observed, that on the deposition of Rao Bharmuljee in 1819, and the conclusion of the Treaty in that year with Rao Daisuljee, a Regency was formed for the conduct of the affairs of the State during His Highness' minority. He was then an infant of two and a half years of age.

A. D. 1832.

About the period of which I am now treating, however, he was approaching to manhood, and displayed considerable ability and application; he was assisted in his studies by European officers selected for the purpose of instructing him, and was able to read and write English, while of arithmetic, the outlines of general geography, and the popular portion of astronomy, His Highness had acquired an useful knowledge.

In 1833 His Highness commenced to take his part in the transaction of public business, in which he took great interest; and his administrative abilities soon showed that he was already quite equal to the conduct of public affairs, not of an extraordinary nature. He attended daily at the Residency, constantly coming there from the Palace many times in a day, to consult the Resident on any points on which he felt doubtful how to act. Subsequently a Treaty was concluded with the Kutch Government, altering the date when His Highness was to be deemed of age, from August 1835 to the 8th July 1834, on which day the functions of the Regency ceased, and the young Prince, in the bloom of youth and with the advantage of a good elementary education, ascended the Gadee or throne of his forefathers, under the style and title of Maharajah Mirza Deeraj Maha Rao Shree Seven Daisuljee. The Treaty is as follows:—

I.—The period for the minority of His Highness the Rao ceasing, shall be altered from the completion of his twentieth year to Ashad Shood Beej, Sumvut 1891, (corresponding with the 8th day of July 1834 A. D.), on which day the functions of the Regency shall terminate, and His Highness shall be placed in charge of the Government of his country, under the constitutional and established advice of his Ministers, and the members of the Jhareja Bhayad.

II.—With a view to the welfare and prosperity of the State of Kutch, and also to relieve His Highness Mirza Rao Shree Daisuljee from all vexation and annoyance on the subject, the British Government reserves to itself, agreeably to the 2nd Article of the Treaty of October 1819, the entire management and control, through the Resident in Kutch, of the ex Rao Bharmuljee, and will permit no interference on his part in any act of the Kutch Government.

III.—All existing engagements between the two States, not modified or altered by this Treaty, are to be considered in full force and efficacy.

With this Treaty ends all that is necessary to narrate regarding our political relations with Kutch, the nature of which, it is hoped, will be clearly understood from this and the foregoing Treaties. It is now proposed to allude to the

arrangements, effected through our influence, for the more effectual suppression of Infanticide, Slavery, and Immolation (or Sutee) up to 1853.

In 1819 the Jhareja Bhayad entered into a solemn agreement to discontinue the practice of infanticide. It was, however, obvious that as late as 1839, but little had been actually effected towards the suppression of this truly revolting crime, notwithstanding that intermediately the subject had been frequently pressed on their notice, especially in 1830, when the Governor of Bombay in person informed the assembled Jharejas at Bhooj, that they were well aware of the solicitude of the British Government regarding the abolition of that most barbarous crime, with which they (the Jharejas of Kutch) had been so long

Sir J. Malcolm's Memoir,
dated 9th June 1830.

reproached. The Governor assured them that he knew the difficulty of persuading men to abandon this practice, however abhorrent to nature; but believe me, continued His Excellency, you will hazard, by the continuance of infanticide, the protection of the British Government, for the crime is held in such detestation in England, that the nation will not long be reconciled to intimate friendship with a race of men by whom it continues to be perpetrated in direct breach of their promises and engagements.

In 1839, or nine years after the above solemn warning had been given to the assembled Jharejas by the Governor in person, the British representative in Kutch was of opinion that female infanticide was practised to a lamentable extent, and that very little way had been made towards the suppression of the crime. The Jhareja population was then estimated at 12,000* adult males, while it would have been difficult to find 500 females born in Kutch of Jhareja blood. It was in fact obvious that not one of the Jharejas, with the exception of His Highness the Rao, had any desire to see the practice abandoned; it was discovered, moreover, that other tribes, originally from the same stock as the Jharejas, such as the Hotces, &c. also practised female infanticide.

In March 1840, a renewed engagement was entered into with the Jhareja Chiefs of Kutch, having for its object the suppression of female infanticide; it is as follows:—

I.—An accurate account of all the sons and daughters born in the Bhayad shall be rendered yearly to the Durbar, according to a set form.

II.—Whenever a newly born child is destroyed among the Bhayad, the Chief shall give information to the Durbar, within the space of 15 days, in order that the murderer may be visited with punishment, by fine or otherwise. If the Chief conceals any instance of the crime, or neglects to take such measures as are sure to prevent its concealment from himself, and information of its having been committed reaches the Durbar from another quarter, then the

* Including the various branches of the original stock.

Chief himself shall submit to be heavily fined. It, therefore, behoves the Chief to take good precautions, and whenever it is ascertained that the wife of a Jhareja has been pregnant, and the child is stated to have been born prematurely, or to have died naturally, in such case four respectable men shall take cognizance of the facts, and their verdict shall be reported to the Durbar within 15 days.

III.—The Durbar will keep the amount of all fines inflicted under the 2nd Article in a separate fund, out of which assistance will be given to any poor man who is marrying his daughter, on a representation of the circumstances being made by the Chief.

IV.—One or two Mehtas from the Durbar will go round the country, and when they arrive in any of the villages, the Chief will cause accurate lists of all the sons and daughters to be made out for the information of the two Governments.

Towards the close of 1840, the Jhareja Census, then taken for the first time, showed the following results :—

Total number of Houses, or Heads of Families	.. .. .	2,287
„ „ Sons, Grandsons, and Great-grandsons	.. .. .	2,625
„ „ Daughters, Granddaughters, and Great-granddaughters.	.. .. .	335
Excess of Male over Female children	.. .. .	2,290

Subsequently, in the beginning of 1841, His Highness the Rao issued a Proclamation, warning every tribe and family in Kutch, in any way descended from the Jharejas, whether Mahomedan, Hindoo, or, otherwise, that as the practice of infanticide had been abolished amongst the Jharejas, it would not, under any circumstances, be permitted to be practised by any other tribes in Kutch. It was further intimated that rewards would be granted to parties who might thenceforth come forward and substantiate the commission, by any of these tribes, of an act of infanticide.

His Highness the Rao from the first gave the utmost possible assistance towards the attainment of so desirable an object as the suppression of a crime considered by civilized nations—if not indeed by all the nations of the earth, with the exception of a few misguided clans—unnatural and detestable.

It may be as well here to observe that the geographical peculiarities of Kutch separate its inhabitants in a great degree from intercourse with surrounding countries, while there are but few Rajpoot tribes in Kutch with whom the Jharejas can intermarry,* consequently they must look to other provinces for husbands for their daughters, from whence again Rajpoots come

* No Hindoo can marry a descendant of his own male stem.

reluctantly, as they can generally find wives nearer home, and thus save the trouble and expense of a long journey. The difficulties of their position are so ably stated in the following extract from a report to Government on this subject, dated in 1843, that I venture to transcribe it entire:—

“There is a large class of the poorer Jharejas who gain their subsistence as cultivators of the soil. The sub-division of property, improvident habits, and the increase of population which is caused by a long period of tranquillity, are adding daily to their numbers. Is it to be supposed that men so situated can depute a person to seek beyond the Province for an alliance for their daughters, or that they can generally relinquish their sole means of subsistence and migrate with their families for a similar purpose? What, then, must be the result? It may be startling, but as it appears inevitable, it would be worse than folly to remain blind to the fact. If a remedy be not devised, and if aid be not in some shape afforded to this helpless class in the disposal of their daughters, we must expect to behold the introduction among them of an utter profligacy of manners, promiscuous intercourse, and concubinage.”

In 1844 again, the assembled Jhareja Chiefs, accompanied by His Highness the Rao, attended at the Agency to discuss the subject of infanticide. They generally acknowledged the want of attention that had been paid to the wishes of the British Government and their own agreements on the subject. They then entered into a further agreement, which again was succeeded by another in 1846, promising to entertain midwives to report births and deaths, and to keep registers of them for the inspection of the Census writers, who were to visit each village annually; also to take notice of all premature births, and, on the occasion of deaths, to have the cause certified to by two or three respectable persons.

The result of these arrangements was most gratifying, as will be observed from the following comparative Statement compiled in 1847-48:—

Years.	JHAREJA MALES.						JHAREJA FEMALES.						Proportion of Females to Males.
	Under 1 year.	From 2 to 5 years.	From 6 to 15 years.	From 16 to 25 years.	Above 25 years.	Total.	Under 1 year.	From 2 to 5 years.	From 6 to 15 years.	From 16 to 25 years.	Above 25 years.	Total.	
1842 ..	148	681	1,571	1,264	2,544	6,208	111	275	147	136	29	701	1 to 8 $\frac{1}{8}$
1847 ..	161	564	1,551	1,387	2,78	6,445	136	447	360	142	65	1,130	1 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Increase					237	Increase ..					429	

With a view to assist the poorer Jharejas in the marriage of their daughters, a fund was established by a subscription of 4,000 rupees annually by the British and Kutch Governments, from which, under certain restrictions, pecuniary aid was to be afforded.

That the solicitude shown in the suppression of this crime by the British Government, ably and zealously seconded by His Highness the Rao, has had the desired effect of very nearly, if not quite, causing the abandonment of the custom, may be inferred from the last Census Returns compiled for the year 1852, which show the following results:—

Year.	JHAREJA MALES.						JHAREJA FEMALES.						Males.	Females.	Proportion of Females to Males.
	Under 1 year.	From 2 to 5 years.	From 6 to 15 years.	From 16 to 25 years.	Above 25 years.	Total.	Under 1 year.	From 2 to 5 years.	From 6 to 15 years.	From 16 to 25 years.	Above 25 years.	Total.			
1852..	204	77	1,441	1,467	2,972	6,761	186	18	755	124	110	1,723	219	126	1 to 3.19

The system now in force for the suppression of infanticide, is as follows: His Highness the Rao sends out three Guzeratee writers to visit every village in the west, centre, and east of the Province respectively, once a year; these functionaries compile their detailed returns at each village, registering all births, deaths, and marriages, premature deaths, &c., and reporting to the Durbar all cases of infanticide. Subsequently, after the return of the Mehtas to Bhooj, the annual returns are commenced, and all the parties concerned in the suspected cases are also called in, and each case is then investigated by His Highness the Rao and the Political Agent, and the parties imprisoned, fined, or released, according to circumstances. The expense attending the taking of the census, &c. is defrayed by His Highness the Rao, in addition to the payment of 4,000 rupees per annum to the fund, which, however, owing to the few calls for aid therefrom, His Highness has suggested should be reduced to 2,000 rupees a year. The amount of aid rendered to applicants is 400 Korees, or Rs. 105, each.

On the subject of Suttees His Highness' views were different; he maintained that, if not advocated, the custom was tolerated by the Shasters, and beyond discountenancing the practice he could not be induced to move in the matter. Subsequently, in 1852, His Highness the Rao, after a good deal of persuasion, prohibited the practice in his dominions, and parties concerned in two or three that have subsequently taken place, have been severely dealt with.

In 1836, His Highness the Rao issued the following Proclamation, prohibiting the importation of slaves, and since then slavery may be said to have been discountenanced and discontinued in Kutch; at the same time there is a class of household servants in the houses of the Chiefs and others, in a position of modified slavery—slaves they are not, for, if so disposed, they can seek their livelihood elsewhere; still so long as they remain in their present employment, they are looked on as slaves, though treated with the consideration due to junior members of the family.

“PROCLAMATION.

“Be it known to the principal merchants of Mandvee, and every other merchant as well as trader in Kutch, whether belonging to it or only trading thereto, to all navigators of vessels, to the inhabitants of Kutch generally, that if any slaves, Negroes or Abyssinians, shall be brought for sale to any seaport in Kutch after the middle of July next, the vessel conveying them shall be confiscated, and its cargo shall become the property of this Government (Durbar). No petition for its restoration shall be listened to; and further, the offenders shall be brought to condign punishment, whether they belong to Kutch or another country. There will be no departure from this resolution. A vessel which brings slaves shall be seized, and summary punishment inflicted on those who navigate her.

“The British Government have made arrangements to suppress the trade in slaves throughout the adjacent countries, and it has instructed the officers commanding its ships to seize and retain all vessels bringing slaves; I therefore strictly prohibit, after the date before mentioned, any more slaves being brought to this country; let all my subjects discontinue this custom, and take heed of this Proclamation, and look to their interests and welfare by attending to it.”

Having now traced the course of our political relations, as also our arrangements for the suppression of Infanticide, Suttee, and Slavery, down to the present time, it only remains for me to give a slight sketch of the present social state of the Province, including its population, revenue, resources, judicial system and police, and lastly its climate.

The usual form of Government under which semi-barbarous people live, if indeed the early history of all nations does not show a tendency in the same direction, is and has ever been of a despotic nature; not altogether despotic, as the head of the State or tribe is generally surrounded by, and finds it politic to consult, other Chiefs, but little inferior to himself, and without whose concurrence and aid he would probably be unable to maintain his position. It will have been observed from the foregoing pages, that the form of Government in Kutch, previous to our interference, was the most aggravated despotism.

and though our engagements with the State do not extend to the conduct of its internal affairs, still our influence in the Province has been very great, and has always been exercised for the amelioration of the condition of its people, and for the restitution of law, peace, and order. Since our interference, therefore, in the affairs of Kutch, the form of Government, though still despotic, is so in a very modified form. At the same time the welfare and happiness of the people must still chiefly depend on the disposition of the head of the State, whose character therefore, as a reigning Prince, requires a few remarks.

His Highness Rao Daisuljee is (A. D. 1854) thirty-eight years of age, and about five feet seven inches in height; he has an intelligent countenance, though a good deal disfigured by small-pox marks. A very fair likeness of him, done by a native of Kutch, is annexed. The result of an elementary European education is apparent in His Highness' regard for truth, and a desire to speak his mind fully and freely on all occasions, particularly on business matters, when he frequently shows the greatest anxiety lest he should be misunderstood and his acts and wishes misconstrued. He has always shown himself in word and deed a faithful and devoted Ally of the British Government, unreservedly placing the resources of his Principality at our disposal when of service for the furtherance of our objects, as was the case when the wars to the north were raging.

Of late years His Highness has himself conducted all the business of the country, assisted by a few Chiefs, members of his Blayad, and others whom he retains in the pay of the Durbar as advisers, and who form two Punchayets or Councils of State, for the investigation of disputes and the conduct of affairs generally: each case, however, is finally submitted and disposed of by His Highness personally, without whose order not even a horseman is dispatched from the stables. With the traditions and customs of the country His Highness is well informed, better probably than any other man in the Province; while his intimate knowledge of the character of his subjects enables him to exercise a great sway over their minds. All business with the Agency is conducted by His Highness personally in communication with the Political Agent or his Assistant, the written correspondence being more for record than aught else, as nothing of importance is committed to paper (as a general rule) without first consulting the British representative.

Such a concentrated form of Government has of course many objections, as indeed have all forms wherein the interests of a society are dependent on the will of one man. It enables the British Government, however, by attending to the wants of the Province and the dispositions of the different Chiefs, to exercise a most beneficial influence over His Highness' administration. With the confidence of both parties once gained, the British representative is respected

and looked on as the umpire and arbiter of their disputes and little misunderstandings, by whose opinion His Highness at any rate has ever shown himself ready to abide.

The number of villages* in Kutch, in 1852, was 851, of which 294 were Kalsa, 434 belonged to the Chiefs and others, and 123 alienated for religious and charitable purposes. The population, by the census taken in the same year, amounts to 409,522 persons, as follows:—

Married men and bachelors above 15 years of age.....	133,736	
Ditto ditto ditto under 15 years of age.....	83,583	
	<hr/>	217,319
Married women and widows	126,499	
Virgins, betrothed and unbetrothed.....	65,704	
	<hr/>	192,203
		<hr/>
Grand Total....	409,522	

Of the above, there are residing in the Kalsa villages, or those villages appertaining to the Kutch Durbar or Crown lands	212,623
Residing in the Chiefs' and others' villages, the revenue of which is not Kalsa	166,864
Residing in villages alienated for religious and charitable purposes.....	30,035
	<hr/>
Total....	409,522

The inhabitants of Kutch again may be divided into the following classes, viz :—

Hindoos.

Jhareja Rajpoots	8,598
Waghela Rajpoots	817
Other Rajpoots of various tribes	29,736
Bramins and Banians (the members of which caste are almost the only people capable of reading and writing; nearly all the officers of the executive are selected from these classes, while mercantile transactions are chiefly carried on by them)	40,384
Cultivators, Dirjees, Mochees, silversmiths, &c., and others of the Hindoo persuasion	220,885

* Exclusive of Adovee in Wagur and dependent villages, belonging to the Thakoor of Morvee, which have been decided to be independent of the Kutch Gadec. The Morvee Thakoor is a Jhareja of the same family as His Highness the Rao of Kutch, being the descendant of an elder branch. As, however, the Adovee Purgunna is independent of Bhooj, its villages, revenues, &c. are not noticed here.

Mahomedans.

1. Mehmons, Kojas, Borahs, &c.....	74,581
2. Artisans, Dyers, barbers, musicians, &c.....	27,671
3. Halipotra, Rasupotia, Samma, and other nomadic tribes.....	3,965
4. Fukeers	2,885
Grand Total....	<u>409,522</u>

I now proceed to notice the revenues of Kutch for 1852, which I shall divide under three heads —1st, the Kalsa or Crown revenue and disbursements; 2nd, revenue appertaining to the Chiefs, and 3rd, that which is alienated for religious or charitable purposes.

1st.—In 1852, the Kalsa revenue amounted to Rs. 7,15,410, collected under the following heads :—

Land revenue.....	Rs. 2,07,191
Sea customs	1,74,660
Transit duties	16,145
Alum	492
Town duties of all Kalsa villages and towns, &c., sale of animals, Nuzuranas, &c. &c.	3,16,915
Total....	Rs. *7,15,403

While the disbursements were as follows :—

Durbar expenses, commissariat, buying cattle, feeding dtto, making presents, stationery, subscription to Infanticide Fund, &c. &c.	Rs. 1,55,116
Seebundy or military expenses, exclusive of Kutch Irregular Horse, &c.....	84,874
Civil List, that is pay of Karbarees, Councillors, Moonshees, writers, &c. at Bhooj	16,102
Tribute to British Government 2,00,000 Sicca Rupees.....	1,86,949
Expenses in the various Purgunnas, Karbarees' pay, and Revenue establishment, including Horse and Foot Sepoys, &c. &c.	1,17,677
Amount debited for the purchase of land, being the average of five years, from 1848 to 1852.....	25,837
Kutch Irregular Horse	18,833
Public Works, repairing tanks, &c.....	12,299
* Total....	<u>Rs. 6,17,687</u>

* Rs. 7 lost by not counting Annas and Pies.

2nd.—The revenue enjoyed by the Jhareja Chiefs and others, for the year 1852, aggregates Rs. 4,46,086. This sum includes the land revenue, transit and town duties, &c. &c. of all the villages appertaining to the Chiefs and Geerasias.

3rd.—The revenue of the villages and lands, alienated for religious and charitable purposes, for the same period, was Rs. 80,148.

The above one year's revenue gives a fair idea of the annual receipts and disbursements of the Durbar villages and towns, and of the receipts alone of the remainder of the Province. It is not, therefore, intended to encumber this narrative with more figures; at the same time a few observations on the subject of "duties" appears called for, in the way of explanation, in these days of free trade. All the ports of Kutch are under the Durbar, and foreign goods are only allowed to be imported into the Province through them, while in addition to the sea customs payable on all goods imported, there are heavy transit and town duties levied in whatever direction merchandize is dispatched for consumption.

Mandvee is the chief seaport, and indeed the most important town in the country: its revenue, chiefly derived from sea customs and town duties, may be estimated at upwards of two lakhs of rupees, because, as previously mentioned, foreign goods are not allowed to be imported except at the ports, and of them Mandvee is the most convenient.

In 1852, His Highness, in addressing the Political Agent on this subject, viz. the reduction of duties, the necessity of which had been for several years pressed on his notice, states, after alluding to the difficulties with which the subject is surrounded: "I find that the inhabitants of the Crown lands are very heavily taxed, for after paying the land revenue, &c., barely half the produce remains to the cultivators; and merchants, again, bringing goods from different ports and taking the same into the interior for sale, pay me, what with town and transit duties, &c., from one-half to one-tenth of the value of such goods." The customs duties then (in 1852) remitted, were estimated by His Highness at Rs. 46,174 per annum. The transit duties, especially in the eastern portion of the Province, are excessively heavy; so much so, that a cart of grain purchased at Futtehgdud, on the eastern frontier of the Province, would, before the grain could be disposed of in the Bhooj market, pay a sum, for transit and other duties, nearly equal to its original cost value. The advisability of a reduction* of these has already been repeatedly pressed on His Highness' notice, and he has several times discussed the subject with the view of effecting some modification in them. The Chiefs of that district, however, unwilling if not unable to comprehend the pernicious effect of such imposts,

* Since this Memoir was written, His Highness the Rao has abolished the Durbar transit duties formerly levied at the Doodhne, Chowbaree, Futtehgdud, and Rapoor Purgunnas in the Wagur districts, on goods in transit between Kutch, Chorar, Rudeenpoor, and Marwar.—
Editor.

look with the greatest jealousy at any attempts to cause innovations in such matters, and invariably, when the subject is mentioned, exclaim that any reduction of transit and town duties would be their ruin, such being now their chief source of revenue.

ALUM WORKS NEAR MHUR.

In the vicinity of Mhur there are high irregular banks of marl, of a variety of colours, thrown together in an irregular, confused state. Through or under these, passages are excavated, from whence the alum earth in its natural state, or shale containing it, is obtained. It is then exposed to the atmosphere, and subsequently distributed over beds made for the purpose, and watered in the same way as are fields prepared for irrigation. After a week or ten days' watering, the alum, or what the Natives call it at this stage, "Tooree," separates itself from the particles of earth, and cakes; and is then removed and boiled with saltpetre, and, when sufficiently boiled and reboiled, is put into earthen vessels (common water mutkas) sunk in the ground, which are afterwards broken off the hard block of alum. Of late years the demand for Kutch alum has much decreased, owing, it is said, to its giving a yellowish tinge to the cloths dyed with it, which the China alum appears not to do. The revenue derived from the manufacture of this article in 1852 was about 500 rupees.

IRON.

The quantity of iron manufactured in Kutch was estimated in 1851 at about 700 maunds. It was chiefly smelted at Butchow in Wagur, where alone it is used: it was prepared in small blocks of from 5 to 10 lbs. each, which, however, though probably the most convenient form in which to prepare it, proved very inconvenient for general purposes; for making nails for instance, the labour of which would far exceed the value of the material used, and render the nails, when ready, exorbitantly dear.

Iron ore to almost any extent is to be found in the hills about Loonwa and also Rutnal, the former in Wagur, the latter in Kutch Proper, and also in the neighbourhood of Karce in the Arbuseer; the want of fuel, however, counteracts any advantages that these free gifts of nature might otherwise have bestowed on the possessors of the Province.

The quantity of iron now (1853) manufactured in Kutch is nominal, while the increased importation of English iron promises shortly altogether to supersede the use of that made in Kutch.

The remainder of the resources of Kutch are either unknown and hidden treasures, or are comprised in the land, looking on it as the means of production.

The chief grains grown in Kutch are Badjry (which forms the food of the inhabitants generally, and also of the horses), Mut, Gowar, and wheat. The

Province is capable of producing many fold what it now yields. In the Khales villages, which are by far the most populous and thriving, from one-third to one-half of the produce is levied as the proprietor's share, while there is no reason to suppose that the Geerassias levy less; on the contrary their high levies, and want of consideration, constantly drive people from their villages to seek shelter, and land to cultivate, in those of the Durbar. Nothing, therefore, but the fear of starvation induces the cultivator to follow his calling. A good deal of land belonging to Rajpoots is their own, while a considerable quantity in most villages is enjoyed on tenure of service, and consequently rent-free. In other cases, however, the position of the cultivator is much to be deplored; there is no scope for the display of an effective desire of accumulation, let him and his wife and family work never so hard, they cannot by any possibility accumulate more than a bare livelihood, and thus all hope and desire of being independent, or of raising himself in the social scale, is smothered. The mode, moreover, of levying the land revenue is most pernicious, and would take some space to detail it. I will, therefore, only observe, that there are ready money levies on the plough, &c., besides the established share of the produce for the proprietor, and measures of grain for all the village functionaries, village police, &c. &c. too numerous to relate, leaving but little for the unfortunate cultivator, who, with his family, has to subsist on it till the following season.

In some few villages, where a combination of circumstances have at some former period enabled cultivators to make better terms for themselves, they are comparatively well off.

In the Geerassia villages, there are sometimes a few, but more generally a large number of sharers in the village revenues, this may easily be imagined when it is remembered that a father's property is divided amongst his sons. In one village in Wagon (Bela) there are about 70 or 80 of the Chief's Bhayad, all of whom have a legitimate claim to a share of the revenues. Disputes of course constantly occur, the intricacies of which become vastly complicated by the excessive division and subdivision of property that has taken place between all the male descendants through many generations. Some of the sharers cultivate their own land, though they seldom do so till driven to it by necessity.

It may naturally be asked, how is it that a system of inheritance that has received the sanction of ages, is now found to be faulty, and to give rise to so many complicated disputes? The answer is simple formerly might was right, the sword was the common arbiter of all claims and disputes. It must not be supposed, that because the acknowledged law of inheritance amongst Rajpoots assigns an equal share of a father's property to each male offspring, that such was always acted up to, or considered binding; on the contrary, the direction of the affairs of a village or estate, on a Chief's decease, was generally assumed by any one of the sons, or near descendants, who, by being more shrewd or

brave than his brethren, exercised the influence over their minds that a man of unusual ability generally possesses over those of inferior capacity; and the natural result of being the acknowledged Chief or head of a rude community is the enjoyment of the emoluments and privileges appertaining thereto: and thus we now see numbers of instances in Kutch of junior members of a family being treated and acknowledged as Chiefs, because they had raised themselves to that position prior to our interference in the Province. The same line of arguments and reasoning leads to the obvious inference that, in troublous times, a Chief must be *de facto* a despot, and of course those of his brethren, who proved obstreperous, were speedily deprived of their patrimony, if not of their lives.

COTTON.

The quantity of cotton produced in Kutch in a good year, may be estimated at 75,000 maunds, of which two-thirds is exported to Bombay, the remainder being used in the Province. Very much more might be produced, but the unsatisfactory nature of the land tenure, transit duties, want of roads, &c., all contribute to retard this amongst the other latent resources of the country.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

Perhaps the more appropriate heading for this paragraph would be, "the mode of conducting Judicial business," as there is a lamentable want of system apparent. Before attempting to describe it, however, it is necessary to observe, that a considerable portion of the western part of Kutch appertains

Teerah, written over to His Highness' younger son, as his patrimony.

Rohur.
Kotara
Kotree.
Nangurchy.
Vinjan.
Sandan.
Mootara.
Mhow.
Nullha.
Naira.
Wummotec.

to the chief members of His Highness' Bhayad, whose possessions in that district, noted in the margin, far exceed the Khalsa possessions. These Chiefs are virtually independent of the Durbar; they pay nothing to their Sovereign, except some customary presents on the marriage of the heir apparent, or some such occasion. Within their own estate they take cognizance of disputes, thefts, &c, and except in serious cases, such as murder and the like, which come before the Durbar, no

interference is exercised in their jurisdiction.

The peculiar circumstances under which the Treaty of 1819 was entered into, will account for the easy terms on which the Chiefs of Kutch were allowed to benefit by our interference, while the Durbar had, and has still, to bear all the expenses resulting from the arrangements then and subsequently made. The Chiefs of the Arbrasur then declared, that the only claim the reigning Prince had on them, was for service with their respective quotas of troops on any great emergency. This principle appears to have been admitted at the time, and

thenceforward to have formed the basis of our relations with them, in addition to which they enjoy our guarantee for the security of their possessions, which has a tendency to make them feel more independent of the Durbar than previously.

The Chiefs of Wagur or the eastern part of Kutch (the greater part of the centre being Khalsa) are differently situated. It was for their punishment that we first entered Kutch; after which, for a considerable period, they were treated as public enemies, and subsequently, on their estates being restored to them under certain restrictions, they bound themselves, amongst other things, to pay a certain sum per plough annually to the Durbar; in addition to which, the necessity of exercising a more direct control over Wagur, and the arrangements consequent thereon for the cognizance of all criminal cases, naturally led to more direct interference in the affairs of the different Chiefs than was requisite in the Arbrasar. The affairs of Wagur, however, have been more under the Agency than is the case with other parts of the Principality, the duties thereof devolving chiefly on the Assistant, under whom also is the Police of the district.

The above remarks were requisite, to show the various degrees of subordination to the head of the State in which the different Chiefs are situated. All murders and serious criminal offences are supposed to be reported to the Durbar. In Wagur, they would primarily be taken notice of by the Police, and then handed over to the Durbar authorities. In the Arbrasar, by the Chief on whose estate they occur, or by the Durbar officers if in the Khalsa possessions, other than those situated in Wagur, which are subject to the regular Police system. Civil disputes in the Arbrasar are generally disposed of by arbitration, or by the Chief; and only in the event of some great outrage being committed, and an appeal being made, would the Durbar interfere. In the Khalsa possessions, such cases are generally disposed of by arbitration, and in Wagur also, though often in the latter district the assistance of Government and the Durbar is called into requisition before an adjustment can be effected.

It will thus be seen that comparatively few cases, either civil or criminal, come before the Durbar authorities in Bhooj, except such as arise at the Capital, or one of the neighbouring large towns of Mandvee, Moondra, &c. When they do so, they are usually investigated by one of His Highness' Panchayuts, or Courts of Arbitration, and subsequently examined and disposed of by the Rao personally. Of late years His Highness has periodically invited the Political Agent to assist him in disposing of the more serious criminal cases, involving life and death. No formal proceedings are recorded, though the depositions of the different parties are usually taken in a rough way, and read over to the prisoner or prisoners before each case is disposed of, and, if necessary, questions are asked, and anything the accused may have to state listened to; after which the sentence is passed, and at once communicated to the party concerned. His Highness has a great dislike to passing a

sentence of death, a punishment which he never has recourse to if he can help it. He was supplied a short time since with the form for conducting civil and criminal proceedings in use in the Desert Collectorate,* in the hopes that he would cause its adoption in Kutch. He thought that it would prove too complicated for his district functionaries to comprehend, and preferred, therefore, an adherence to the present mode of conducting business, in the belief that justice was equally sure to be attained, though the course to it was less regular; though, as it appears to me, it is more complicated by its excessive irregularity: however, any digression from ancient practice makes matters appear at first complicated to natives by reason of their natural antipathy to innovation.

It will naturally be inferred from what has been said above, that the state of society in Kutch is most primitive. As a general rule, disputes are adjusted by the friends of the disputants, who, under any circumstances, seldom look beyond their Thakoor for justice when aggrieved; and so great is the force of early associations, that the subjects of the petty Chiefs will sustain almost any amount of oppression, rather than appeal against the acts or decisions of their liege lord and master. In few countries has the feudal system taken a stronger hold of the minds of the people than in Kutch, and though troublous times have passed away, and the absence of the occasional common danger has tended to relax the feudal bonds that have for years bound the Chiefs to the head of the State, still should occasion ever require it, they would doubtless once again be found ready and willing to assemble their retainers, and putting aside petty disputes and misunderstandings, rally around the "yellow pennant" of their hereditary Chieftain, as they were wont to do in days of yore. "

THE POLICE SYSTEM.

It will not be requisite to say much on this head, as the treatment of Police cases in the estates of the Chiefs of the Ahrasur, and the Khalsa possessions of the centre of the Province, will be inferred from what has been said above. I have only, therefore, to allude to Wagur, where the Police arrangements are under the Assistant Political Agent. Before describing them and the system in force, however, the means at his disposal require notice.

The Assistant Political Agent is also Commandant of a troop of Irregular

Jumadars	4	Horse belonging to and paid by His Highness the
Dufedars	7	Rao. The strength of the troop is as per margin.
Horsemen	96	One Jumadar, one Dufedar, and twenty-four
Mehta	1	Sowars are Siledars, that is, they find their own
Peons	2	horses; the remaining three Jumadars, six Dufe-
Bheestics	3	dars, and sixty-nine horsemen are mounted on
Horseboys	6	

* The Desert districts of the Thurr and Parkur, on the northern side of the Great Rann of Kutch, are under the charge of the Assistant Political Agent in Kutch as a Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Sindh, to which latter Province they appertain.

horses provided by His Highness the Rao. Of this body, one Native officer and between twenty and thirty horsemen are stationed in Wagur for Police purposes. A Guzeratee writer is associated with the Native officer, to assist in taking depositions, &c. in the various complaints brought to notice; the proceedings of which are subsequently forwarded to the Assistant Political Agent, and by him forwarded to His Highness, with an endorsement of what appears called for in each particular case.

The horsemen are distributed in the villages noted in the margin. Every

Gagodur.
Bheemasir.
Shikarpoor.
Bela.
Nanda.
Tumow.
Bhuroicea.
Vendh.
Chadwalla.
Cheeice.
Anjar.

theft or complaint of any kind (other than those of a civil nature) is inquired into on the spot and reported. The Native officer and Guzeratee writer, in fact, are constantly moving about from one place to another, and are thus ever ready to give all possible assistance to any party in want of it. The result of these measures is an absence of crime, and an amount of security of person and

property not surpassed, I venture to think, in any part of India. This happy state of things, however, is not altogether attributable to the alacrity of the Police. The geographical peculiarities of the Province, surrounded as it is by sea and Runn, contribute vastly to keep freebooters in check. As a general rule, if information of any serious crime be given to the Police within a reasonable period of its commission, the perpetrator or perpetrators have little chance of escaping, unless assisted by the inhabitants of the district (which does not often prove to be the case,) before the Police are on their track and in hot pursuit. Their eventual escape or otherwise depends on so many contingencies beyond one's control, that it is impossible to say they are sure to be caught, though experience proves that they run a great risk of it.

THE CLIMATE.

The climate of Kutch, as compared with other parts of the Bombay Presidency, is mild and agreeable. The months of April and May are very hot inland, while along the coast the climate is delightful, from the absence of the burning winds and dust storms that prevail elsewhere during those months. In June, the hot winds generally cease; the atmosphere becomes cloudy; and occasionally the rains, which commence very irregularly, are preceded by excessive sultriness. A Memorandum of the range of thermometer, and fall of rain, for the years from 1848 to 1853 is annexed.

The monsoon is generally moderate, the average fall of the years noted in the Memorandum, at page 80 being 12 inches and 59 cents. Occasionally, however, very heavy falls are experienced, which, owing to the want of stability in the buildings, generally commit great devastations amongst the

mud and stone houses of the lower orders, and of the higher orders also sometimes. For instance, in 1850, 21 inches 60 cents, and in 1851, 21 inches 51 cents of rain fell; in the latter season the damage done was excessive, about 50 human beings and 20,000 head of cattle were drowned, while houses innumerable were either washed down, or injured.

After a heavy monsoon, more especially when the fall of rain has been pretty equally distributed over the whole season, sickness generally prevails to a great extent. The predominant diseases are fever and rheumatism, and though whole villages appear to be prostrated, it does not commit such severe ravages as might be anticipated.

It has occurred to me, that although on such occasions sickness is very general throughout the Province, it is more so, and more severe also, in the vicinity of the Runn of Kutch. Whether this arises from the exhalation of noxious vapours from the gradually drying up of vegetation along the edge of the Runn under the influence of the October and November sun, or from other causes, is for others to decide. The suggestion is simply mentioned, as the circumstance of excessive sickness in that neighbourhood attracted my attention both in Wagur (the eastern part of Kutch) and in the Thurr and Parkur districts on the northern side of the Runn, in 1852; and although I should not apprehend any deleterious effects from the simple circumstance of the Runn being under water and muddy, it must be remembered that along its edges, between it and the cultivable land, there is invariably a considerable space covered with grass and stunted bushes, in and about which a good deal of vegetable matter is produced, and where a good deal of rubbish is brought down from the elevations in the vicinity by the rain, (for the edge of the Runn is considerably lower than its centre and than the main land,) all of which, under the burning sun of October and November, must naturally undergo decomposition, and, in doing so, must, I presume, exhale vapours of a deleterious nature, which are carried by the breezes over the various villages in the neighbourhood.

During the rains the climate is usually most agreeable: cloudy and cool, with a delicious soft cool breeze night and day.

The cold weather sets in later in Kutch than in Guzerat. The sun during the first half of November is oppressively hot; December is cold; and January colder. In the last mentioned month, ice is occasionally produced. In March, again, the sun begins to strike hot.

Natives from other parts of the Presidency frequently suffer from the climate, and dislike Kutch exceedingly; while I have seen some from the Concan unable to keep their health here for a single month.

The cholera, though it has visited Kutch periodically of late years, has not committed any very great ravages.

Bhooj, the capital of Kutch, is, though about 50 feet above the level of the sea, low in reference to the surrounding country, being situated in an amphitheatre of hills, those to the north being 18, and those to the south 4 miles distant. Several, indeed the greater number, of the wells in the neighbourhood contain brackish water, while others are quite sweet. The soil is sandy and rocky, and less productive than is the case south of the Charwar hills.

The prevailing wind in Kutch is westerly, except in the cold weather, when it blows from the east and north-east for a month or so. After sunset, even in the hottest weather, the breeze usually becomes cool and refreshing; the atmosphere is very dry.

CONCLUSION.

I have endeavoured, in the above narrative, to give an idea of the physical aspect of the Principality of Kutch, as also of the ruling tribe, and subsequently to trace the course of events preceding and succeeding our first connexion with it, together with the causes and considerations which led to our engagements with it. It is hoped that the only inference deducible from these pages in reference to the present state of society, is that peace, happiness, and prosperity prevail. A casual glance cannot fail to show the origin of this happy change to be the interference and protection of the British Government; and whatever trouble and treasure may originally have been expended, owing to the faithlessness and treachery of its rulers and people, its present social state must be deemed a legitimate cause of congratulation to the Government which effected it; and a cause moreover of heartfelt rejoicing should it be to those able and disinterested men who, as the agents of a civilized and kind Government, have devoted their best attention and energies for the redemption of a nation sunk in an abyss of degradation.

The information contained in these pages has been chiefly collected from the Government Records, from Captain (now Colonel) Grant's Memoir of Kutch, and from personal inspection and details collected at various times during a sojourn here of upwards of ten years. The information concerning the Jhareja tribe was, as previously stated, obtained from His Highness the Rao (Daisuljee).

The limited time that could be spared in which to prepare this narrative, owing to its being due before it was commenced, involving the perusal of numberless books of Records containing rough drafts of letters, &c. in addition to a considerable quantity of current work, will, I would fain hope, be held as a valid excuse for the many imperfections that it doubtless contains; at the same time it will, I trust, be found to contain all the information desired by Government. Had time admitted of it, I should have been glad to dwell more on the land tenure of the Principality, always a good criterion of the

BRIEF NOTES
RELATIVE TO
THE KUTCH STATE.
BY
LIEUTENANT S. N. RAIKES,
ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT

Submitted to Government on the 11th November 1851.

Brief Notes by Lieutenant S. N. RAIKES, Assistant Political Agent in Kutch, containing information on the following points connected with that State :—

- I. Name, title, and age of Chief.
- II. Usual place of residence.
- III. Names and ages of legitimate male issue, and of the principal persons of the Court.
- IV. Whether tributary or not ; if so, to whom, and annual amount of tribute.
- V. Estimated gross annual revenue.
- VI. Boundaries of territory, and estimated area in square miles.
- VII. Prevailing nature of the soil, usual means of irrigation, and general features of the country.
- VIII. Natural and industrial resources.
- IX. Routes, approaches, and means of communication by land and water.
- X. Climate, and average range of thermometer.
- XI. Average annual fall of rain.
- XII. Estimated population.
- XIII. Religion, language, tribes, and castes.
- XIV. Brief notice of the mode in which civil and criminal justice are administered.
- XV. Nature of punishments awarded for criminal offences.
- XVI. Educational measures.
- XVII. Progress of vaccination.
- XVIII. Prevalent diseases.

KUTCH.

Name, Title, and Age
of Chief.

I. The reigning Prince in Kutch is His Highness Rao Daisuljee, who reigns under the style and title of Maharaja Deeraj Mirza Maha Rao Shree Seven Daisuljee: his age is 38 years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II. Bhooj.

Names and Ages of
legitimate Male issue,
and of the principal
persons about the
Court.

III. His Highness the Rao has two sons:
1, Prince Ruwajee, 16 years of age.
2, Prince Humeerjee, 14 years of age.

The principal persons of the Court are as follows; they have not, however, any honorary titles.

1. The following members of the Jhareja Bhayad, who sit on the right of the throne or Gadee :
 - Jhareja Gorjee of Sootree, 49 years of age.
 - Jhareja Maramanjee of Mhow, 66 years of age.
 - Jhareja Govindjee of Baraja, 46 years of age.
 - Jhareja Bhojrajee of Bidra, 46 years of age.
2. Nobles of the Court who sit on the left of the throne or Gadee :
 - Mulik Nijam, aged 65 years.
 - Syud Kootub Sha, aged 60 years.
 - Mulik Umcejee, aged 42 years.
 - Syud Sukkoor Sha, aged 50 years.
3. Sirdars residing in Bhooj and enjoying estates from the Durbar :
 - Soda Dawajee, 45 years of age.
 - Dadur Oomerjee, 34 years of age.
 - Goel Nongurjee, 57 years of age.
 - Survayo Bhowsingjee, 14 years of age.

Mootsudees or Karbarees.

Dufturee or Accountant Mehta Ruttonjee Moujee, who is also now acting in the capacity of chief Karbaree, 68 years of age.

There are other Karbarees and Mootsudees, employed at the discretion of His Highness the Rao.

Whether Tributary or not, if so, to whom, and the Annual Amount of Tribute.

Vide Article IX. of Treaty of 20th September 1832.

IV. His Highness the Rao is tributary to the British Government, and pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,86,949 ; of which Rs. 82,255 is the equivalent for the Anjar Purgunna. In the event of the troops being removed, the amount of tribute may be reduced to the Anjar equivalent.

V. The estimated annual revenue of Kutch, in a favourable season, is Rs. 15,00,000, of which about Rs. 7,50,000 appertains to the Chiefs and other landed proprietors, and religious and charitable institutions.

VI. Kutch is bounded on the West, North, and East and South-East by the Runn of Kutch, and on the South by the Gulf of Kutch and Indian Ocean. The estimated area in square miles is 6,500, exclusive of the Runn of Kutch, which may be estimated at 9,000 square miles.

VII. The soil may be divided thus —one quarter of light sandy soil ; one and a half quarter of tolerably good arable land ; a half quarter of very good soil ; and one quarter of hills. Of the arable land, about a tenth is irrigated. The usual mode of irrigation in Kutch is by a Muster or skin drawn by two bullocks ; the Persian wheel is not used in Kutch. The prevailing features of the country are extensive plains, with here and there ranges of and detached hills.

VIII. Iron was formerly smelted in Kutch, but has ceased to be so now ; or, if prepared, is so in insignificant quantities, owing to the English commodity being cheaper and prepared in more convenient pieces.

Alum was also prepared in large quantities, but appears to be at a discount now, consequent on the cheapness of China alum, and also because the Kutch alum is said to give a unge to the cloths dyed with it.

The common grains produced are Bajry, Mut, Gowar, Jowary, Moong, wheat ; besides the cotton and castor-oil plants, &c.

Cloths of kinds are manufactured in Kutch, as also silks : consequent, however, on the cheapness of European manufactures, the lower orders only use country made.

Kutch is renowned for its silver works, a good deal of which is annually prepared chiefly for the European community : the Carpenters, Derjees, &c. also are very skilful.

IX. The communication with Arabia, Swal, Muscat, Bombay, the Malabar Coast, as also with Kattcewar and the Sind ports, is by

Routes, Approaches,
and Means of Commu-
nication by Land and
Water.

sea. The Kutch boats are called "Cotias," and are esteemed very good sea boats (they are generally now built with decks), while the Kutch sailors are probably as

good as any, if not the best, to be found on the coast: they navigate their boats to Swal and Aden. The season for boats plying between the places noted may be reckoned from about the middle of August till the middle of June. The communication with Marwar, the Thurr and Parkur, and other parts of Sind, as also with Jhallawar, or that part of Kattcewar lying just across the south-east Runn, is by land. There are no roads, while in the rains the Runn is all but impassable.

X. The climate of Kutch, as compared with other parts of the Bombay

Climate, and Average
Range of Thermometer.

Presidency, is mild and agreeable. The months of April and May are very hot inland, while along the coast the climate is delightful, both from the absence of the burning wind and dust storms that prevail elsewhere during those months. In June the hot winds generally cease; the atmosphere becomes cloudy; and occasionally the rains, which commence very irregularly, are preceded by excessive sultriness.

XI. Statements of the average fall of rain, and of the range of thermo-

Average Annual Fall
of Rain.

meter, during the years 1848 to 1853, are given at pages 80 and 88 of this Selection.

Estimated Popula-
tion.

XII. The estimated population was, in 1852-53, 409,522, as follows.

The inhabitants of Kutch again may be divided into the following classes, viz:—

Hindoos.

Jhareja Rajpoots	8,598
Waghela Rajpoots.....	817
Other Rajpoots of various tribes	29,736
Bramins and Banians (the members of which castes are almost the only people capable of reading and writing; nearly all the officers of the executive are selected from these classes, while mercantile transactions are chiefly carried on by them)	
	40,384
Cultivators, Diijeers, Moochees, silversmiths, and others of the Hindoo persuasion	220,885

Total 300,420

300,420

Mahomedans.

1. Mehmons, Kojas, Borahs, &c.	74,581	
2. Artisans, Dyers, barbers, musicians, &c.....	27,671	
3. Halipotra, Raseepotra, Samma, and other nomadic tribes.....	3,965	
4. Fukeers	2,885	
		<hr/> 109,102
Grand Total....		<hr/> 409,522

XIII. The religions in Kutch are two, Hindoo and Mahomedan. The Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes. languages are nominally two, Kutchee and Guzeratee, the former being the colloquial, and the latter the written language of the Province; the dialect of the nomads, however, who generally reside in the grass land on the northern side of Kutch, and who originally came from Sind, is a mixture of Kutchee and Sindee; as a general rule a person understanding Guzeratee can both understand what is said to him and make himself understood. The Persian and Hindoostanee languages are but slightly used or known in the Province.

The tribes and castes in Kutch may be divided under the following heads:—

Hindoos.

Bramins; who again are subdivided into a variety of classes, clans, sects, or castes.

Rajpoots; such as Jharejas, Waghelas, Sindal, Gujjur, &c. &c.

Bauians; who again are subdivided into clans or classes, like the Bramins.

Batia, Lowana, and others of the mercantile class.

Agali, Koomber, Bunsalee, and others who follow agricultural pursuits.

Dirjees (or tailors), carpenters, also gold and coppersmiths, and Lohars or workers in iron, as also shoemakers, and Kutrees or dyers, and other artisans.

Charuns, Bhats, Uteets, Baragces, Kaprees, and Jogces, and others of the religious and mendicant classes.

Musulmans.

Syuds, Puttans, Moguls, Seiklis, and Sindces, and others who follow the profession of arms.

Kojas, Mehmons, Borahs, who follow a mercantile calling.

Ganchee (or oil extracters), and Kutrees or Dyers, and washermen, and cloth manufacturers, and other artisans.

Besides the above, there are sundry classes of mendicants, &c.

Dhed and Wada, or men of a low caste, who remove and skin dead animals,

and cut wood, and who, though Hindoos, are not acknowledged as belonging to any of the classes, clans, or sects of that religion.

Bhungees or sweepers are considered the lowest caste, and though Hindoos, are not acknowledged as belonging to any of the classes or sects of that religion.

XIV. A considerable portion of the western part of Kutch appertains to the members of His Highness the Rao's Bhayad. These Chiefs are virtually independent of the Durbar; their estates are guaranteed to them; while they pay nothing either to their hereditary Chief or to the British Government. Within their own estates they take cognizance of disputes, thefts, &c., and except in serious cases, such as murder, &c., which come before the Durbar, little or no interference is exercised in their jurisdiction: this, however, is supposing that the case appertains entirely to one estate, and that the parties, or one of them, from being hardly treated, does not appeal to the Durbar. In the event of a theft or dispute taking place involving parties belonging to separate estates and the Chiefs being unable to settle it, or on account of oppression an appeal being made, it would come before the Durbar.

The same may, to a limited extent, be said of Wagar, where the Chiefs exercise jurisdiction over the inhabitants of their respective estates. Peculiar circumstances, however, have combined to make the interference of both the Agency and Durbar much more common than is the case in the Arbrasur.

In the Khalsa or Durbar districts the revenue officers take cognizance of petty cases, reporting the more serious ones to the Durbar; and when so reported are generally, if of a criminal nature, dealt with by His Highness personally; that is, the depositions in the case are prepared, and then read over to the party or parties concerned, in His Highness' presence. If, on the other hand, the case be a civil one, it would either be heard in His Highness' presence, or investigated by one of his Panchayets or courts, of which there are two, composed of members of his Bhayad, and other respectable officials of the Court.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV. The more usual punishment awarded for criminal offences is fine; and imprisonment if the delinquent be unable to pay the fine.

XVI. A vernacular school has been established at Bhooj, the expense of which, when it exceeds the receipts paid by parents for their children's education, is borne by His Highness the Rao: little interest, however, is taken in the subject either by His Highness or the people generally.

Educational Measures.

XVII. His Highness the Rao has had several young men taught to vaccinate, and proposes detaching them into different parts of the Province this season, to extend vaccination as much as possible.

XVIII. The prevalent diseases in Kutch are, I should say, though it is a subject with which I do not pretend to be very conversant, fevers and rheumatism. The former more generally prevail after the monsoon, and in some seasons rage with great violence; the latter is more complained of in the cold weather.

Return of Thermometer of the Air and of Wet Bulb, from the 1st January 1848 to the 31st December 1853.

Months	1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.	
	Of the Air	Of the Wet Bulb	Of the Air	Of the Wet Bulb	Of the Air	Of the Wet Bulb	Of the Air	Of the Wet Bulb	Of the Air	Of the Wet Bulb	Of the Air	Of the Wet Bulb
January	79	63	82	53	78	53	79	49	83	46	79	50
February	79	63	93	59	87	57	89	59	92	58	87	50
March	92	72	99	62	98	68	97	67	91	68	99	55
April	104	72	106	69	103	74	103	71	101	69	100	71
May	103	82	112	74	106	79	104	78	103	77	107	79
June	99	81	102	79	102	79	99	82	104	80	108	83
July	94	79	99	80	93	76	98	77	91	80	94	78
August	99	81	93	79	93	79	96	86	92	77	92	78
September	95	72	97	75	92	78	97	79	97	76	94	76
October	91	60	98	69	100	70	98	73	96	73	99	69
November	91	61	..	..	90	56	92	64	90	67	94	58
December	86	53	82	59	82	54	84	56	88	53	82	55
Total	1111	779	1063	754	1130	843	1136	864	1137	826	1131	806
Average range of Thermometer	84.16	64.91	96.63	68.54	84.16	70.25	91.66	72.	91.75	68.83	94.25	69.08


BRIEF SKETCH
OF THE
HISTORY OF KUTCH;
PREPARED, IN JULY 1827,
BY
CAPTAIN CHARLES WALTER,
OF THE 1ST BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT,
ASSISTANT TO THE POLITICAL AGENT IN THAT PROVINCE.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF KUTCH.

The following short sketch of the history of Kutch under the reigns of its latest Princes, has been collected at intervals during a long residence in the country, and constant intercourse on business with individuals who have either themselves or their families been actors in the scenes described. The troubles to which the Province has been subjected, both from foreign aggression as well as internal misrule, have rendered its history full of incidents; but the accounts of individuals are generally unconnected, and frequently partial, as they may have been servants or dependants of either power which has alternately ruled. As no written history of the country, or any records of events exist, the whole information has been taken from oral testimony, and the transactions of the last century appear to embrace a period sufficiently remote on which reliance can be placed. Some circumstances, however, antecedent to that period, had occurred, to which it will be necessary to allude, and in order to render the subsequent transactions more clear and intelligible, a short account of the Jhareja dynasty is added.

The Province of Kutch is too insignificant, both in extent and resources, to render a more minute history of any general interest; but having become by the course of events almost a portion of our Empire in India, its former relations with neighbouring States, and the character which it supported whilst solely dependant upon its own resources, are subjects not entirely devoid of importance. Its frontier situation, likewise, bordering on neighbours who have not at all times evinced the best disposition towards us, has rendered Kutch of considerable importance to the British Government, and though the subject is scarcely worthy of attention, yet it is not long since that the Sindian Government have secretly professed some claims to portions of its territory (Lukput and Khureer); and, however weak the claims, yet the foundation of these pretensions may be ascertained by the information contained in the sequel.

The events, detailed with their dates, may be relied on as authentic, according to the best testimony which could be procured in the country. Some circumstances have been omitted as relating to the domestic quarrels of petty Chiefs, in the result of which few would be interested, whilst others may be considered as scarcely of sufficient importance to be mentioned. By adopting a moderate portion of the fabulous accounts which attend the early periods of all Hindoo history, much might be written regarding the Sammas, whose descent



is traced (satisfactorily to themselves) from Shree Chrisn, but the subject would neither afford amusement nor gratify curiosity.

The Ministers (or, as they are called in Kutch, Kamdars) have always exercised considerable influence both in the Durbar and throughout the country, and as many of the principal occurrences arose out of their conduct, their history becomes of equal importance with that of the Raos themselves. The acts of oppression and cruelty which have been practised in Kutch have seldom been equalled even in the most barbarous and uncivilized countries, and surprise is excited that a country so governed should have descended through so many generations in an undivided form. No attempt has been made to trace the motives of these acts, or to attribute to reasonable causes circumstances which solely arose from vicious habits and a degraded system.

The Sind Sammas first introduced themselves into Kutch about the ninth century of the Christian era. Previous to their final
 Early History. emigration, family disputes in Sind had forced some Chiefs of the tribe occasionally to visit Kutch for their safety; and their feuds still continuing, led to their permanent settlement in the Province. At this period Kutch was but thinly populated: it was, however, partially occupied and governed by three distinct classes; the Waghelas possessed the eastern portion, the Katties the centre, and the Wagum Chowras the coast. Some exceptions, however, to this division existed, as small tracts of country were indiscriminately possessed by either party.

The memory of the five brothers who conducted the emigration and first settled in Kutch, has been carefully preserved by the Bhats and Charuns, who attached themselves to their descendants. Their names, with those who succeeded them, until the assumption of the Government as recognized by the Emperor's Viceroy at Ahmedabad, is given in an annexed genealogical table.

The Sammas were accompanied by their servants and dependants, and wonderful accounts are related of their rapid advance to power; and there are remains in the country of towns founded at an early period after their arrival in Kutch, which clearly denote that their numbers must have soon become considerable. They first took possession of the tract of country between Nurrah and Lukput, and shortly after established themselves on a town called Goonthlee (now in ruins), which belonged to the Waghelas, whom they speedily forced to relinquish to them their few possessions in the eastern portion of Kutch. Kunthkot, likewise belonging to the Waghelas, was shortly after gained, and the success of the Sammas was so rapid, that the Waghelas were shortly after forced to declare themselves their servants.

The Wagum Chowras were likewise speedily subdued by the Sammas, who, it is said, basely murdered their Chiefs at an entertainment which was given under the pretext of confirming an alliance with them.

Upwards of a century elapsed before the Kattées were subdued, between whom and the Sammas continual discord existed. Their subjection was effected by Laka Phoolanee, who, after obtaining a victory over them, in which he signalized himself by the most heroic feats, finally vanquished them. The name of Laka Phoolanee is still held in the highest veneration, and his fame has extended amongst the Rajpoots throughout India.

It was not until the fourth or fifth generation after their settlement in Kutch that the Sammas assumed the name of Jhareja, which was derived from one of their tribe, named Jhara, who introduced female infanticide amongst them, and is reported to have killed his seven daughters on the same day—a custom which was immediately adopted by the whole tribe, who from that period likewise assumed the name of its originator.

After the death of Laka Phoolanee, who was murdered by his son-in-law, the chief authority among the Jharejas was exercised by the immediate descendants of Jhara, until the time of Roydhun, when they became divided into two branches.

A long period of peace and tranquillity then ensued, in which Kutch became gradually peopled, and the cultivating classes called in from Sind and the neighbouring countries. The first incident of importance worthy of recording, is the murder of Humceerjee, the Chief of the elder branch of the Jharejas, by Jam Rawul. The life of Khengarjee, the son of Humceerjee, was likewise in danger, but preserved by his attendants, who fled with him first to Morvee and then to Ahmedabad, where, in obscurity, he is said by accident to have attracted the notice of the Nuwab by some particular acts of prowess. This led to an investigation of his history, which being discovered, he was distinguished at the Court, assisted by an army, and ultimately reinstated in his rights as Chief of the Jharejas, with the title of Rao or Rawul. The murderer of his father, who had usurped the government of Kutch, was dispossessed of his authority, and forced to fly into Kattewar, where he founded the town of Noanuggur and established a separate Principality of his own.

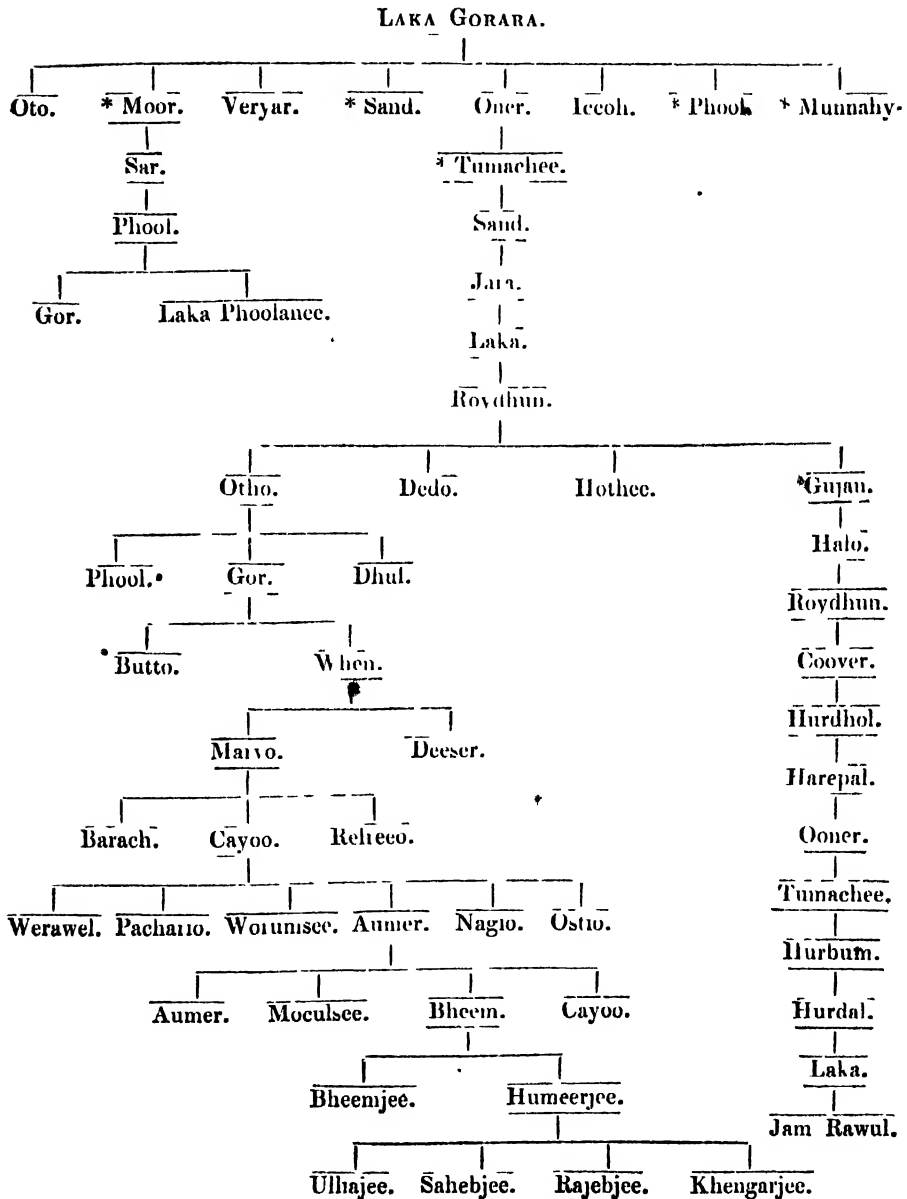
Khengarjee received his title and assumed the government in A. D. 1549. The King of Ahmedabad had likewise confirmed him in possession of Morvee in Kattewar. The foundation of the City of Bhooj is the only circumstance which it is necessary to record during the reign of Khengar. The neighbourhood of the spot in which the City now stands had long been an asylum for plunderers and robbers of every description, from which, owing to the nature of the country, it was found impossible to eradicate them. Khengarjee, notwithstanding all obstacles, adopted the plan of founding here his Capital, in which he established his residence, collected together his brotherhood, and was eventually successful in his object.

The following is a list of the Raos of Kutch who succeeded Khengarjee, with the dates of their accession, until the time of Rao Dessul, from which the materials of the history become better authenticated:—

NAMES.	Date of Succession.	
	Native Year.	Christian Year.
Rao Shree Khengarjee	Samvut 1605	A. D. 1548
„ Bharnuljee	„ 1612	„ 1585
„ Bhojrajee	„ 1688	„ 1631
„ Khengarjee	„ 1702	„ 1615
„ Tumacheejee	„ 1711	„ 1654
„ Roydhunjee	„ 1722	„ 1665
„ Pragjee	„ 1751	„ 1697
„ Ghorjee	„ 1772	„ 1715

The first six Raos ascended the Musnud in regular succession according to primogeniture. On the demise of Roydhum this regularity was first deviated from. Pragjee, his third son, opened to himself a road to the throne by the murder, during his father's life-time, of his eldest brother Rewajee; his second brother, Naguljee, had previously died a natural death. Both the brothers, however, had left sons, who by right were entitled to succeed, but being young, Pragjee found no difficulty in retaining the throne during their minority. Kyanjee, the son of Rewajee, whom Pragjee had murdered, as he advanced in years endeavoured by every means in his power to obtain his birthright, and his whole life was occupied in unsuccessful efforts. In order to pacify him, Pragjee had early placed him in command of Morvee (which his descendants have ever since possessed), from whence he almost yearly entered Kutch; but the resources of Bhoj were more powerful than those of Kyanjee, who was always discomfited. The success of Pragjee is principally attributed to the courage and energy of his son Gorjee, who led his army and directed his councils. Hallarjee, the son of Naguljee, possessed no ambition to assert his rights or join his elder brother, and rested contented with the Ceeras of Moondra and the Kaunttee district; of this he was, however, ultimately deprived by Gorjee, and subsequently retired into the Arbrasur, where he became the founder of the Hallanee branch of the Jharejas. He founded the towns of Kotara, Kotree, Nangurchee, Godra, &c., and the Hallanees have ever continued to possess the chief influence in the Arbrasur.

JIHAREJA GENEALOGY.



NOTE.—The names marked with an asterisk denote the Sammas who first entered Kutch.

Gorjee, on his arrival at Bhooj a few hours after the demise of his father, found the Jumadars and principal officers of the Durbar eager to acknowledge him, and he ascended the Musnud without opposition at the age of twenty-six. The

Gorjee.
Survived 1817,
A. D. 1760.

reign of Rao Laka had been completely inactive : himself taking no interest in the affairs of the country, all the excellent institutions for its management which had been introduced by Rao Dessul and Sett Deokurn had been neglected. Gorjee was known to possess spirit and activity, and great hopes were entertained from the new reign.

The choice of a Minister was the first object of his attention, and his selection for this office materially affected and influenced the events which subsequently rendered his reign a continued struggle against foreign aggression. As Poonja Sett had supported the fortunes of the young Rao whilst a minor in adversity, he naturally expected that his claims would be acknowledged, and having heard of the accession of Gorjee, he set off for Bhooj to offer his congratulations. The pension which had been granted him had been some time discontinued, and finding himself without protection during the last reign, he had retired to Joonagur. Previous to his arrival at Bhooj, Gorjee had, however, selected a Lowana, by name Jeewun Sett, who held the office of Minister at the demise of Rao Laka. Jeewun Sett had been employed in the service of Poonja and his father, and knowing the jealousy which would exist in the mind of his former master at his elevation, as well as fearing the result of an interview between him and Gorjee, he persuaded the Rao not only to refuse him admittance at the gates, but to order his immediate departure without tasting the water of the town.

Poonja being deserted, retired to Kunthkot; but the Thakoor, finding his reception gave umbrage at Bhooj, dismissed him, and he afterwards proceeded to Jhutwara : but even here he was pursued by his rival, who had dispatched 200 horse to seize him. The Geerasia whose hospitality he had claimed was true, however, to his trust, and though he could not defend him, furnished him with the means by which he was enabled to escape to Veciavow. In this town, it may be remembered, Sett Deokurn placed a Thanna ; but it had been restored by Poonja, during his former administration, to the Soda its former possessor, who, remembering the circumstance with gratitude, readily granted him an asylum.

Ghoolam Shah Kullora, who at this time reigned in Sind, had been long anxious for an opportunity of interfering in the affairs of Kutch : this circumstance was not unknown to Poonja Sett, and probably influenced his retreat in that direction. The Dewan of Sind, whose name was Gidomil, happened likewise to be a Lowana, of the same caste as Poonja, and between them a correspondence early commenced, which being communicated to Ghoolam

Shah, he immediately discerned the advantage to be obtained by Poonja's advice and assistance, and the means which he possessed of facilitating his projects on Kutch. He lost no time, therefore, in inviting him to Hyderabad; sent him a palanquin, with 1000 Mohurs for his expenses, and an escort of 100 men; and on his arrival in the presence, received him with every honour. He then explained to him his views on Kutch, and likewise his desire to obtain the sister of the Rao in marriage. To the conquest of Kutch, Poonja is said to have given but little encouragement, but, as the means of furthering his own schemes, strongly recommended the latter proposition, which he represented would only be attended to with an army before the gates of Bhooj. Ghoolam Shah approved the advice, and commenced his preparations.

Meanwhile, the Rao was not unacquainted with the combination which was proceeding against him, and hearing of the assembly of the Sindian army, he directed Jeewun to summon the Geerasias of the Arbratur and Wagur for the defence of the country. The whole Bhayad, with the exception of the Motara Chief, who was in the interest of Poonja, readily assembled, and were directed to take the field under the Minister; while Gorjee remained in command at Bhooj, which he had garrisoned with 1000 men from Noanuggur, under the command of Naique Hoosen Meeyan. He likewise engaged a body of troops from the Nuwab of Raidenpoor, for which he agreed to pay nine lakhs of Korees for four months' service.

The Sindian army being fully prepared, quitted Hyderabad, accompanied by Ghoolam Shah and Poonja Sett; and so confidently was the idea entertained of the easy conquest of Kutch, that an immense body of followers, attracted by the hope of plunder, accompanied the troops, which together, on their arrival on the borders of Kutch, amounted to 70,000 men. The Sindians having crossed the Runn, after a march of eighteen coss arrived at Nurrah, which they found deserted. All the wells had been previously filled up with stones, and such was their distress from fatigue and want of water (a rupee being the price of a single glassful,) that the invading army would have fallen an easy prey, had Jeewun, who was in the neighbourhood, marched against them; but the Minister, being no General, quietly encamped in a strong position on the hill of Jhara in the vicinity, and allowed them to refresh themselves.

Ghoolam Shah having rested for two days, marched to Jhara and attacked the hill, the approach to which was defended by a large gun, around which a considerable portion of the Kutch army had collected. At the first fire the gun unfortunately exploded, which did much injury and created great confusion amongst those around it. The Sindians then ascended the hill sword in hand, and a dreadful slaughter ensued. Jeewun himself, with three sons of the Thakoor of Nurrah, together with many of the principal Chiefs of Kutch,

were slain on the field, with almost the whole army ; and such was the bloodiness of the conflict, that no native of Kutch will ever allow that a smaller number than a hundred thousand persons perished on this occasion.

Ghoolam Shah then marched to Teerah, on which he levied a heavy fine, and plundered and burned the neighbouring country.

In the meantime the news of the defeat at Jhara reached the Rao, who, having lost his army and Minister, was overwhelmed with fear and apprehension that the succeeding day would bring the Sindian army before the gates of Bhooj. He lost no time in dispatching a confidential agent to Poonja Sett, confessing his unjust conduct towards him, stating that he had been deceived by Jeewun, and entreating him to arrange in any manner, by which the Sindian army might be withdrawn : he invited him as his Minister to Bhooj, and promised to ratify any agreement he should enter into with Ghoolam Shah.

Poonja having received this communication, now found himself in a most perplexing dilemma. The concession of Gorjee had appeased him, and his object being obtained, he became as anxious as the Rao to get rid of the Sindian army. To effect this without losing his credit with Ghoolam Shah, required much address ; but an incident now occurred which materially assisted him in accomplishing his wishes.

Ghoolam Shah had been informed that the wells and tanks had been poisoned on the high road to Bhooj, which induced him to proceed by a circuitous route, fining the Geerasia towns on his march. He had levied a heavy contribution on Teerah, and likewise Kotara, but a body of his troops were repulsed before Sandan. This intelligence reached the Prince whilst in company with Poonja, who affected an unreasonable degree of alarm on the occasion, which he communicated to Ghoolam Shah, by insinuating the strength of the 360 Chiefs of the Bhayad, and their forts, equally powerful with Sandan, which must be subdued before hopes of Bhooj could be entertained. He magnified the strength of the Noanuggur and Raidenpoor troops which occupied the Capital, and having succeeded in alarming the mind of the Prince, he expatiated on the great honour which had already been obtained. Ghoolam Shah at length inquired about the willingness of the Rao for the marriage, which Poonja assured him he would arrange, and offered to proceed to Bhooj in order to forward the matter. Being now extremely anxious to leave Kutch, he made his arrangements for retiring ; and taking with him the son of Poonja Sett as a hostage, he returned into Sind.

Poonja was received by the Rao with every sign of respect, and was immediately appointed Minister of Kutch. His first measure, after fulfilling his preliminary agreement with Ghoolam Shah, was to dismiss the army from Raidenpoor, which occupied the gates, had assumed the control of the town in defiance of Gorjee, and showed every symptom of an inclination to remain

as masters at Bhooj. Poonja, partly by money and partly by the firmness which he displayed, sent them back to their own country.

During the two years which he remained as Minister, Poonja was occupied in an expedition into Wagur, where he levied a fine on Kunthkot and the Chiefs of the district; he likewise proceeded into the Arbrasur against Nulliah, the Thakoor of which had offered some offence to the Motara Jhareja, and having plundered it, returned to Bhooj.

Poonja had never failed urging and importuning the Rao to fulfil his engagements with Ghoolam Shah, which had hitherto been evaded. From this circumstance, which had always been particularly obnoxious to Gorjee, and probably from the manner in which Poonja had been forced upon him, he was never able to obtain the confidence of the Rao, who, since the last invasion, had repaired his forts and entertained a respectable Seebundy, and finding himself independent to pursue his own inclinations, now determined to rid himself of his Minister. Poonja was by order seized, confined in irons during ten days, and then presented with a cup of poison by the Rao himself, which he was forced to drink in his presence. On intelligence of this event reaching Hyderabad, Ghoolam Shah finding he had been deceived, became excessively indignant. He immediately assembled another army, amounting to 50,000 men, and re-entered Kutch by the route of Nurrah, which he again found deserted, and with the exception of the small fort of Mooroo, which was defended by 80 Rajpoots, all of whom were massacred, he came without opposition within sight of Bhooj. He encamped his army at Ludor Matu, within three coss of the town, and dispatched his Minister, Gidomil, with some men of distinction, to demand of the Rao the fulfilment of his engagements. Gorjee, who was now well supplied with troops and resources, received the Vukeels in a manner which was unexpected by them, and refused any satisfactory explanation. The Vukeels remained during the night at Bhooj, which enabled him to have recourse to a stratagem for their intimidation, which had the desired effect. He ordered all the guns of the town and fort of Bhoojia to be fired at the same moment, which so alarmed Gidomil and his colleagues, that they returned to the camp, with the most exaggerated accounts of the height of the walls and the strength of the place. After a few days' skirmishing in the neighbourhood of Bhooj, Ghoolam Shah was induced to listen to a compromise, by which he received in marriage the daughter of the Jhareja of Kaka, nearly related to the Rao, instead of his sister; and having for some time remained inactive with his army, he recrossed the Runn, leaving a Thanna of 5,000 men at Lukput.

Goolam Shah at this period, or a short time previous, had inflicted an irreparable injury on Kutch. The Runn, which had received its waters chiefly from the eastern branch of the Indus, had yearly produced large quantities of

rice, and a revenue to the State of eight lakhs of Korees. By building an embankment at Ally Bunder the flow of fresh water was prevented, and no resistance being offered to the sea, the Runn became quickly inundated, and has remained a salt marsh, perfectly unproductive, ever since.

Soon after his return to Sind, Goolam Shah died, and was succeeded by his son Siraf Raz. This Prince was early involved in contentions at his own Court, and was obliged to withdraw his Thanna from Lukput, which, from its depredations, had been the terror of the district; the alum works at Mulir had been discontinued, and the neighbouring country laid waste by their excursions. He likewise allowed the son of Poonja Sett, named Deojee, to leave his Court and return to Bhooj. Deojee was well received by the Rao, and immediately offered employment; but, warned by the fate of his father and grandfather, or being probably more free from ambition, he requested permission to retire and repopulate Lukput, which had latterly become depopulated. This was readily granted, and from the respect in which the name of his family was held, he succeeded so well in his undertaking, that the Rao, having the highest opinion of his abilities, soon ordered him to Bhooj, with the intention of conferring upon him the office of Minister.

It is now necessary to recur to the affairs of the Durbar, which had fallen into confusion and great discredit. Since the death of Poonja Sett, there had been a succession of men employed by the Rao, whose power and authority only lasted for a short time, and whose names it is unnecessary to mention. Most of them met with a violent end, and the property of all was seized for the use of the Rao. Among those who fell was Deojee, who had not been allowed to assume his office, or reach his destination: some servants of the Durbar, dreading his influence, found means to poison him on his route to Bhooj.

During these changes the Durbar lost Ballumba and its territory in Katteewar, which was seized by Mero Kowass, a servant to the Jam of Noanuggur, and appears to have been disgracefully relinquished without a struggle. Gorjee, naturally of a suspicious temper, had for some time entertained a continued dread of assassination, which induced him to collect a small body of Seedees about his person; these continued to increase in number until all the real authority of the Durbar was engrossed by them. The arrogance of these men became so extravagant, that at last the Bhyes of the Palace and the principal Jumadars determined to extricate the Rao from their thralldom, and with this view, on a favourable opportunity, seized his person and kept him in confinement until all the Seedees, amounting in number to upwards of 400, were expelled from Kutch. Gorjee, however, was highly indignant at the insult which had been offered to him, and on his recovering his liberty, retired in

disgust to Mandvee, where he remained a considerable time, perfectly negligent of the affairs of the country, and occupied himself in completing the palace.

During this year Siraf Raz found leisure to visit Kutch with an army, and Sumvut 1832,
A. D. 1775. took the route of Kowrah and Soomrasir, with the intention of marching to Bhooj, but was deterred by the account of its strength; he then led the army to Chowbaree and Kunthkot, where he married the daughter of the Thakoor Deeda Dadjee, and after levying fines on Adovee and other places, returned to Sind.

The state of Sind was at this time much confused. The dissensions between Sumvut 1831,
A. D. 1777. the Kuloras and Talpooras had already commenced, and divided the country into two factions, between whom a struggle for power continued for many years. Meeyan Adil Nubbee had succeeded Siraf Raz on the Musnud, and had appointed Meer Bijr his Dewan. The father of Meer Bijr, who was of the Talpoora tribe, had been assassinated (by order of the Kuloras) by two Beloochees, named Mumbrance Hoosein and Lukka Belooch, who, fearing the elevation of the Dewan, and considering Sind no longer a place of safety, took refuge in Kutch, and threw themselves on the protection of the Rao. Gorjee, who was glad of any opportunity to foment disturbances in Sind, readily received them, and upon Meer Bijr demanding the assassins of his father, the Rao refused to give them up, on the plea of the dishonour which would attach to him from his breach of hospitality.

This refusal led to another invasion from Sind, the result of which was not more successful than the last. Bhooj was considered too strong to attack, and the Meer's army took the route of the Arbrasur, plundering and laying waste the country. The Rao's Seebundy was at this time very formidable, and he dispatched a force under Mirza Koorpa Beg to meet the Meer's army, which encountered a part of it at Bittan, and cut it up. The inhabitants of Teerah and the neighbouring country then rose against the invaders, who were forced to retreat across the Runn with considerable loss and disgrace.

The Jumadar who had conducted this successful expedition, upon his return to Bhooj became so elated with his victory, that he threw off all subjection to the Rao, and began to exercise various acts of oppression, and particularly towards the two Sindians who had principally occasioned the late incursion into Kutch. These complained to Gorjee, who gave them encouragement to assassinate the Jumadar. An opportunity was not long wanting, for Mirza Beg having sent for them a few days after, made an instant demand of money, which they declared their inability to comply with. This did not content the Jumadar, who desired them immediately to sell their wives and children. The Sindians, highly incensed at this insult, instantly drew their swords and slew him on the spot. This act was considered of such merit by the Rao, that he rewarded the Sindians by considerable Geeras at the villages of Bawut and Barra.

This occurrence is the last incident of any importance which happened in the present reign. The Rao had attended the ceremony of the Nag Panchamee, and it was observed that his appearance had become much altered. On the same day reports of his illness were circulated, and he died some days after, it is said of dropsy, after a reign of eighteen years, and at the age of forty-four. He left two sons, Roydhun, who succeeded, and Pritherajee. He had married one of his sisters to Damajee Gaekwar of Baroda.

Gorjee, in the estimation of the natives of Kutch, is the most unpopular Rao who has governed their country. His person was diminutive and insignificant, and his temper particularly suspicious and vindictive. In order to gain his object, there was no art or duplicity to which he would not have recourse, and during the period that Koorpa Beg had assumed the authority of the Durbar, Gorjee, in order to communicate with his friends, is said to have feigned himself insane.

In the administration of the affairs of the country he appears to have surpassed his father in his exactions and oppressions; but although the country was exposed so frequently to foreign invasions and frequent contributions, yet, as there was not a single year of scarcity, the population had by no means decreased, nor had agriculture been neglected; for we find, that towards the latter years of his reign and the commencement of his successor's, Sind, owing to its troubled state, was chiefly supplied with grain from Kutch. During the latter part of his reign there is a list of at least twenty different Ministers, almost all of whom fell victims to his wanton cruelty the moment their wealth was sufficient to relieve his pecuniary necessities, which were always urgent, on account of his large establishment of attendants, elephants, horses, &c., the expense of which far exceeded his annual revenue. In private life he was frugal and abstemious, and as he left no wealth, it may be presumed that his rapacity of the wealth of others arose more from extravagance than avarice. In the successful defence of his kingdom he appears to have been indebted more to chance than to his own foresight and vigilance for the termination of the Sindian invasions.

But in order to exhibit the character of Rao Gor in its true light as a remorseless villain and a bloody tyrant, it needs only be mentioned that, in a fit of jealousy, he was guilty of the murder of Mansingjee, his own brother,* and he was never known to express the smallest sorrow at the act.

Rao Dessul succeeded his father, Gorjee, in A. D. 1716, Sumvut 1773. At the period of his accession to the Musnud he was thirty-five years of age; he possessed a comely appearance; and his manners, adapted to the age and country in which he lived, were

Dessul.
A. D. 1716.

* Half brother.

simple and courteous. No opposition attended his elevation ; the claims of the elder branch of the family were neither considered nor supported in Kutch ; their rights were either forgotten or neglected, and their own efforts had become feeble or totally discontinued. Kyanjee, however, was still living, and resided at Morver, in the possession of which he had remained undisturbed.

Previous to entering upon a description of the transactions of the reign of Rao Dessul, it is necessary to communicate a view of the power and possessions which he inherited with his title, as likewise some account of the state of the Court, and its relations with the neighbouring States and its own tributaries.

The possessions of the Raos of Kutch were extremely limited ; the trifling trade of the Bunders, the town of Anjar (which at that period was of no great opulence), the Korah Purgunna, and likewise some villages in the Meeanee, and Rapoor in Wagur, were the only sources from which a revenue had been derived. A most valuable acquisition had, however, been made to the other possessions of the Rao by the father of Dessul, who added the town of Moon-dra and the Kaunttee and Chovesec Purgunnas. Neither did the exigencies or ambition of its Princes require or demand from the country more than the tribute or dues which had been established by custom ; the scenes of cruelty and oppression which accompanied the introduction of the state and pomp of a Durbar into Kutch were then unknown ; and the Rao himself does not appear to have claimed among his brotherhood any greater supremacy than what he derived from his title and his superior resources. Ingress and egress were freely admitted to his presence without the intervention of attendants, and his habits were as frugal and free from ostentation as his private life was simple. Confiding in the fidelity and attachment of his Bhayad and hereditary servants, all of whom were of the military tribe, no regular force or foreign Seebundy had as yet been introduced into Kutch.

The principal Jharejas had all recently received their possessions, and as up to this period the ties of relationship had scarcely been severed, they were inclined both by habit and duty to obey their common Chief. A custom of friendly intercourse and mutual support existed between the Rao and his nominal feudatories, forming an union of interests among them, and presenting so striking a contrast to more modern times, when each considers his neighbour as an enemy. The Hallanees had lately established their possessions in the Arbrasur ; the sons of Rao Gor (who were called Goranees) received their lands in the Kaunttee, and founded Beyraja, Phoolree, &c. ; the Saibs, including the Chiefs of Roha, Motara, &c. were more ancient, and received their Geeras in the time of Khengar ; Teeral had been allotted to one of the sons of Rao Roydhun ; the remaining portion of the country was chiefly in the hands of Rajpoots (such as the Waghelas), who, amidst all the changes of dynasty in Kutch, had retained their possessions, or was held by Geerasias (such as

the Meeanas), who, during a succession of years, had received lands either on account of military service or in Inam. And it may here be observed, that whenever lands were allotted to any of the offspring of the Rao, the Ryuts and merchants, under the expectation of particular favour and encouragement, forsook their old abodes and resorted to the new establishments, which will account for the superior opulence of the Jhareja towns. All acknowledged the Rao as their sovereign, and in time of necessity were obliged to afford him military assistance.

At the accession of Rao Dessul the country was in a state of perfect tranquillity; neither does it appear at any former period to have been much disturbed by its neighbours. In the third year of his reign, however, an event occurred, the circumstances of which it is necessary to relate.

Kutch had been included in the Ahmedabad division of the Mogul Empire, and for many years had regularly paid its tribute to the Court of Delhi. By a stipulation, however, made by Rao Bharmuljee, who proceeded to Puttun for the purpose, the Emperor Jehangeer remitted all demands on Kutch, on condition that the pilgrims proceeding to Mecca should be transported free of all expense, and a Firman to this purport had been issued. Under this agreement Kutch had been exempted many years from tribute, and it is difficult to ascertain under what pretence it was now demanded; but an army, was this
 Sumvut 1775, year dispatched by the Nuwab of Ahmedabad, under the
 A. D. 1718. command of Patan Mozim Beg, for its collection, which
 approached within ten miles of Bhooj, and encamped at Pudder.

The Rao immediately assembled his whole Bhayad, and dispatched a force to meet the invaders; at the same time sending Vukeels to Mozim Beg, representing the injustice of his demand, and reminding him of the Firman alluded to. The Nuwab's General, either convinced of the justice of the statement, or more probably intimidated by resistance where he had been led to expect compliance, thought it prudent to withdraw; but the Rao of Kutch foreseeing a repetition of the danger from which he had now escaped, spared neither expense nor trouble, which his limited means permitted, in his preparations for opposing a future attack.

Three years after, Nuwab Kesur Khan came into Kutch on a similar errand;
 Sumvut 1778, but the fort of Bhoojia having since the last invasion
 A. D. 1721. been commenced and the reports of its strength being
 much exaggerated, he avoided Bhooj, and led his army direct to Nulliah, an open town of considerable wealth in the Arbrasur, which he plundered. Finding that the inhabitants of the neighbouring country had fled to Mandvee and Bhooj, where they had likewise conveyed their riches, he returned by the same route to Guzerat.

A period of seven years then intervened without any further invasion, and

all alarm having subsided, the precautions formerly taken had been discontinued; but intrigues had for some time been carried on against the tranquillity of Kutch. Kyanjee had latterly retired to Ahmedabad, and by constantly urging his claims to the Gadee of Kutch, as well as by liberal promises of tribute, he persuaded Nuwab Sheer Bilhum himself to lead an army into the Province. Great preparations were made in Guzerat, and the Nuwab, with fifty thousand men, and accompanied by Kyanjee, marched through the country, and arrived under the walls of Bhooj. The Rao, though he had been made acquainted with the preparations against him, had not been apprized of their extent, and had hoped to encounter the difficulty as on former occasions; but against this formidable invasion his preparations were perfectly inadequate, and both himself and Court were involved in a state of alarm and consternation. At this moment, likewise, his affairs were rendered more desperate by the desertion of his Minister, Chuta Bhooj, who declared his perfect inability to furnish either money or assistance.

The Jharejas had all assembled at Bhooj, and even Ulliajee, the son of Kyanjee, came from Morvee with assistance, and was placed in charge of one of the gates; but the Jharejas were insufficient in numbers to withstand the Nuwab's force. In this dilemma, Dessul, having retired into the private apartments of the Palace, determined to disclose the state of his affairs to his favourite wife, Bai Raj, whom he had enriched by his presents and liberality. Having freely explained his difficulties to her and her Dewan, all the riches of the Palace, which had been accumulated for years, were freely offered, and the Dewan, by name Deokurn Sett, a Lowana, after making the customary salam, requested that the management of affairs might be reposed in his hands, when he assured the Rao that he would safely conduct him through his present danger.

The offer of Sett Deokurn being accepted, and the resources which the Rao had now received being placed at his disposal, by his own personal influence in the country he speedily collected together sufficient sums to enable the Rao, who previously had not the means to furnish pay or opium for the Geerasias, without which they refused to assemble at his standard, to call in all the military classes of the country who had not yet arrived at Bhooj; and they being quickly assembled, the whole were encamped outside the town on the borders of the tank. At this time Bhoojia was not completed, and the walls of the town were very imperfect; a large body was, however, sent for the defence of the former, whilst the remainder was left for the defence of the town.

The Nuwab's army was encamped at Madeepoor, and the day after these arrangements had been made Sheer Bilhum attacked Bhoojia and carried two bastions, which he entrusted to the charge of his nephew. The bastions were,

however, on the succeeding day regained by the Rao's troops, and the nephew of Sheer Bilhum slain. This success encouraged the Rao, who prepared 3,000 of the best horsemen belonging to himself and the Bhayad, who, having arrayed themselves in armour with an orange-coloured turban, (a costume formerly adopted by the Jharejas when about to proceed on any dangerous enterprize, and clothed in which it was dishonour to return unsuccessful,) dashed into the Nuwab's camp, and occasioned much slaughter and confusion.

The Nuwab then retired with his army, which had become dispirited, to the neighbourhood of Lackhoond. There his camp was secretly attacked and plundered in the night by a body of Meeanas. Since his first defeat, all his supplies had been cut off by these predatory troops, and the Putans were in the greatest distress. Kyanjee, who had been their guide through the country, finding his cause hopeless, now deserted them, and, having made his submissions, joined the Rao. The Nuwab, finding the force of the Durbar so strong, fled; his whole army then decamped in a disorderly manner, and wherever the news of a Putanee was received he was run down and massacred. A circumstance is mentioned, that during the distress for food which existed in the Putans' army, and when they offered to evacuate the country on a supply being granted them, Rao Dessul sent a quantity of cotton and oil seeds, with a taunting letter, to the Nuwab, stating that these were the only grain produced in Kutch.

The Meeanas, to whose services the distress and discomfiture of the Nuwab's army is chiefly attributable, were Musulmans, who came originally from Sind, and it is generally supposed accompanied the Sammas on their first arrival in Kutch. They received various lands at different times for military service, and were always found about the immediate presence and in the armies of the Rao, to whom they describe themselves (to use their own expression) as hereditary pillow servants. One of their caste had saved the life of the first Rao of Kutch, and on this account they were treated with great favour, until the luxury of a Durbar was introduced at Bhooj, when their services as attendants were gradually dispensed with. They have subsequently degenerated into predatory troops, famous for their night attacks, but treating with consideration neither friend nor foe whenever an opportunity of plunder offered; and we find, throughout the latter period of the history of Kutch, whenever the country became unsettled, that the Meeanas sallied forth in bodies to plunder the surrounding villages.

The Rao having freed the country from all invaders, now reposed his whole confidence and favour (which he never withdrew) upon Deokurn Sett; placed the Pugree of Minister on his head, and gave up the entire management of affairs to his charge. It is to the industry, talents, and exertions of this man, that the reign of Rao Dessul has obtained so high a character for wisdom and

justice. It would appear that the whole time and occupation of Deokurn Sett was dedicated to the improvement and increase of the commerce and agriculture of the country. He applied his attention particularly to the revenue; took accounts of the lands; and encouraged the Ryuts, by establishing his agents in every town belonging to the Rao, with means for their assistance. By trade, and his great influence, notwithstanding that he increased the Rao's revenue to eighteen lakhs of Korees per annum, he is said to have derived a private income of ten lakhs. Neither was he inattentive to the internal defence of Kutch; he built the fort of Bhoojia in its present form, repaired the fortifications of Bhooj, and built the walls of Anjar, Moondra, and Rapoor, garrisoned them with troops, and engaged in the service of the country a regular force for its protection, which prevented any further aggression from its enemies.

By the power which his immense wealth enabled him to exercise, he carried an army into Parkur, and established a Thanna at Veeravow, to punish the Sodas, who had made incursions into Kutch.

The inhabitants of Okha giving offence by protecting the pirates who molested the trade of Mandvee, he chastised them, and built a fort in their district, which is to this day called Kutcheegud. In Halar he took possession of Ballumba and the neighbouring villages, which had belonged to Kyanjee. In Sind he was called in by the Rymas, who, though converted Musulmans, had sprung from the same sources as the Jharejas (Sammatree); and, to secure his acquisition, built a fort at the town now called Rymaka Bazar, and extended the Rao's influence in that quarter. In short, by a wise and vigorous policy, he established a regular system of government, and caused the Durbar's authority to be so well respected, that on the slightest summons the whole Bhayad and Geerasias would collect and attend at the standard of the Rao.

The latter part of his reign was disturbed by the violence and intrigues of the Kooer Lakajee, the only legitimate son of Dessul, by which Sett Deokurn fell a sacrifice, and the latter years of Rao Dessul were embittered and spent in misery and confinement. The disposition of the Rao was extremely avaricious, and, from the strict economy he exercised, he had filled his coffers with immense treasures. Sett Deokurn, knowing the favourite passion of the Rao, encouraged it, and applied his own resources to the service of the State. From this cause, the government of Dessul, however respectable, was not adapted to gain the love of his subjects, and as his son Laka early showed an opposite disposition, he had gained around him a band of adherents, who encouraged and excited him against his father. Quarrels soon arose between them; the Rao limiting his son's expenses, and not allowing him the smallest exercise of power. At length Laka retired from Bhooj, encamped outside the town, and declared his intention of proceeding to Oodeypoor, in the

service of the Raja; but the Rao, considering that great disgrace would attach to the circumstance, contrived to reconcile him, and prevented his departure.

Displeased, however, with the restrictions which were still put upon him, or his ambition to reign being unable to brook further delay, he determined to obtain by fraud what it was impossible to accomplish by violence. It was necessary in the first instance to get rid of Sett Deokurn, against whom he had always evinced the greatest aversion, attributing to his advice and influence his exclusion from the Government. Reports were likewise current, which appear to have had some foundation, that Deokurn's communications with Lakajee's mother, Bai Raj, were not altogether of the most respectable description.

The latter circumstance was probably only a pretext, but having engaged a
 Sunvut 1795, Puresse Sipahce to execute his purpose, a disturbance
 A. D. 1738. was erected in the neighbourhood of the Minister's
 house, who sallying out, was immediately assassinated.

The Rao was highly indignant for a considerable time, but Laka having, to gain his object by artifice, used every submission, an apparent reconciliation ensued. To evince the sincerity of their reunion to the country, he entreated his father to accept an entertainment at his house, and at length prevailed on him to consent. Laka, to demonstrate respect, had assembled all his attendants, who were instructed in their lesson, and the Rao came likewise accompanied by his principal officers.

Previous to the entertainment being served, a considerable delay occurred, in which opium and spirits were freely circulated, and all attention diverted from external objects.

When the opportunity seemed favourable, Laka, who had pretended much impatience, and had expressed considerable displeasure at his domestics, left the apartment under the pretence of expediting the feast, when the doors and windows and every aperture were immediately closed upon his father and his attendants.

The plot was then immediately discovered. He had previously arranged for securing in his cause the forts and principal places, and on dispatching messages to notify his assumption of the Gadee he was obeyed by all, except Mandvee, the Thannadar of which, Kotarce Ookara, remained faithful to Dessul during his long confinement, and did not acknowledge Laka's authority till the death of his father.

The Rao remained in confinement during the remaining ten years of his life: his spirit was soon broken by confinement and the infirmities of age, and he became gradually reconciled to his fate. When Laka's power was established, and his father continued no longer an object of dread, he was

allowed a suitable establishment, and permitted a greater degree of freedom : his Jumadars and personal friends were soon released separately, and sent to remote parts of the country or exiled from it.

During the reign of Rao Dessul, which may be now said to have terminated, Kutch became populous and productive; the authority of the Government was established throughout, and respected by its neighbours; and such was the degree of prosperity and contentment, that it is even yet celebrated in the songs of the country. Rao Dessul only left one legitimate child : he died at the age of 70, A. D. 1751. Avarice was Dessul's ruling passion, but the gratification of it does not appear to have led him into acts of cruelty and oppression towards his subjects : he was of a mild disposition, and the troubles of the State luckily devolved on a prudent and enterprising Minister.

At the time the scenes occurred which close the account of the last reign,

Laka.
Sanyut 1798,
A. D. 1711.

Laka, or Lukputjee, was 34 years of age. On assuming the government, he immediately seized the immense treasures collected by his father, which are said to have

amounted, by a long course of parsimony, to a crore of Korees.

The new Rao is represented to have possessed a most comely appearance, and all the external qualities adapted for gaining the favourable opinion of his subjects. His fondness for pomp and show, and the liberality of his disposition, had already gained him general popularity, and he appears to have ascended the throne with the good wishes of those who, residing at the Capital, expected to reap advantage by his profusion.

The reign of his father had, however, been glorious for Kutch, and many of the Jharejas viewed with indignation his unnatural conduct. Soomrapa, the Thakoor of Teerah, an opulent town and fort in the Abrasur, accused him at the time of disreputable conduct, an affront which the Rao concealed until his Government was firmly established, when, having collected the Bhayad, he dispatched a body of men against Teerah.

The guns which accompanied this force were served by men drawn from the Company's territories, and, on their arrival before the fort, were levelled against the walls with such effect, that in three days the safety of the town was endangered : but the Bhayad, perceiving that one of the strongest forts in Kutch was on the point of falling into the hands of the Rao, concluded that their own possessions, on any slight pretence, might be as easily destroyed ; they, therefore, privately intimated to the Golundauz that a further exhibition of their skill would be attended by the loss of their lives. The firing of course now became irregular, and the army having remained three months before the place, at length retired.

On the accession of the Rao, Poonja Sett, the son of Deokurn, was appointed Minister, and so long as he was enabled to provide resources, conducted his

affairs to his satisfaction. At the end of five years, however, by a course of unbounded extravagance in the Durbar, where he had introduced a style and magnificence hitherto unknown, he had dissipated the immense treasures of his father. Poonja's disgrace immediately followed, and a Banian, by name Roob Sheesha, was appointed in his situation. His first measure to supply his master's profusion was to confine his predecessors and all his relations, on whom he levied a fine of thirty lakhs of Korrees. Such, however, was the firmness and tenaciousness of the Lowanas, that it is said sixty-five of their number perished by the means which were resorted to in order to extract from them their money.

The system of fining, first adopted by Rao Laka, afforded such easy means of acquiring wealth, that it was never relinquished by himself or his successors; and the subsequent Ministers appear to have been appointed solely on account of their character for riches, of which they were speedily relieved.

The authority of Roob Sheesha continued for four years, during which
 Sumvut 1807, Poonja Sett remained in confinement: he was then
 A. D. 1750. released and reinstated, and did not fail to retaliate the same cruelties on the Banian, whose relations were massacred and whose own life was only spared for confinement and the rack.

Scenes like these having now become familiar in the Durbar, it cannot be supposed that Poonja Sett would long retain his power; and we shortly find him (from what cause appears obscure) living in retirement at Bhooj, and Goordun Mehta in authority.

The restless spirit of Poonja Sett could ill brook the want of authority: he considered himself the hereditary Minister of Kutch, and by every means in his power endeavoured to supplant his rival. In his intrigues, he now found a ready instrument in the Kooer Gorjee, the only lawful son of the Rao. This Prince had attained the age of sixteen, and, with a disposition similar to that which his father had evinced in his early years, began to show the same impatience for power. His mother had likewise been neglected by the Rao, and either from this cause or fondness for her son, encouraged his pretensions, while Poonja secretly urged him to claim a part in the Government. Rao Laka, however, though he had considered the conduct of his own father both unkind and unnatural towards himself in this respect, firmly refused any division of his authority: this occasioned an open rupture with his son, Gorjee, which disturbed the Government during the remainder of his reign. Poonja Sett now encountered no difficulty in carrying his plans into execution. Gorjee and his mother consented to fly with him to Moondra, a town which had been granted to the Prince as a separate maintenance, and by this step the designing Lowana ensured the ruin of Goordun Mehta.

On the day of his flight, to prevent suspicion, he sent a message to the Minister requesting a private interview on pretence of business. To implicate the character of Goordun Melita, he went to his house with a great degree of apparent mystery, at the same time attracting a considerable degree of public attention to his visit, and contrived to amuse him with trifling conversation for two hours with closed doors and windows. This fully served his purpose, for when, a few hours after, information was given to the Rao of the flight of his son, it was accompanied with an account of the interview; and Laka, highly enraged, ordered the instant execution of the unfortunate Minister. Roob Sheesha was now released and restored to authority, which he enjoyed for a year and a half, when he was supplanted by the arrival of Toolsidass, a favourite of the Rao, who had been dispatched to Cabool to concert with the Padshahs an invasion of Sind, and who flattered Lakajee with accounts of the high estimation in which he was held at that Court.

In the meantime Gorjee had continued to reside in Moondra independent of his father, and was chiefly advised by Poonja Sett; but Sumvut 1812, he had appointed Meerza Ameer Beg, a man of bad
A. D. 1756. character, his Jumadar, who possessed considerable influence over him. Gorjee had been deprived of his allowance from the Durbar, and he was in consequence much distressed for money; but an event occurred at this period, which, by the advice of Ameer Beg, served to extricate him from his difficulties. A merchant of great opulence, named Shah Madunjee, died in Moondra, and many of the richest persons of his caste in Kutch assembled at that place to condole with his relations. Gorjee took advantage of the circumstance, and, in the hope of obtaining a considerable ransom, ordered the gates to be shut upon them, and they were not liberated until a large amount had been levied upon them.

The intelligence of this outrage gave great offence to the Rao, who immediately ordered his son to dismiss from his councils Ameer Beg. Gorjee refused to comply, and on his father's threatening to send an army to enforce his request, he left Moondra under the command of his Jumadar and took refuge in Kattewar at Morvee, the Chiefs of which have continued in open enmity with the Kutch Durbar. This increased the indignation of the Rao, who ordered a force to be forthwith dispatched; but much delay having occurred from the incapacity of Toolsidass, he was removed, and the army ultimately proceeded under the command of Sotoo Deojee, and arrived before the walls of Moondra. Meanwhile Gorjee having heard of the preparations, arrived with assistance, and, after some skirmishing, Deojee was obliged to return to Bhooj. The Rao at length compromised with his son, allowing him to retain Moondra on condition of the dismissal from his service of Poonja

Samvut 1811.

Sett, who, in consequence, retired to Motara in the Arbrásur, on a monthly pension of 1,000 Korees; but after this apparent reconciliation no cordiality ever existed between the father and son.

Towards the latter part of his reign, Rao Laka became extremely debilitated from constant debauchery: he never rose from his couch before four o'clock in the afternoon, and the night was spent in the grossest sensuality. The affairs of the Government were delivered over to a succession of incapable Ministers, from whom the only qualification required was a willing assent to every plan, however disreputable, which could contribute to his profligate habits. Scenes of cruelty and oppression, previously unknown in Kutch, became frequent, and as the character of the Durbar became dishonoured, so the influence which his father had established in Sind and Parkur was diminished. During this reign the Thannas at Veeravow and Parkur were expelled, but the Rao considered his honour and character fully indemnified by several expensive Embassies which he dispatched to Delhi, from whence he invited several Moguls of rank, who lived upon his bounty and contributed to the splendour of his Court.

Though the wealth of the country was uselessly squandered, it appears that the revenue still continued flourishing, so much so, that Lukput, where hitherto no Bunder had been founded, yielded a revenue of eight lakhs of Korees from the cultivation of rice alone.

The country continued undisturbed by foreign aggression, and the only internal disturbance was occasioned by the Dhumurka Chief, who had oppressed and confined the Ryuts in the neighbouring Pargunna belonging to the Rao. The Thakoor's town was taken and the walls razed to the ground.

For a considerable time before Laka's death his body was so offensive, that his servants could scarcely approach him; he at last fell a victim, at the age of fifty-four, to a complication of disorders, amongst which dropsy and leprosy were included. On his death-bed he endeavoured to persuade his Junadars to place one of his illegitimate children, of whom he had six, on the Musnud, which they decidedly refused, and dispatched horsemen immediately for the recall of Gorjee; before his arrival, however, his father had expired. At his death fifteen of his numerous concubines burned themselves, but none of his wives consented to the same sacrifice.

Laka was the first of the Jharejas who instituted the form and state of a Durbar at Bhooj. He extended and embellished the Palace, the ornaments for which were procured from neighbouring countries: he latterly imbibed a great desire for articles of European workmanship. This taste originated from the employment of an adventurer, named Ram Sing Malum, who had made several voyages to Europe, and who accidentally visited Bhooj. Amongst

Laka's redeeming qualities, was a great desire for information of foreign countries, which he obtained by inviting to Bhooj men of merit and genius. Though, from his general character, we may ascribe this principally to vanity, yet the employment of the individual mentioned proved of essential service to Kutch, and laid the foundation of the ingenuity which is so apparent in the workmen of Bhooj. He soon rose in favour with the Rao, who delighted in his conversation and society. With his pecuniary assistance, Ram Sing established a foundry for cannon, and manufactories of silk and glass, all of which were however subsequently neglected, and in the succeeding reign discontinued. He made clocks, and drew patterns of European models and figures, which were minutely copied, and he so well instructed the natives, who were placed as his pupils, in the arts of mechanism, that the talent is retained amongst their successors even at the present day.

To reward these services, the Rao presented Ram Sing Malum with the village of Killianpoor in Inam; and he continued during his life-time to reside at Bhooj in comfort and affluence.

Rao Roydhum succeeded his father, and ascended the Musnud at the early
 Sumvut 1835, age of fourteen years. He had hitherto been secluded
 A. D. 1779. in the female apartments of the Palace, and his youth
 will easily exonerate him from any participation in the few acts which occurred
 in the Durbar in the early part of his reign: his character as he increased in
 years will sufficiently develope itself. By inheriting unlimited power at so
 early an age, and at a period when the character of the Court at Bhooj and the
 attendants who surrounded him had been sullied and debased by the constant
 exhibition of scenes of bloodshed and the most wanton cruelty, he naturally
 became exposed to the worst advice and example. He was in one respect
 fortunate, in having imposed upon him, at his accession, through the influence
 of his mother, a Minister, whom the universal testimony of the country at a
 distant period declare to have been an honest and intelligent servant. The
 Rao's mother had in the late reign received the Geeras of Moondra, and
 during many years had employed for its management a Lowana named
 Deochund Sett. On account of her partiality towards this man, is ascribed
 the report of poison having been administered to the late Rao in the Palace,
 which is attributed to her, and the suspicion was countenanced by her imme-
 diately investing him, on the death of Gorjee, with the power and authority of
 Minister. Deochund was much respected in the country, and during several
 intervals in the last reign had managed the affairs of the Rao; but his conduct
 proved too upright to serve the purposes of Gorjee, and he might in all
 probability have shared the fate of the generality of those employed, had he
 not been on all occasions saved by the protecting influence of the mother of
 Roydhum.

So long as Deochund Sett conducted the affairs of the Durbar, the country continued perfectly tranquil; but it was Roydhun's misfortune early to be deprived of the only services which could emancipate him from the vicious system which he inherited. The dispositions of the servants of the Durbar had been too much corrupted to submit patiently to the regularity and upright rule of the Minister; and the Seedees, who had again obtained an ascendancy in the Palace, alarmed at the progress of reform which Deochund was conducting, conspired to assassinate him. Jumal Meeyan, the Jumadar of the Seedees, commenced by seizing his confidential servant, by name Mansingjee, whom he had stationed near the person of the Rao; and all information being prevented from reaching Deochund, he was seized the same evening, on his appearance at the Durbar: his three brothers, who held the commands of Anjar, Moondra, and Rapoor, were also treacherously seized and brought to Bhooj, where the whole, including Deochund, were put to death, and a large fine levied on their relations.

In proportion to the high character which the Minister had maintained, the sensation which this outrage created exceeded in its effects anything which had occurred in the former reigns. The country could only be governed and kept together by a strong hand, and from this period the managers in the districts considered themselves more safe in open hostility than in the service of the Durbar; and though this feeling did not at the moment show itself, yet it laid the foundation of the different districts gradually alienating themselves from the authorities at Bhooj.

The young Rao had hitherto remained under the control of his mother, and during her life-time evinced no symptoms of a vicious disposition. Her illness and death, which occurred at this period, are only mentioned on account of the confusion which immediately ensued; it is in one respect however remarkable, from the circumstance of a medical gentleman having been invited from Bombay to attend her, probably the first European who ever entered Kutch.

After the death of Deochund Sett the Rao had fallen into the hands of Seedee Merich, who exercised various oppressions on the inhabitants of Bhooj. The Seedee found it requisite to set up a Minister for the management of the Purgunnas, and a Banian, by name Wago Paruk, was selected for the office. The first step of this notable personage was to carry a force against the town of Puttrec, belonging to the Jharejas Barrajee and Jeeajec, who had favoured the Lowanas, and he succeeded in taking their fort, in defence of which Barrajee was killed. This aggression on their brotherhood occasioned so much disgust amongst the Jharejas, that they intended an interference; but the Seedee foreseeing the storm, quarrelled with and subsequently in a scuffle wounded the Banian, Wago Paruk, escaped for the time, and by appeasing the Jharejas and

gaining to his party the Bhyes of the Palace, he was enabled by the influence of the former, and the entreaties of the latter, at length to procure the banishment of the Seedees. It was with difficulty that the Rao was induced to consent to their dismissal, and he even retained one of his favourites, by name Mussood, to whom he was much attached, and who eventually had sufficient influence to occasion the death of the Banian.

In this year the affairs of Sind are again obtruded in Kutch. Meean Addil Nubbee had been expelled from his kingdom by the Talpooras, and had taken refuge with the Raja of Jodhpoor, who assisted him with troops and money. The Raja's army marched by the route of Raidenpoor, and entered Kutch in the hope of inducing the Durbar to join in their undertaking. Some preliminaries to this effect it would appear had been entered into, but from the distracted state of affairs at Bhooj, before assistance could be afforded the Jodhpoor army had been encountered by the Sindiaus at Chowbaree under Meer Futteh Ally, an indecisive action was fought at that place, and the troops of each party returned to their respective encampments; but during the night a panic seized the Raja's army, and the whole dispersed, some in the direction of Bhooj and others to Anjar, from whence they were never rallied. Meer Futteh Ally was immediately obliged to return to Sind, to encounter a more formidable army which the Padshah of Cabool was marching on his other frontier in support of the Kulloras. Four years subsequent to this period we find the Ameers of Sind, forced by circumstances, taking refuge in Kutch, where they were hospitably received. Meer Futteh Ally, with his brothers, wives, and attendants resided at Deenodra, and Meer Thara and Meer Bagha Mahomed at Lodai. Even so late as A. D. 1789 they were driven by another revolution to the same extremity.

Roydhn was now 19 years of age, and began, by an extraordinary course of conduct, to evince proofs of deranged intellect. His acts were in the first instance inoffensive, and were ascribed to the influence which a Mahomedan Fukeer, named Mahomed Syud, an inhabitant of Bhooj, had gained over him, and which was, as usual, by the natives ascribed to the effects of Jadoo. This man was distinguished by the favour of the Rao, who imbibed from his conversation notions contrary to his own religion: he introduced him into the Palace, and not only gave him a place of residence there, but imposed a tax throughout the whole country for his support, which is still levied and known by the name of Nowalaga. The Rao soon became more violent in his proceedings, and, under some trifling pretext, ordered the seizure of the person and effects of Oodurjee, a Rajgoor Bramin of great respectability. On the order being enforced, the whole caste assembled in hopes of effecting his liberation by the methods usually adopted by Bramins. Roydhn, however, to evince his contempt for the superstitions and prejudices of his caste, and indignant at

their opposition and entreaties, dashed in amongst them, and with his own hand wounded three of their number, and having dispersed them, ordered their effects to be pillaged.

After this outrage Roydhun no longer concealed his intentions, but avowed himself a Musulman, and openly professed his design to change the religion of the country. With this view, having proceeded on a visit to Mandvee accompanied by the Fukeer, he commenced by the slaughter of animals, which in this town of merchants and Banians had hitherto been forbidden, and this innovation having been patiently submitted to through respect to his rank, he proceeded to the Thakoor temple with the intention of destroying its images; but the populace having assembled, became so indignant and outrageous, that with stones and missiles of every description they attacked him and his train, killed two of his attendants, and with great danger to his life forced him to leave the town. Roydhun became so alarmed, that without remaining another moment in the neighbourhood he galloped off to Bhooj.

It may be imagined that hitherto the conduct of the Rao had been solely influenced by zeal for the religion to which he had become a convert, and that his actions solely evince a determination to prosecute at all hazards the change which he proposed to effect; but his conduct now betrayed a total absence of reason, which ultimately settled in a fix madness. Before his confinement, which immediately followed, it was his daily custom to fire at the inhabitants of the town from his terrace, and at night to sally forth into the streets and put to death all those whose scruples prevented them from invoking Allah, and the Hindoos who addressed themselves to Bhugwan were immediately sacrificed.

The affairs of the country had latterly been conducted by Kottara Wagga, who had been selected for the situation of Minister by the Bhyes of the Palace. The conduct of the Rao had rendered it indispensably necessary to seize his person, which the Bhyes and Minister determined upon effecting; much circumspection was, however, requisite, as Roydhun was surrounded by a guard of Putans, whom he had attached to him by his liberality, and who, profiting by the present disordered state of affairs, supported him in all his irregularities. The brother of Wagga Kottara, by name Kora, was in command at Anjar, and instructions were given him to come suddenly on Bhooj with a sufficient force. Kora arrived unexpectedly with 400 men, and immediately proceeded into the Court of the Palace; but not before Roydhun had received a short warning of his danger. The Rao was in company with Dosul Vani, one of his Jumadars, when he first heard the disturbance, and immediately retreated into the upper Mheil of the Palace, where he secured himself from pursuit by fastening the only entrance. Much time was occupied by Kora's party in endeavouring to force the passage, which allowed the Rao from his terrace an opportunity to give the alarm to his Jumadar, Mussood, who, assembling the Putans, quickly

arrived to his assistance. Kottara and Kora were now enclosed in the court, and having taken possession of the lower Mheil, a regular fight commenced, which ultimately terminated in the destruction of themselves and their whole party. This unsuccessful attempt to seize the Rao was followed by the total disaffection of the servants of the Durbar, and from this period the authority of Bhooj was no longer either acknowledged or obeyed. Mandvee and Anjar became independent, the former under Ranjee Kowass and the latter under Megjee Sett; Moondra, with Lukput and several other towns, followed their example. Roydhun subsequently made an attempt to recover Anjar, but, being unsuccessful, only confirmed its independence.

Kutch may be now considered as without a Government. The Mecanas, taking advantage of the disorders, assembled in large bodies and entrenched themselves at Balliarce, from whence they sallied forth in parties and plundered the villages in every direction. No protection was afforded the Ryuts, who left their homes and fled to the large towns.

Meanwhile, the confusion continued to increase at Bhooj; the Rao derived no revenue from the districts, and the small sums which he was enabled to collect from Bhooj were insufficient to satisfy the demands of his Putans; all other resources having failed him, he at length seized the wealth which had been collected by his favourites, Mahomed Syud and Seedee Mussood, and banished them both from Bhooj.

The Bhyds of the Palace and the Jumadars had long endeavoured to introduce a change of system, and had made several attempts during these disturbances to seize the person of Roydhun. They now made overtures to the Governors of the different towns which had become independent, and Megjee Sett of Anjar having consented to join in the undertaking, it was proposed that he should advance on Bhooj with a large force, when the gates of the town would be delivered up to him. A particular day was appointed, which Roydhun had selected to destroy all the Hindoo temples and images at Bhooj, and whilst he was engaged in his preparations Megjee arrived from Anjar, gained possession of the gates, and forced the Rao to retire to his Palace. There he remained besieged during three days by the Anjar party and people of the town, making a most obstinate resistance and exposing himself to much personal danger, when at length the Putans surrendered and Roydhun was secured.

On the imprisonment of Roydhun, the greatest joy was manifested throughout the country. It was determined to confer the chief authority on the Rao's brother, Pritherajee, who is more generally known by the name of Bhyjee Bawa. As this Prince was, however, unfitted, both from his want of experience and the seclusion in which he had hitherto passed his years, for conducting the public affairs, the whole real authority was exercised by Megjee

and the Jumadars, who had been chiefly instrumental in bringing about the change, and who now formed the association well known by the name of the Barah Bhaee. Their names it is unnecessary to mention, as they appear to have relinquished their power principally to Dosul Vani (one of their number) and Megjee. Bhyjee Bawa neither possessed the ambition nor was qualified to interfere in the affairs of the country, but rested satisfied with the respect and honour which was paid him on all occasions as the acknowledged Chief, in whose name all public transactions were carried on.

The first object of the Barah Bhaee was to restore to the authority of the Durbar the towns and forts which still remained independent, and to effect this they marched with a force against Mandvee. In order to carry greater influence in their proceedings, as well as to show that they were pursuing no personal schemes of aggrandizement, they took with them Bhyjee Bawa. Ramjee Kowass, finding their power too great for him to oppose, compromised with Megjee, and agreed to pay the sum of 700 Korees per diem to the Durbar, whose authority he acknowledged; and under these stipulations he was permitted to retain his command.

The different characters of which the Barah Bhaee was composed, speedily led to its dismemberment; mutual jealousies arose, which soon separated them into parties. The power of Megjee, who was supported by Ima Bhye, the mother of Bhyjee Bawa, was predominant for the time; but having been discovered in an attempt to administer poison at a feast which was given to the Barah Bhaee, he was forced to fly from Bhooj, and proceeded to Kowrah. Previous to the flight of Megjee, at the instigation of Ima Bhye he had dispatched a force against Kisrajee of Rohá, who had married her relation and afterwards ill-treated her. The force had been met by Visrajee, who consented to grant an allowance to his wife, and the army then returned; but as all expeditions against the Jhareja Chiefs were very unpopular, the influence of Megjee had been much diminished among his associates, and perceiving his decline he had recourse to the fraud, which being discovered, occasioned his flight from Bhooj.

Megjee, on his association with the Barah Bhaee, had restored the authority of the Durbar over Anjar; but it still remained in his interests, and shortly after his flight he returned to Anjar, which he again separated from Bhooj, by which he much diminished the resources of the authorities there. Ramjee Kowass likewise, who had faithfully fulfilled his engagements whilst Megjee was at Bhooj, now refused to continue his tribute, and, in concert together, they devised plans by which they might resist the force which Dosul Vani and the Barah Bhaee were preparing against them. Ima Bhye had continued to remain at Bhooj, and between her and Megjee, in whose interest she still continued, a secret communication was maintained, and it was concerted

between them that she should proceed with the army which was marching against Mandvee. On the arrival of Dosul Vani before the town, Ramjee Kowass, who had been made acquainted with the scheme, offered to deliver up the town to Ima in the name of Bhyjee Bawa, which perfectly according with the views of the Barah Bhaee, was immediately accepted; but Ima Bhye had no sooner been admitted within the gates, than she declared herself against Dosul Vani and his party, professing herself as acting in the name of her son. All attempts to subdue the town were useless, and as Megjee was advancing with a force from Anjar, the army returned to Bhooj both ridiculed and mortified. Ima Bhye continued to reside at Mandvee, and reinstated Ramjee Kowass as Thanadar.

It is unnecessary to record the disputes and animosities which subsequently prevailed among the association; but early in this year two of its members, named Buttee Humeer and Toork Wadina, separated themselves from the rest, and having by artifice obtained possession of Roydhun's person, set him at liberty. The confusion occasioned by this occurrence was extreme; Dosul Vani immediately fled to Moondra, and the remainder of the Barah Bhaee dispersed in different directions, relinquishing to the Rao and his two liberators the command of Bhooj. Megjee from Anjar having offered to join their party, his services were accepted of, and the power was divided among them; but Roydhun still continuing at liberty, their power did not extend beyond four months. Futteh Mahomed, an inferior Jumadar of the Durbar, having contrived to prejudice the Rao against Megjee, during his absence on a visit to Anjar, by insinuating his intention to monopolize the whole wealth and power of the country, received directions to prevent his return. Futteh Mahomed by address and bribery gained to his interests all Megjee's troops, expelled his colleagues from Bhooj, and substituted his own authority.

Roydhun, who had been liberated solely from interested motives, was in a very unfit state to be at liberty; and a few days after, when the Jumadar presented himself to make his usual salam, he attempted to stab him. Futteh Mahomed having avoided the blow, fled to his house; but being pursued by Roydhun, he retired, with a few men he could collect at the moment, to one of the towers of the town walls, where, being joined by other Seebundy in his interest, he defended himself during two days against the Rao, who directed the attacks in person. Futteh Mahomed, at the first moment of danger, had invited Dosul Vani from Moondra, who, having arrived with a body of troops, they were once more enabled to place Roydhun in confinement.

Futteh Mahomed, whose name has latterly appeared, and will so frequently recur, in the subsequent portion of the history of Kutch, in which he occupies so conspicuous a character, was a Musulman of the Notiar caste, which had originally come from Sind, but had long settled in Kutch. The Notiars had

in former times received several villages in Geeras ; but the family of Futteh Mahomed was obscure, and at the period when his name is first mentioned, he was only a Jumadar of twenty foot : but even in that inferior rank, he is represented on several occasions to have displayed great spirit and activity, which had gained him the attachment of the greater portion of the Seebundy at Bhooj. Futteh Mahomed had received no education, and was perfectly illiterate ; but this deficiency, in a country where the most common acquirements were scarcely known, was fully compensated by great energy and judgment, and no inconsiderable share of ambition ; and once having opened to himself an opportunity of advancement, he soon outstripped all his competitors, and established for himself a reputation which, had it not been sullied by his later conduct, would have made him the hero of Kutch even at the present period : though it is confessed that, during the latter years of his power, he replunged the country into all the miseries and disorder from which he at first extricated it, yet his faults are palliated, and the odium in a great measure thrown upon the treachery and ingratitude of his former friends, and the necessities to which he was reduced in order to support the authority of the Durbar, in whose name he always acted. He possessed a strong frame of body, and a constitution which enabled him to undergo the greatest fatigue and exertions, which will become apparent ; but not to anticipate events which will speak for themselves, it may be presumed, from his subsequent conduct, that his ambitious mind had already determined on the designs which he subsequently developed, and at this early period he would have undertaken the authority of the Government, but either distrusting his own power, or having hitherto, in a great measure, been the servant of Dosul Vani, fearing a bad impression might be given to his motives, he yielded the whole conduct of affairs, after Roydhun's confinement, to Dosul Vani, who recalled the remaining members of the Barah Bhace to Bhooj, incorporated Futteh Mahomed in their number, and conferred upon him the command of 200 horse.

The Durbar now continued in a state of comparative tranquillity for twelve months ; but Dosul Vani, despising the weakness of Bhyjee Bawa, neglected to administer the Government in his name ; he likewise omitted to reconcile the Jharejas, to whom his government appeared an usurpation, and was too violent in his disposition to retain the attachment of even those whose support to him was actually necessary. Futteh Mahomed, during this time, was employed in gaining friends, especially among the troops, and, perceiving the unpopularity of the present Government, he retired into the Arbrasur among the Jharejas, and by representing to them in strong terms the degraded state of the Durbar and the incapability of Dosul Vani to restore the districts to their proper subjection, his own disinterestedness, and the advantages which they might derive from emancipating Bhyjee Bawa from the thralldom in which he was kept by

the Barah Bhaee, he gained their support; and finding Dosul Vani was absent from Bhooj, he came to the Capital, where, by his popularity and influence, he subdued all opposition, and restored Bhyjee Bawa to his former rank.

The prudence and judgment which Futteh Mahomed now displayed, ensured the continuance of his rule, and rendered all further intrigues of his enemies fruitless. He disarmed all jealousy on the part of the Durbar by the most scrupulous respect and attention, and upon the most trifling occasions submitted his plans to the Prince, whose youth and easy disposition offered no opposition. He secured the favour of the Jharejas by pensions; and by raising a powerful Seebundy, he acted with such vigour and decision towards those who opposed him, that with the exception of Dosul Vani, who had retired to Moondra, all the members of the Barah Bhaee were either banished from Kutch or placed in confinement.

The power and popularity of Futteh Mahomed being firmly secured at Bhooj, he turned his attention to the districts which had, during the last eight years of change and misrule, arrived at a state of terrible disorder; the Meeanas still continued their depredations, and the Kosias of Parkur constantly overran Wagur. To restore the country to order and quiet required more than common talents; and should the subsequent description of the internal rule of Futteh Mahomed scarcely do justice to the high estimation in which it is held by the inhabitants of the country, it must be borne in mind that, without entering into much detail, a restoration to order affords but few incidents, which, after the boisterous scenes of the present reign, can be mentioned.

Early in the year he visited Wagur, in order to rid the country of plunderers, as well as to levy a Jumabundee, which during late years had been refused. A considerable force accompanied him, which was, however, only used against the town of Sinoc, the Thakoor of which, Hajajee, refused to pay the tribute, and had committed several robberies at Rapoor. His town was attacked and consigned to plunder, an example which had the desired effect, and prevented any further opposition to a tax which had always previously been most irregularly paid. He remained several months in the Province, and did not quit it until he had extirpated every robber, or forced them to fly to Parkur, Guzerat, or Sind, to all of which places he dispatched troops to pursue and intercept them.

As his rule became more extended, he introduced a strict and impartial government, which had long been unknown in Kutch. Over the different districts he appointed managers, from whom he exacted the most rigid justice towards the Ryuts; but so long as they possessed his confidence he placed in their hands almost unlimited power, neither listening to the reports which arose from enmity against them, or cramping their exertions by exacting too rigid

an adherence to rules : by this course he gained a kind of enthusiasm in his service, which ensured the zeal and fidelity of his dependants, who executed his orders with a spirit and confidence which in a great measure ensured success. By his own conduct he set an excellent example : his Seebundy had been much increased, but in traversing the country he seldom allowed a Sepahi to enter a village ; the Patels beforehand received their orders for supplies, which awaited him ; and the strictest discipline was enforced to prevent any irregularities. The country likewise being favoured with a succession of fruitful seasons, gradually resumed its populousness, and at no period did the trade or the revenue of Kutch exceed that which was produced under the present rule of Futteh Mahomed.

From this period until A. D. 1801, the power of Futteh Mahomed continued undiminished. After his return from Wagur all his efforts were directed against Mandvee and Moondra, which towns resisted his authority. The great riches of the former enabled its Thanadar to bribe many of the Jharejas, and to support a powerful Seebundy in its defence, which made all attempts against it fruitless. Against Moondra he was more successful, and Dosul Vani being unable to withstand his power, agreed to give up the fort, and, accepting a pension, retired to Bitta in the Arbrasur.

During this period Futteh Mahomed commenced the building of the fort of Lukput, which occupied seven years in its completion. He aspired to render this town a port of great trade, and in a considerable degree succeeded, its revenue under his management being double of that which is now produced from it ; but before a sufficient time elapsed to bring his plans into action, the civil dissensions of the country transferred it into other hands.

Scarcely a month was unoccupied or in which he was not engaged in some expedition, in which either the honour or the interests of the Durbar were concerned. In the period under review, he equipped and accompanied five expeditions against Noanuggur, which were commanded under the Jam by Mero Kowass, Thanadar, in order to exact the revenue and its arrears arising from the Pergunna Ballumba (taken possession of in Rao Gor's reign) which had been seized on a former occasion by the Jam. Although he brought the Jam always to terms, and on one occasion received two lakhs of Korees from him, yet immediately his troops retreated the conditions were broken, and the constant renewal of the attempts would appear to have been solely with the intention to keep that military force in activity. To the Rao's other possessions he added the Butchow Pergunna, which was delivered to him by the Geerasias, under the stipulation of protection being afforded them against their more powerful neighbour of Wandiah, who, assisted by a force from Morvee, invaded their towns and committed aggressions against them. The towns of Voond, Seekra, Butchow, &c. were placed under the protection of the

Durbar, and by the security afforded to property, and the careful superintendence of Futteh Mahomed, in a short time this district became one of the most populous and productive in Kutch. The agreement of the Geerasias, however, by which they were to receive one-half the revenue, was subsequently broken, and their present condition is scarcely removed from the extreme of poverty.

After the reduction of Moondra, Futteh Mahomed had reposed it in charge of a Banian named Hunsraj, whose life he had saved on a former occasion whilst employed in the service of Dosul Vani. During the interim which elapsed between his expeditions against Noanuggur, Futteh Mahomed devised a plan by which he hoped to effect the reduction of Mandvee. The whole resources of this place consisted in its commerce, and Hunsraj was secretly directed to prepare and equip with arms a sufficient number of boats from Moondra to lay an embargo on its port. A naval war between the parties had never been contemplated, and the Thanadar of Mandvee was perfectly unprepared to resist it. The commander of the blockading force was apprized that the annual rich fleets from Zanzibar and the Red Sea were approaching, which he was directed to capture; and Futteh Mahomed, by securing the wealth of the merchants, determined to bring them to terms. His orders were successfully executed, and this rich prize, amounting in value to a crore of Korees, sailed into the port of Moondra the captured property of Futteh Mahomed.

His conduct on this exulting occasion verified the generous character which he is represented to have supported throughout his rule. The ruinous disaster of the capture created a great sensation at Mandvee, and the merchants loudly upbraided their Thanadar for his supineness, and declared their intention to quit a town which no longer afforded them protection. Futteh Mahomed had stationed a Thana at Goondiallah, about two coss distant from Mandvee, where, anticipating the result, he had arrived. Being informed of the approach of the merchants, he advanced to meet them, received them with great kindness, encouraged them with assurances that they were equally the Ryuts of the Rao, and declared his immediate intention to restore their property. This munificence had an effect probably not unforeseen or unexpected on his part, for the merchants returned to their town loud in his praises, corrupted the Scebundy, and delivered up the place to the neighbouring Thanas; and the Jumadar, to reward the services of Hans Raj, placed him in command of Mandvee.

The power and popularity of Futteh Mahomed was up to this period firmly established; all opposition had been subdued, and the country under his wise government was perfectly tranquil. Bhyjee Bawa had however arrived at a mature age, and it had neither been the policy nor inclination of the Jumadar to restrain him in his

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A. D. 1801.

associates. It is unnatural to suppose that the unlimited power which he exercised was viewed without jealousy, or that the dissensions and anarchy of so many years could be calmed without some attempt at their renewal by those who had in a great measure been educated in the system. The intercourse of the Jumadar with Bhyjee Bawa had hitherto been of the most cordial and unreserved description; fully satisfied with the respect and attention which were on all occasions paid him, he had never interfered with the affairs of the Government. A Jumadar named Morjee had, however, latterly obtained the confidence of the Prince, and by misrepresentations secretly instilled into his mind suspicions of the intentions of Futteh Mahomed. It has been alleged that at this period Futteh Mahomed had placed a body of Arabs about his person; at all events a report of this description was at the time circulated, and as these men had never been admitted into Kutch, their intended introduction was looked upon with much dissatisfaction by the Court. Suspicions being once imbibed, were speedily fomented, and quarrels gradually ensued, which, to Futteh Mahomed, were productive of the most fatal consequences; for immediately it was understood that the confidence of the Prince was withdrawn, the cabals and intrigues of former times were renewed.

The first occasion on which an open rupture occurred was on a pleasure party on the tank at Bhooj, where Bhyjee had invited the Jumadar and a few of the Jharejas to accompany him: he had been drinking, and on some trifling difference of opinion occurring, he not only accused the Jumadar of rebellious intentions, but drew his sword upon him. Morjee, who was present, had sufficient prudence to restrain the Prince, but the party immediately returned to the shore, when Bhyjee retired to the Durbar, and Futteh Mahomed to his own residence. The Prince, on recovering himself, became convinced of the impolicy and danger of his conduct, and whatever might be his ultimate intentions, lost no time in endeavouring to allay the displeasure which he had occasioned. Having proceeded to the residence of the Jumadar, he assured him of his continued support, and that the insult which had been offered arose solely from momentary irritation and intoxication, and endeavoured by every means in his power to reconcile him. The Jumadar received Bhyjee's explanation with every attention, and, with protestations of the greatest attachment, evinced his sorrow at the difference which had occurred, told him he was his master, and submissively assured him of his readiness to continue his servant. On this an apparent reconciliation took place, but the Jumadar proclaimed to his friends the ingratitude of the Prince, whom he declared he alone had placed and supported in his elevation.

Matters continued in this state of mutual distrust during some months longer. Bhyjee Bawa had ceased to place any reliance on Futteh Mahomed, and only awaited a favourable opportunity of separating himself from him, and at length

demanded the whole revenue of Mandvee for his support, which was decidedly refused. The Prince now concerted with his friends the means of escape from Bhooj; and as Futteh Mahomed intended to visit Lukput on a particular day, Morjee communicated with Jumadar Mahomed Meeyan, who commanded at Butchow and had lately become discontented, and it was resolved between them that, on the Jumadar's leaving Bhooj, Mahomed Meeyan should immediately join them with all his Seebundy. Morjee had likewise contrived to corrupt the fidelity of Hunsraj, who promised to receive the Prince and his party; and the succeeding day after Futteh Mahomed's departure from the Capital Bhyjee Bawa left Bhooj and fled to Mandvee, which declared in his favour, and the Seebundy who remained faithful in the interests of the Jumadar were expelled from the town.

Futteh Mahomed had no sooner arrived at Lukput than the intelligence of these proceedings reached him, when, perceiving that the time of danger was at hand, he returned in great haste to Bhooj, having completed the journey in twenty-four hours. He lost not a single moment in raising troops, and by calling in Arabs and Sindians from the neighbouring countries, by great exertions soon mustered ten thousand Seebundy. Bhyjee Bawa and his friends were not inactive, and both parties prepared to contend for the supremacy. Having ascertained that the Morvee Chief was making preparations to enter Kutch for the assistance of Bhyjee, Futteh Mahomed dispatched a force under Askurn Sett into the Muchoo Kanta, who burned and destroyed many of his villages; but Askurn was immediately recalled to encounter a more formidable force from Raidenpoor, which had advanced actually on the Prince's requisition into Kutch as far as Seekra. Askurn encountered the Nuwab's army at Seekra, which, after a hard-fought engagement, he totally defeated, and sent back to its own country. He then intended proceeding to Mandvee, towards which place he had advanced as far as Puttree, where he was assailed by a force dispatched by Hunsraj to join the Nuwab's army. Askurn's force was equally successful in this encounter, and he was pursuing his march towards Mandvee, when a sudden order of recall from Futteh Mahomed, who had received intelligence of the defection of Lukput, which had been given up by its Thanadar, Toork Mohur, to Hunsraj, reached him. The situation of Futteh Mahomed was now desperate. The defection of those friends on whom he had placed the greatest reliance rendered his absence from Bhooj unsafe, lest the desertion should become universal; but by remaining at the Capital he could no longer encourage the few who remained true to his interests, or obtain any revenue to support his Seebundy, which was more numerous than at any former period.

Under these difficult circumstances he was obliged to discharge a portion of his force, which, consisting of mercenary troops, immediately joined his

enemies, who were now advancing from Mandvee under Mahomed Meeyan and Hunsraj in every direction, and as their numbers increased they gradually surrounded the town. Futtch Mahomed now finding his enemies too powerful to cope with, trusting to the return of more favourable times, as well as to the dissensions which he fully anticipated would soon arise amongst his enemies, offered to capitulate, and made an overture to that effect to Bhyjee Bawa, under the conditions of his receiving the Geeras of the Anjar and Butchow Purgunnas. These terms being agreed to, Bhooj was evacuated by the Jumadar's troops, and Bhyjee Bawa and Hunsraj took possession of the Capital.

The admirers of Futtch Mahomed attempt to attribute his early surrender of Bhooj to his humane consideration of the welfare of Kutch; but it will be obvious that from the present period all his actions were governed by self-interested motives, and that, in adversity, he relinquished that prudent and moderate line of conduct which had so much distinguished him, and forsook the principles which had alone raised and supported his high reputation. Even on the present occasion, previous to his departure from Bhooj, after the fulfilment of the engagements entered into with Bhyjee Bawa, he liberated from his confinement the insane Rao Roydhun, besides leaving at the Capital a considerable body of Seebundy whom he had secured in his interests.

This unexpected step embarrassed Bhyjee and his party extremely, and the new Government found themselves perplexed in all their proceedings. Their first efforts were directed to tranquillize Roydhun, who in a fanciful manner considered them as his liberators, and to whom nothing was more remote than the idea of withdrawing from interference; but at length, by much address, he was pacified by an allowance of 400 Korces per diem. Mahomed Meeyan, who had accompanied the Prince, and by whose means principally his success had been attributable and the change effected, claimed an influence which was incompatible with the intentions of Bhyjee, who wished to appoint Hunsraj his Minister. Upon this, Mahomed Meeyan retired in disgust to Moondra, which he seized and retained. The retirement of Mahomed Meeyan and the arrangement with Roydhun had scarcely occurred, when Bhyjee Bawa died, at the early age of twenty-seven.

The Rao, whose attachment and respect for his brother, had been the only reason for his submitting to the agreement alluded to, now insisted on resuming his authority, and became perfectly unmanageable. He sallied forth from the Durbar with the intention of killing Hunsraj, who only saved his life by a speedy retreat to Mandvee, from whence, however, he was soon recalled by Roydhun himself, who was forced to make terms with him as the only means of obtaining supplies. Hunsraj did not return until he had fully prepared

his plans for the confinement of Roydhun, which he effected, and then, without any competitor at Bhooj, carried on the Government in his name.

Futteh Mahomed had remained during these events quietly at Anjar, which Sumvat 1859,
A. D. 1803. he had much improved, and had occupied himself by extending its commerce and establishing a Bunder at Toona, by which he hoped, in course of time, to render it a rival to Mandvee in opulence. His expenses, however, were not reduced to the limited scale of his present possessions, and his distresses to supply funds for the payment of his large Thanas at Butchow and Anjar being urgent, he was induced to raise a contribution on his old servant Askurn, who had amassed very considerable wealth under his rule, and was enabled to pay down four lakhs of Korees; but this trifling sum was only a moiety of that which was required from him by the Jumadar, and for which he was obliged to have recourse to the security of the Nundwana Bramins of Wursameree, to preserve himself from the most ignominious treatment. Askurn, much discontented and disgusted at the severity exercised towards him, invited Hunsraj to bring a force against Anjar, which, on its approach in the neighbourhood, he contrived to join; and after remaining some days before the town, but accomplishing nothing, they both returned to Bhooj.

On the discovery of the flight of Askurn, Futteh Mahomed became highly indignant, and immediately applied to the Nundwana Bramins for the remaining four lakhs of Korees. These in a body proceeded to Bhooj, and sat in Dhurna on their object, until they had obtained from him twenty thousand Korees, and his son Lalchund as security, who, on his arrival at Anjar, was immediately seized and confined.

Hunsraj, shortly after, was obliged to visit his town of Mandvee, which required constant attention; and Askurn, taking advantage of his absence, entered into a communication with Roydhun, who was the tool of each party alternately; and willing to listen and acquiesce in any terms for his liberation. Askurn bribed the Seebundy, and again set him at liberty. Askurn for a short period became supreme at Bhooj; but as none of the towns or districts would acknowledge his authority, he could realize no revenue nor collect around him any force sufficient to retain himself in his elevation. In the hope of releasing his son, he determined, however, to attack Anjar; but as he had not sufficient men to accomplish its capture by regular approaches, he laid his plans for taking it by surprise. To conceal the real object of his expedition, he declared his intention to visit Wagur, and advanced two marches in that direction to the village of Joorun. Futteh Mahomed, who had been duly informed of the object of the expedition, had some time previously proceeded to Cheetrora to the assistance of the Thakoor, whose fort was besieged by the Chief of Morvee and Mulhar Rao, Nuwab of Kurree. He had occasioned

the retreat of the enemy, when news reached him of the arrival of Askurn at Joorun; and he lost no time in advancing and attacking him. A night encounter ensued, which terminated to the advantage of the Jumadar, who completely routed his antagonist, and forced him, with the dispersion of his army, to fly to Bhooj, where, on his return, finding his affairs desperate, without means or resources, he seized the goods and effects of the merchants at Bhooj, which created so great a commotion in the town, that the inhabitants, as a last resource, proceeded in a body to Rao Roydhun, who, led by every impulse, ordered Askurn to be seized and put to death. He was saved by flying to Mahomed Shah's temple, and finding his influence entirely gone at Bhooj, escaped with only two horsemen into Sind.

Futteh Mahomed, whose force had approached, now found but little difficulty in securing in his interest the Seebundy who had charge of the principal gates at Bhooj, and was secretly admitted at night. His troops had scarcely entered the town, when they were attacked by Roydhun, who had always been most inveterate against the Jumadar, and now determined to dispute the possession of Bhooj with him. During the irregular conflict which ensued, Rao Roydhun was wounded by a musket ball in the foot by one of Futteh Mahomed's Seebundy, which ended in his being again secured and confined; but the injury, though accidental, which had been inflicted on the Rao, whose person had hitherto been held sacred, was much resented by the people of the country, and tended to the diminution of the popularity of Futteh Mahomed, who found much difficulty in reconciling the public, before whom he declared his contrition and sorrow.

Futteh Mahomed was now again at the helm of affairs at Bhooj, but with altered views and sentiments. His disposition, soured by misfortunes, had become cruel and suspicious, and his future conduct was regulated by neither principles of justice nor moderation. Finding that no reliance could be placed on the Kutch Seebundy, he gradually disbanded them, and replaced them by foreigners from Sind and the neighbouring provinces.

His ambition being undiminished, he determined on the most vigorous measures to reduce the whole of Kutch to his authority; those who refused to submit to his government were pursued with the most revengeful feelings, whilst those who patiently yielded were generally plundered and ill treated.

Between this period and 1864, he accompanied four expeditions against Lukput, his favourite town, to the strength and opulence of which he had principally contributed; but on all occasions he was unsuccessful. The expenses of these expeditions far exceeded the revenue which he derived from the districts that acknowledged his authority, and the deficiency was made up in fines and contributions, which he

Sumvut 1860,
A. D. 1804.

Sumvut 1860—1864,
A. D. 1804—1808.

levied with an unsparing hand on the Ryuts and Geerasias. The whole of the Meena's villages were fined, and even the towns which had been granted to the Peers and religious establishments did not escape. This line of conduct was for the moment suspended by an occurrence which had nearly proved fatal to him. Amongst many others, the village of Pussoora, belonging to a Geerasia, had been fined in the sum of twenty thousand Koores, and the Thakoor, Goojurjee, belonging to the Dhamurka Bhayad, upon being promised a certain share, is represented not to have been an unwilling agent in the transaction. The fine on the village had been levied, but the fulfilment of the latter agreement was avoided and postponed from day to day. Goojurjee was constant in his attendance at the Durbar to urge his petition, and becoming highly incensed at the procrastination, as well as secretly instigated by Hunsraj, to whom he had communicated his grievance, he resolved on the desperate undertaking of cutting down the Jumadar in his public Durbar. It was his custom to sit in public of an evening at a new Palace which he had built during his former rule; and at the Durkwast, or rising of the Durbar, Goojurjee boldly advancing wounded him severely in the shoulder. A scene of great confusion then ensued, in which the lights were attempted to be extinguished, and Goojurjee endeavoured to escape, but being discovered by the attendants, he was immediately cut to pieces. The Jumadar's wound though severe was not dangerous, and confined him to Bhooj for four months, but though unable himself to make any exertion, he issued orders for the seizure of all the Dhamurka towns which belonged to the Bhayad, including Chowbaree, yielding a revenue of half a lakh of Koores, which have ever since been incorporated in the Rao's possessions.

The attempts of Futteh Mahomed against Lukput have been mentioned; his efforts against Mandvee were scarcely more successful. By plundering the towns and villages in its vicinity, and preventing all ingress and egress of people and supplies, he at one time was enabled to bring Hunsraj to terms, who stipulated to pay him 800 Koores per diem, but this agreement only lasted five months, and was followed by the most disastrous consequences to the neighbouring Purgunnas; for whichever power predominated, never failed to visit with the most exemplary punishment, and at times to the extirpation of its inhabitants, the towns or villages which were suspected to be in the adverse interest. The Seesagud Purgunna, which had been under the charge of Jumadar Morjee, particularly suffered in these predatory affairs.

After his recovery from the assault on his person which had been committed by Goojurjee, Futteh Mahomed received an overture from Moolwajee, the Chief of Ardesir, offering him a large sum of money for his assistance against his neighbour, the Chief of Sinvo. Between these towns constant feuds and disputes existed, which disturbed the tranquillity of that quarter of Kutch.

The Jumadar immediately embraced the offer, and marched into Wagur with a considerable force. He found no difficulty in subduing Sinvo, and, under various pretexts, fined nearly the whole of the Geerasia towns, whose Ryuts, in consequence, deserted, and sought refuge in the town which he founded on this excursion and named after himself—Futtygud. This year and the two

Sumvut 1865—1868.

A. D. 1809—1812.

following were fully occupied in the affairs of Wagur ; but previous to his departure for that province, a stipulation was entered into with Hunsraj, that their towns should be mutually respected by each other. The Jumabundee was now exacted in a most oppressive manner, and having no less than ten thousand Seebundy with him, the country suffered extremely from his constant movements. Being attracted by the riches of the town of Warye, near Raidenpoor, in Guzerat, he suddenly appeared before it, sacked it, and carried off immense plunder. In short his troops were never permitted to remain inactive, and not finding sufficient occupation for them in Kutch he passed over during this year with an army into Katteewar, with the determination of again settling his disputes with Noanuggur. On this object he had advanced as far as Hurriana, where he was met by Soonderjee, an Agent of the Company, who apprized him of the approach of the force under Colonel Walker and of the necessity of his return to Kutch, under the assurance that the claims of the Bhooj Durbar should be impartially investigated. On this recommendation he re-crossed the Gulf, and returned to Wagur, where all his efforts were directed against Rapoor, which, since the death of Bhyjee Bawa, had remained independent under Samutjee Sirvia. Its walls were strong and its garrison formidable, which detained his force a very considerable time, and he was at last obliged to pay, as a compensation to its Thanadar, a lakh of Kotees for its surrender. He then proceeded against Bela, which had always been supported by Hunsraj, but finding it garrisoned by troops from Mandvee, he retired without levying the Jumabundee. Bela having supported its independence, was immediately followed by the defection again of Rapoor, and the expulsion of the garrison which had been placed in it. This event highly incensed Futteh Mahomed, and he attempted to found a rival to this large town in its immediate vicinity ; towards which he established the town of Badragud, where he placed a very considerable Thanna, which prevented either the cultivation or trade of Rapoor, and he was in hopes, from this annoyance to its inhabitants, to attract them to his new town.

This year Hunsraj died at Mandvee. This man had during many years

Sumvut 1865,

A. D. 1809.

been the successful rival of Futteh Mahomed, not so much by his talents as by a more moderate system which he pursued. The opulent merchants of Mandvee were more assured of security for their property under his rule ; and during many overtures which

were made both by Hunsraj and Futteh Mahomed to reconcile their differences, the merchants of Mandvee were usually foremost in opposing it, through fear that should the town again become the possession of the Jumadar, he would make an improper use of its resources. On his death the charge of the town devolved on Tokursee, his brother; and Futteh Mahomed considering that a favourable opportunity had arisen, again attempted its capture, and was employed several months in attempting its reduction; but his efforts were as fruitless as on former occasions.

The history of this reign has now approached the period of the great famine Sumvut 1868, 1869, and plague, which visited with its destructive effects the A. D. 1812, 1813. Province of Kutch as well as Guzerat and the neighbouring provinces, and which spread such desolation and misery in its progress, as to have suspended all active operations, and in a great degree to have paralyzed both the minds as well as the bodies of men. Previous to the commencement of its destructive influence, Futteh Mahomed was occupying himself in the most ambitious schemes of aggrandizement and conquest, the progress of which was arrested and ultimately prevented by this calamity. His power, with the exception of Mandvee, had become fully established over the country, which increased his pride and arrogance latterly beyond all bounds. He indulged himself in the vain hopes of driving the English from Kattewar and extending his authority over the whole of that peninsula and Guzerat, and laid plans for rendering every Geerasia tributary to him. He had already commenced in the Arbiasur by bringing over and reconciling to his views one of the Jhareja Bhayad, the Chief of Kotree, through whose means it was to be effected; and their joint operations had already commenced with success.

The capture of Kunthkot, a Geerasia town in Wagur, was the last operation in which he was engaged; but at this time the sickness had already commenced which carried off one-half of the Ryuts of the country, and so much disabled and distressed his own force, that he was obliged to return to Bhooj, where, a short time after his arrival, he likewise fell a sacrifice.

Futteh Mahomed had for some time been addicted to excessive debauchery, which had much weakened his constitution and rendered him little capable of withstanding the pestilence which prevailed. He was seized suddenly in the evening with a violent sickness at stomach, and expired in the night, at the age of sixty-one. But little is required to be said regarding his character, which has been sufficiently delineated in the narration of occurrences in which he bore so conspicuous a part during twenty years. The former portion of his rule is the theme of much encomium through the country which he governed, and is deservedly entitled to much praise. His after conduct, in which he appears solely as a daring usurper, governing by force and tyranny, has reduced his reputation to a much lower scale. Possessed of all the qualities adapted

to gain an ascendancy in the boisterous times in which he lived, there is every reason to believe, had his power been more legitimate, that he possessed neither the inclination nor intention, nor would he have been exposed to the temptation, of abusing the high authority to which he had elevated himself.

At a period when Kutch was a scene of every disorder, with a Prince incapable of governing, the chief authority was exposed to the most daring and ambitious hand that could seize and secure it; and if, in the actions of Futteh Mahomed, it should appear that at any time he acted with prudence and moderation and a sincere desire for the amelioration and honour of his country, it should be remembered that these qualities could not be expected from any of his contemporaries.

It remains to describe the effects of his government. He latterly made war support war, and upon this principle imposed such heavy tributes and burthens upon the Geerassias, as to render their dependence upon the Durbar, which had previously been questionable, complete. He both improved and extended the Rao's possessions, as well by founding new towns as by appropriating the possessions of others; and during both periods of his rule he never spared expense or trouble either in protecting or improving his possessions. The small villages, however, suffered extremely from the predatory war which existed, and the Ryuts fled from them to the cities which could afford protection, which was found most secure in the retired parts of the Aibrasur, apart from the possessions of the Durbar, which were at all times liable to disturbance. He extended his own and the reputation of Kutch to distant Mahomedan countries, and between him and Tippoo Sultan an active correspondence was carried on, both by the dispatch of Embassies and interchange of presents. A gun still exists at Anjar founded at Seringapatam, and presented by the Lion of the Faith to his friend Futteh Mahomed.

Futteh Mahomed left four sons, two of whom were children. During the latter few years he had, in his revenue affairs and in the internal arrangements of the country, been much directed by a Nagur Branin, named Jugjeewun Mehta; and it was the general opinion, that so long as his two eldest sons, Ibrahim Mecyan and Hoosen Meeyan, who succeeded to the chief authority, were directed by the councils of this man, matters would proceed without opposition; but the death of Roydhun, which immediately ensued, was the occasion of dissensions occurring between them, which led to the termination of their influence.

Twenty-five days after the death of Futteh Mahomed, Rao Roydhun died of fever, at the age of forty-nine. He carried with him into confinement all his enthusiasm for the Mahomedan faith, and when unable to extend it by force throughout the country, his zeal in the cause was evinced by assuming the character and austerities of a Fukeer. He remained whole days with a staff in his hands, counting his beads, and reciting passages of the Koran. During his

life-time he had built for himself, within the precincts of the Palace, a Qutb (tomb), in which he directed his remains should be deposited, notwithstanding he had promised both to Mahomed Shah and Mahomed Punah that his body should be entered in their temples. The Bhyes of the Palace had, however, sufficient influence to prevent this, and he was burned according to the Hindoo custom, and his ashes deposited with his ancestors. He was in figure particularly strong, which in his early years had obtained him the name of the Phylwan. He left no legitimate children.

The dissensions of the sons of Futteh Mahomed and Jugjeewun Mehta on the death of Roydhun have been alluded to. Jugjeewun Mehta urged the elevation of Ladooba, the son of Bhyjee Bawa, whilst the two brothers were in favour of Bharmuljee, the natural son of Roydhun by a slave girl. Hoosen Meeyan and Ibrahim Meeyan called in Mahomed Meeyan from Moondra, and finding Jugjeewun Mehta an obstacle to their plans, they put him to death, which act withdrew from them the confidence of all the old servants of the Jumadar, and left them completely unsupported and paved the way of their immediate downfall.

Sheoraj, the son of Hunsraj, who had succeeded to the command of Mandvee, hoping, by an interference in placing Bharmuljee on the Musnud, that he might become Minister of the country, invited and assembled together the Jharejas of the Arbrasur, who, with their armed forces, marched to Bhooj and placed Bharmuljee on the Musnud. During the time that these proceedings were in progress, Ibrahim Meeyan had, in a disturbance at Bhooj, been killed; and on the advance of the Jharejas, Hoosen Meeyan was advised to accept the Geeras of Anjai, which was offered to him on his offering no opposition and retiring from Bhooj.

On the elevation of Bharmuljee, Sheoraj, to whose assistance he was chiefly indebted, became Minister; but he had formed an idea of retaining Mandvee, as an independent hereditary possession in his own name. Several other forts following this example, the advisers of Rao Bharmuljee, perceiving the unsettled state and weakness of his government, suggested, through the medium of Soonderjee, the British Agent, the demand of assistance from the British Government, which restored to him Mandvee and his rebellious forts, and secured to him the independence of his government and the integrity of his dominions, which, there is every reason to believe, would otherwise immediately have become a Province of Sind. The government of the Talpooras had been firmly established in that country; they were known to possess great ambition to extend their dominions; and had actually taken possession of Khureer and levied contributions upon the tributaries in Wagur, when their proceedings were stopped by the advance of a British force.

STATEMENT

CONTAINING INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE

NAMES OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE
PROVINCE OF KUTCH;

THEIR ESTIMATED ANNUAL REVENUE, AND THE NAMES
OF THEIR RESPECTIVE OWNERS.

Submitted to Government on the 1st November 1842.

BY

MR. ARTHUR MALET,

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Names of the Towns and Villages in the Province of Kutch,

No.	Name of Chief or Jageerdar.	Parganna		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao	Revenue of the Chiefs, and Inamdar Khyatce.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
1	His Highness the Rao of Kutch.	1	Bhooj	1	Bhooj	2,10,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	2,30,000 0 0
				2	Kiota	20,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	22,000 0 0
				3	Kari	2,000 0 0	100 0 0	2,100 0 0
				4	Ghotpoor	3,000 0 0	100 0 0	3,100 0 0
				5	Leonah	15,000 0 0	...	15,000 0 0
				6	Pumbon	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
				7	New Dessulpoor ..	4,000 0 0	200 0 0	4,200 0 0
				8	Dewapoor	2,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	4,000 0 0
				9	Vokhantra	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	2,000 0 0
		2	Mandvee ..			2,60,000 0 0	25,400 0 0	
				10	Mandvee	9,94,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	9,97,000 0 0
				11	Warrah	6,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
						10,00,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	
				12	Gondhake	1,50,000 0 0	28,000 0 0	43,500 0 0
				13	Mu ko	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
				14	Dhund ...	1,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	4,500 0 0
				15	Sullavo	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
				16	Bayt	12,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	19,000 0 0
				17	Mithapoor	2,000 0 0	500 0 0	3,000 0 0
				18	Batah	15,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	22,000 0 0
				19	Korac	28,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	38,000 0 0
		3	Kantec	20	Goonyasur	1,800 0 0	3,000 0 0	4,800 0 0
				21	Bidrah	16,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	30,000 0 0
				22	Toonda	700 0 0	4,300 0 0	5,000 0 0
				23	Bhoojpoor	19,000 0 0	9,500 0 0	28,500 0 0
				24	Toonice	4,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	7,500 0 0
				25	Ramunce	3,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	6,000 0 0
				26	Kupacea	12,000 0 0	100 0 0	12,100 0 0
				27	Chudra	7,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	8,500 0 0
				28	Koondutice	6,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	10,000 0 0
				29	Mutah	3,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	5,000 0 0
				30	Ilunoorice	2,000 0 0	500 0 0	2,500 0 0
		4	Moondra			1,57,500 0 0	1,05,400 0 0	
				31	Moondra	1,00,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	1,05,000 0 0
				32	Dawalia	9,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	10,500 0 0
				33	Mathuk	8,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
				34	Sungur	12,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	13,000 0 0
				35	Nuga Vullaria ..	15,500 0 0	500 0 0	16,000 0 0
				36	Doda Vullaria ..	7,500 0 0	800 0 0	8,300 0 0
				37	Ranmal Vullaria..	11,000 0 0	700 0 0	11,700 0 0
				38	Koombatya	8,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
		5	Choveesce..	39	Bhoowar	10,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	12,500 0 0
						81,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	
				Carr. over..Korees		15,98,500 0 0	1,49,800 0 0	

with their Revenue and the Names of their Owners.

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	Nearly all the surrounding land has been granted as Inamce and Khyratee. The northern parts of the land of this village have been granted to the Samyna Geerasias. Inamce and Khyratee. Ditto ditto.
2,85,400 0 0	One-fifth share belongs to Jhareja Rajmuljee, and other Geerasias, Meenas, &c. &c. Inamce and Khyratee. One-third share of the alienated lands belongs to Mokulsee Verrajee, and the rest is Inamce and Khyratee. Jhareja Megrajee also has some of this land, and some is Inamce and Khyratee.
10,05,000 0 0	Inamce and Khyratee. Geerasias Somnecajah and Toorick, and Inamce and Khyratee.
	From Nos. 12 to 15, four villages, belong to Hallah Bawajee and his Bhayad, and other Chowrah and Bluttee and Soomrah Geerasias as Inamce and Khyratee.
	Geerasias Hotees Mour and Bramins, as Inamce and Khyratee. Geerasias Mour and Charans, as Khyratee. Geerasias Rahoo Soudah and Mutiah, as Inamce and Khyratee. Jhareja Chandojee of Nangurecha, Jhareja Hummujee of Kotree; some of the lands are theirs, and some belong to Charans as Inamce and Khyratee. A half share of this belongs to Jhareja Khooldharjee and Jhareja Dossajee and his Bhayad, some as Geeras, some as Inamce and Khyratee. To Jhareja Sugranjee and his Bhayad; some is Geeras and some is Inamce and Khyratee. This village belongs to Jhareja Dossajee and his Bhayad; a very small part to His Highness the Rao. Geerasia Jysur have land in this village, and some is Inamce and Khyratee. Geerasia Hotees have land in this village, and some is Inamce and Khyratee. Jharejas Rimajee and Panchajee have land in this village, and some is Inamce and Khyratee. As Inamce and Khyratee. Geerasia Soda and Meenas have lands in this village, and some is Inamce and Khyratee. Geerasia Kunnurdee have land in this village, and some is Inamce and Khyratee. Geerasia Matrub Meenas have lands in this village, and some is Inamce and Khyratee. Geerasia Meena have lands in this village, and some is Inamce and Khyratee.
2,62,000 0 0	
1,05,000 0 0	Different Geerasias have a little land in this village, and some is Inamce and Khyratee. Geerasia Mutrahs have lands in this village, and some is Inamce and Khyratee.
	As Inamce and Khyratee.
90,000 0 0	Geerasia Jala Rajpoots have land in this village, and some is Inamce and Khyratee.
17,48,000 0 0	

No.	Name of Chief or Jageerdar.	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geerasias, and Inames Khyratce.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No	Towns.			
1	H. Highness the Rao of Kutch.	6	Anjar		Bro. over .. Korce	15,98,500 0 0	1,49,800 0 0	
				40	Anjar	1,35,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	1,65,000 0 0
				41	Nanee Nagulpoor..	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,500 0 0
				42	Shundaoghuta	6,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	7,500 0 0
				43	Khuma	4,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	5,500 0 0
				44	Nigall	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0
				45	Motea Nagulpoor ..	9,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
				46	Mutoopuswallis ..	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0
				47	Khutoopuswallis..	400 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,400 0 0
				48	Wursamnce ..	8,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	17,000 0 0
				49	Rutmall	8,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
				50	Khookroo	3,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
				51	Sagalya	1,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
				52	Moutsari	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,500 0 0
				53	Rapoor	4,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	8,500 0 0
				54	Lakapoor Timbo..	4,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
				55	Kalasuee	150 0 0	200 0 0	350 0 0
				56	Suttapoor	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
				57	Shij oi	500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0
				58	Bhunasur	9,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
				59	Padanoo	4,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
				60	Muteo Rohur	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
				61	Khane Rohu Bunder	12,000 0 0	500 0 0	12,500 0 0
				62	Suroo Timbo	700 0 0	500 0 0	1,200 0 0
				63	Poona Bunder ..	69,000 0 0	500 0 0	69,500 0 0
				64	Kidanoo	9,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
				65	Seenay	7,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	9,000 0 0
				66	Antarjaul	4,500 0 0	500 0 0	5,000 0 0
				67	Migpoor Borchee..	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,500 0 0
						3,10,250 0 0	84,200 0 0	
		7	Buchow	68	Buchow	75,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	82,000 0 0
				69	Vound	30,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	34,000 0 0
				70	Chudwallo	8,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	11,000 0 0
				71	Sanknalee	8,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
				72	Vondwo	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
				73	Kurmurya	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
						1,26,500 0 0	17,000 0 0	1,43,500 0 0
					Carr. over..Korce	19,08,750 0 0	2,34,000 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
17,48,300 0 0	<p>Different Geerasias have lands in this town, also Peer Treecumjees, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasias Kukul Meeanas have lands in this village, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Ditto ditto ditto ditto.</p> <p>Geerasias Mazans, Juts, and Sumajahs have lands in this village, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Annmur Moulwajee and his Bhayad have lands in this village, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Kukul Meeanas have lands in this village, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Jharejas Adabhoj and Sublajee have lands in this village, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>The revenue of this village is divided into nine parts, of which four belong to Jhareja Mullajee and his Bhayad of Vursamaree, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Ditto ditto ditto ditto.</p> <p>One-third share belonging to Jetwah Rajpoots Oomrajee and his Bhayad, some to other Geerasia Meeanas as Geeras and as Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Jhareja Dadajee and Annmur Desuljee and his Bhayad have lands in this village, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Half share belongs to Jhareja Dadajee and his Bhayad, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Jhareja Dadajee has some lands in this village, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Annmur Godhurjee Dadabarajee and his Bhayad, and Chowrah Geerasias, have lands in this village, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>As Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Deserted, but Bramins of Anjar are Geerasias of this village, and the people of Lakhapoor cultivate the lands at present.</p> <p>Jhareja Ranjee has a little land in this village, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>As Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Annmur Dadajee has a little land in this village, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>The revenue of this village is divided into nine parts, of which four belong to Annmur Mooloojee and his Bhayad, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasias Sodah Meeanas have land in this village, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasias, Meeanas, Cheerachas, &c. have lands in this village.</p> <p>Deserted, but Geerasia Meeanas have lands in this village, and the people of Kharirohur and Gul-pundur cultivate fields in it.</p> <p>Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasias Laruk, Jessah, and Chowrah Meeanas have lands in this village, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Meeanas have land in this village, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Ditto ditto ditto.</p> <p>Inamee and Khyratee.</p>
3,94,450 0 0	<p>Of the original Geeras in this town, one-fourth share belongs to Jhareja Bappoojee and his Bhayad ; some land is his own, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>In this village one-eighth share belongs to Jhareja Merawanjee and his Bhayad ; some land is his own, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>In this village one-ninth share belongs to Jhareja Poonjajee and his Bhayad ; some is his own, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>In this village are five shares of the revenue, two of which are given as charity to the Peer at Mun-phurah.</p> <p>Jhareja Merawanjee claims some land, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p>
21,42,750 0 0	

No.	Name of Chief or Jageedar.	Parguuna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geornasias, and Inamee Khyrattee.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
1	His Highness the Rao of Kutch	8	Buchow con.		Bto. over...Koree	19,03,750 0 0	2,34,000 0 0	
				{	brought over	1,26,500 0 0	17,000 0 0	1,43,500 0 0
					74 Bhatajpoor	1,000 0 0	250 0 0	1,250 0 0
					75 Bhadargud	9,000 0 0	1,700 0 0	10,700 0 0
					76 Kharje	1,000 0 0	1,800 0 0	2,800 0 0
				{	77 Shikiso	13,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	15,000 0 0
					78 Loonwah	1,500 0 0	1,700 0 0	3,200 0 0
					79 Vance Chirnee ..	6,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
					80 Vansano	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
						1,59,500 0 0	27,150 0 0	
		{	Shikarpoor..	81 Shikarpoor	10,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	
				82 Gagodar	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	
						15,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	
		9	Futtehgud ..	83 Futtehgud	53,500 0 0	7,500 0 0	61,000 0 0	
				84 Mayoowas	2,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	
				85 Desulpoor	14,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	
				70,000 0 0	15,000 0 0			
		10	Rapoer	86 Rapoor	44,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	59,000 0 0	
				87 Balasur	1,700 0 0	6,000 0 0	7,700 0 0	
				88 Oomuyo	3,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	
				89 Nye	2,800 0 0	6,500 0 0	9,300 0 0	
				90 Sularce	3,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	6,500 0 0	
				91 Soowace	5,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	8,500 0 0	
				92 Kurur	5,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	
				93 Findulvoo	100 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,600 0 0	
						65,600 0 0	45,000 0 0	
				11	Chobaree ..	94 Chobaree	17,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	27,000 0 0
		95 Bundree	4,000 0 0			2,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	
		96 Kurole	1,000 0 0			500 0 0	1,500 0 0	
		97 Vunoe	1,000 0 0			500 0 0	1,500 0 0	
		98 Navee Desulpoor..	2,000 0 0			500 0 0	2,500 0 0	
				45,000 0 0	13,500 0 0			
				Carr. over..Koree		22,03,850 0 0	3,44,050 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
1,42,750 0 0	<p>Some of the land is Inamee and Khyratee. Some of the land belongs to Abrah Veeumjee and his Bhayad, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Half share of revenue belongs to Kunnurda Pabbajee and his Bhayad; other land is his own Geeras; some belongs to Sungurs, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. In this village Jhareja Ruttanjee and his Bhayad have land; some belongs to Meeanas and Sun- gurs, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. In this village Jhareja Bapoojee and his Bhayad have one-fourth share of revenue; some is his own Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. One-fourth share revenue belongs to Bapoojee and his Bhayad, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Amur Jeejee and his Bhayad have Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p>
86,950 0 0	<p>In this village one-fourth share of revenue belongs to Jhareja Dewajee; and Jhareja Momyajee of Wandias and Narrayenjee of Cheetora dispute the Rao's claim to a portion of the rest. In this village one-fourth of revenue, &c. belongs to Darah Dewajee of Kimthkot, and to Dedah Godurjee and his Bhayad, and his own Geeras; and some is Inamee and Khyratee. It is newly peopled, and Narrayenjee of Cheetora and others claim land.</p>
25,000 0 0	<p>Some land in this village belongs to Jhareja Calliansing of Ardesir, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. In this village one-tenth share of revenue, &c. belongs to Waghela Sooltanjee; some is Jhareja Calliansing's, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. One-sixth share of revenue, &c. in this village belongs to Waghela Maroojee; some land is his own Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p>
85,000 0 0	<p>In this village Jhareja's Ramjee, Lakajee, and their Bhayad, and other Kunnurdes and Sammas have land, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Half share revenue in this village belongs to Waghela Pittoojee and his Bhayad; other is his own land, and some is Inamee and Khyratee to Goojur Rajpoots and Koolees. Two-thirds of the revenue of this village belong to Waghela Huttoojee and his Bhayad; some is his own, and some is Inamee and Khyratee to Goojur Rajpoots and Koolees, and some is Paluk Prajah. Half share of revenue in this village belongs to Kunnurda Verajee and his Bhayad; some is his own, and some is Inamee and Khyratee, as well as Paluk Prajah to Goojur Rajpoots and Koolees. Inamee and Khyratee, as well as Paluk Prajah to Rajpoots and Koolees. Bhojdi, Tunachee, Soomurah and his Bhayad receive one-fourth share of the Rudhara tax and some land, and some is Inamee and Khyratee, as well as Paluk Prajah to Koolees and Rajpoots, &c. Sindul Rajpoots' Geeras; and some is Inamee and Khyratee, as well as Paluk Prajah to Rajpoots and Koolees, &c. This village belongs to Pussaya Gorjee and his Bhayad, and a small quantity of land belongs to the Durbar.</p>
10,600 0 0	<p>In this village Jhareja Kessarjee and his Bhayad have some land as Geeras; and some is Inamee and Khyratee, as well as Paluk Prajah to Rajpoots and Koolees, &c. Amar Gopaljee and Jooee Jurnakunturs have one-third share of revenue, &c. in this village and some land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Land as Inamee and Khyratee. Ditto ditto.</p>
58,500 0 0	
1,08,800 0 0	

Name of Chief or Jageendar.	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geerasla and Inames. Khyratee.	Total Revenue of both.
	No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
His Highness the Rao of Kutch.	12	Doodye		Bro. over..Korees	22,63,850 0 0	3,44,950 0 0	
			99	Doodye	35,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	40,000 0 0
			100	Khengarpoor	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,500 0 0
			101	Kotro	6,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	9,000 0 0
			102	Papur	8,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	13,000 0 0
			103	Buddarnoro ...	4,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
			104	Ner	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
			105	Morghar	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
					58,500 0 0	18,000 0 0	
			106	Neerona	13,000 0 0	6,500 0 0	19,500 0 0
	13	Neerona....	107	Jaro.....	1,000 0 0	7,500 0 0	8,500 0 0
			108	Vung	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0
			109	Neeressar	400 0 0	2,100 0 0	2,500 0 0
			110	Dador	100 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,100 0 0
					15,000 0 0	20,100 0 0	
	14	Korah.....	111	Korah	5,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
			112	Pandio	4,000 0 0	300 0 0	4,300 0 0
			113	Dadapoor	600 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,600 0 0
			114	Maldeuogam....	500 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,500 0 0
			115	Oomursur	800 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,800 0 0
			116	Dherice	600 0 0	1,500 0 0	2,100 0 0
			117	Babea	300 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,300 0 0
			118	Suoonce	150 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,150 0 0
			119	Gooneetee	200 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,200 0 0
			120	Googulj anoo....	100 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,100 0 0
			121	Bhadurah	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
					15,250 0 0	18,800 0 0	
	15	Meenace....	122	Dugaloo	12,500 0 0	5,000 0 0	17,500 0 0
			123	Gosnoo	500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0
			124	Racedunpoor ...	7 0 0	750 0 0	1,500 0 0
			125	Natapoo	4,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	5,200 0 0
			126	Cameab	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
			127	Morsars	2,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	3,200 0 0
			128	Khirsuroo	3,000 0 0	1,700 0 0	4,700 0 0
			129	Noro	2 000 0 0	...	2,000 0 0
			130	Mokhanoo, 2 Was.	2,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	4,000 0 0
			131	Chandraneo	5,000 0 0	2,700 0 0	7,700 0 0
			132	Nuwogaon	2,500 0 0	200 0 0	2,700 0 0
			133	Joorun	3,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	8,000 0 0
			134	Paddur	11,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	13,500 0 0
			135	Kookmo	4,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	5,200 0 0
			136	Kulleetullowree ..	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,500 0 0
			137	Chuprelee	2,000 0 0	1,800 0 0	3,800 0 0
					57,750 0 0	20,750 0 0	
				Car. over..Korees	20,10,350 0 0	4,28,000 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
26,08,800 0 0	<p>Jhareja Wagjee and his Bhayad have land, as also some Shirach Meeanas ; and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Jhareja Onnarjee has land in this village, and Meeana Munka ; some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Jhareja Hinnoojee Kursunjee and his Bhayad and Shirach and Chowun Meeanas have land as Geeras in this village, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Bramius Gamats have land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Raomahs have land, and as Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Half share of revenue, &c. in this village belongs to Jhareja Bawajee of Kubrao, besides his own land as Geeras ; and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Meeanas have land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p>
76,600 0 0	<p>Geerasia Reluria, Rajpoots, Paryars, Sherats, and Aggas, &c. have land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>This village belongs to Veerumsa Sahchjee and Akharajee, and in it is some land of the Durbar, and the tax on sale of grain and ghee, &c.</p> <p>This village belongs to Warar Kurdhojee and his Bhayad, and in it is some land of the Durbar.</p> <p>This village belongs to Mokulsee Suttajee and his Bhayad, and in it is some land of the Durbar.</p> <p>This village belongs to Warar Nathoojee and his Bhayad, and in it is some land of the Durbar.</p>
35,100 0 0	<p>Geerasia Sarsut Bramius have land ; some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>As Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Itajurs, Mers, and Sodas have land in this village ; some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Maljés and Soda and some of the other Geerasias have land ; some is Inamee and Khyratee</p> <p>Geerasia Hotees have land, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Ditto ditto ditto.</p> <p>Geerasia Wazeer and his Bhayad have land, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Ditto ditto ditto.</p> <p>Geerasia Hotees and Sodas, &c. have land ; and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>This village belongs to Sodas and Peerzads, and in it is some land of the Durbar.</p> <p>This village belongs to Jhareja Moolwajee Deongunjee and his Bhayad, and some is the land of Durbar.</p>
34,050 0 0	<p>Geerasia Meeanas Jam Nuthoo and his Bhayad have land, &c. ; and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Kutha Meeanas, &c. have land, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Meeanas Oostias have land, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Ditto ditto ditto</p> <p>Jhareja Mallojee and his Bhayad have land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Meeanas have land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Meeanas Kuttias have land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>In one Was of this village land belongs to Jhareja Mallojee of Warsamaree, in the other Was part of the land belongs to Meeanas Horas ; and some of the land is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Jhareja Dadajee and his Bhayad ; some Meeanas have land, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Meeana Poch, &c. has land, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Meeana Soorah and Gunanya, &c. have land, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Meeanas have land as Geeras, and as Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>As Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Meeana Gugrah and Bhuntha's land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Meeana Bhuntha Chowseya and Chulanga, &c. have land as Geeras, and some are Inamee and Khyratee.</p>
37,54,450 0 0	

No.	Name of Chief or Jageerdar.	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geerasias, and Inanceo Khyrates.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Town.			
1	His Highness the Rao of Kutch.	15	Meeance contd.		Bro. over..Korees	20,10,350 0 0	4,28,000 0 0	
				138	bro. over..Korees Dhanetes.....	57,750 0 0 6,000 0 0	26,750 0 0 3,500 0 0	84,500 0 0 9,500 0 0
				139	Warwalthimbo ...	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0
				140	Nalcereetimbo ..	500 0 0	200 0 0	700 0 0
				141	Jeeakree	2,500 0 0	750 0 0	3,250 0 0
				142	Huhace	2,000 0 0	600 0 0	2,600 0 0
				143	Mummoora	2,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	4,500 0 0
				144	Lodace	6,250 0 0	2,000 0 0	8,250 0 0
				145	Drung	1,000 0 0	1,400 0 0	2,400 0 0
				146	Fraheerjah	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,500 0 0
		16	Lukput			80,000 0 0	38,200 0 0	
				147	Lukput	1,83,500 0 0	500 0 0	1,84,000 0 0
				148	Motee Cher.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
				149	Nance Cher	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0
						1,85,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	
		17	Bitah	150	Bitah	5,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	8,500 0 0
				151	Warsur	4,000 0 0	1,800 0 0	5,800 0 0
				152	Soogundee	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	1,400 0 0
				153	Airoh	500 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,500 0 0
						10,500 0 0	8,700 0 0	
		18	Jukao	154	Jukao Bunder ..	57,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	77,000 0 0
				155	Kossah	5,000 0 0	500 0 0	5,500 0 0
				156	Janeatimbo.....	500 0 0	1,500 0 0	2,000 0 0
				157	Nagorah	250 0 0	200 0 0	450 0 0
				158	Sindotee	4,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
				159	Moharee	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0
				160	Sookpoor	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0
				161	Bhoaa	250 0 0	2,250 0 0	2,500 0 0
				162	Rampoor	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	1,400 0 0
				163	Lalah	6,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
		19	Sheesaghud..			75,500 0 0	27,850 0 0	
				164	Sheesaghud.....	10,000 0 0	1,800 0 0	20,800 0 0
				165	Sheerdee	10,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	12,000 0 0
				166	Hamilah	2,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	6,500 0 0
				167	Munjub	700 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,700 0 0
				168	Wand	2,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	3,200 0 0
				169	Kheersuroo.....	2,000 0 0	150 0 0	2,150 0 0
				170	Rajpoor	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
				171	Loorwah	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	1,200 0 0
				172	Jamthurroo	500 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,500 0 0
		20	Sheesaghud..	173	Vabhoe, 2 Wass..	300 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,300 0 0
				174	Bhojaee	500 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,500 0 0
				175	Asrancee	200 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,700 0 0
				176	Deespoor	3,800 0 0	200 0 0	4,000 0 0
						45,000 0 0	23,650 0 0	
					Carr. over..Korees	27,48,000 0 0	5,02,050 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
27,54,450 0 0	<p>Jhareja Poonjee and his Bhayad and some Meenas have land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. A deserted village, but the land of it is ploughed by the people of Dhannatec. A deserted village, but the land of it is ploughed by the people of Duggula, and other Meena Geerasias have land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Geerasia Meenas have land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Ditto ditto ditto. Geerasia Meenas and Raomas have land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Geerasia Meenas and Gugrahs have land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Half share belongs to Jhareja Hummerjee's wife in this village, and some other Geerasia Meenas, Chowras, &c. have land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Geerasia Meenas have land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p>
1,18,200 0 0	<p>As Inamee and Khyratee, and a little land as Geeras. This village belongs to Sondah, and some land belongs to Durbar. Geerasia Meenas have land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p>
1,87,500 0 0	<p>Jhareja Meeramunja has one-fourth share of revenue in this village, besides his lands as Geeras; and some other Geerasias Phool and Charuns have land as Geeras; some is Inamee and Khyratee. Jhareja Vurrajee and Bappoojee's and Sunggar's land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Geerasias Mokhra Rajpoots' and Sodas' land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Jhareja Ahijee Narranja's village; very little land belongs to Durbar.</p>
19,200 0 0	<p>Jhareja Moghaje Dadjee and his Bhayad have land as Geeras, and other Geerasias, Sunggars, Abrahs, Soomras, and Shaiks have land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Geerasias Korayjee and Sunggars' land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Geerasias Sunggars' land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Deserted village; but the land is ploughed by the people of Jaunnah. As Inamee and Khyratee land, and as Geeras. Geerasias Jatts' land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p>
1,03,350 0 0	<p>This village is granted in charity to Bhooas and Choans, and in it is very little land of the Durbar. Geerasias Noteeyars' land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Geerasias Sunggars and Darars' land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p>
68,550 0 0	<p>Geerasia Roomahs and Wuzir, &c. land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Geerasia Sunggars, &c. land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. This village belongs to Jhareja Gohurjee and his Bhayad, and some land to Durbar. This village belongs to Jhareja Arjunjee Khengarjee, and some land to Durbar. In this village some of the land belongs to Sunggars, &c., and as Inamee and Khyratee. As Inamee and Khyratee. Jhareja Ruttonjee, &c. has land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. As Inamee and Khyratee. This village belongs to Charun Aidedan and Daveodan, &c., and some land to Durbar. This village belongs to Geerasias Kaesya Rajpoots, &c., and some land to Durbar. This village belongs to Jhareja Bhugwanjee, &c., and some to Durbar. This village belongs to Charuns and Sunggars, &c., and some to Durbar. As Inamee and Khyratee; land as Geeras.</p>
32,51,250 0 0	

No.	Name of Chief or Jagoerdar.	Purguana.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geerasias, and Inames Khyrtees.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
His Highness the Rao of Kutch.		20	Paucheroo ..		Bro. over .. Kores	27,48,600 0 0	5,02,650 0 0	
				177	Bhujoree ..	1,700 0 0	800 0 0	2,500 0 0
				178	Gharah ..	1,050 0 0	750 0 0	1,800 0 0
				179	Bocha ..	650 0 0	850 0 0	1,500 0 0
				180	Vichoca ..	250 0 0	250 0 0	500 0 0
				181	Vicharo ..	850 0 0	500 0 0	1,350 0 0
				182	Nukutrano Nanoo.	1,325 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,325 0 0
				183	Nanee Veerance ..	250 0 0	200 0 0	450 0 0
				184	Kamla ..	1,050 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,050 0 0
				185	Kilrah ..	150 0 0	100 0 0	250 0 0
				186	Ghuraghur ..	100 0 0	75 0 0	175 0 0
				187	Bhadroo ..	600 0 0	500 0 0	1,100 0 0
				188	Malingna ..	700 0 0	600 0 0	1,300 0 0
				189	Mindecaroo ..	2,100 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,100 0 0
				190	Loharyo ..	75 0 0	50 0 0	125 0 0
				191	Ghogara ..	60 0 0	50 0 0	110 0 0
				192	Surkan ..	105 0 0	400 0 0	505 0 0
				193	Samrah ..	1,225 0 0	1,200 0 0	2,425 0 0
				194	Joonagna ..	750 0 0	1,250 0 0	2,000 0 0
				195	Ramance ..	350 0 0	600 0 0	950 0 0
				196	Pukha ..	150 0 0	350 0 0	500 0 0
				197	Khuruk ..	150 0 0	800 0 0	950 0 0
				198	Sunnosurroo ..	300 0 0	700 0 0	1,000 0 0
				199	Vaghot ..	325 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,825 0 0
				200	Joolarao ..	1,600 0 0	900 0 0	2,500 0 0
				201	Huroore ..	1,650 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,650 0 0
				202	Jarval ..	1,425 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,425 0 0
				203	Drig ..	500 0 0	150 0 0	650 0 0
				204	Lukmeerance ..	525 0 0	300 0 0	825 0 0
				205	Joonacha ..	625 0 0	575 0 0	1,200 0 0
				206	Lyaroo ..	1,125 0 0	875 0 0	2,000 0 0
				207	Ekulleeyo ..	100 0 0	50 0 0	150 0 0
					Sundries ..	16,085 0 0	.....	16,085 0 0
						38,000 0 0	19,375 0 0	
		21	Bunnee		Bunnee	70,000 0 0	.....	70,000 0 0
				208	Nukutrano ..	14,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	15,500 0 0
				209	Vugore ..	4,350 0 0	4,400 0 0	8,750 0 0
				210	Jetavero ..	420 0 0	420 0 0	840 0 0
				211	Dhamaee ..	150 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,150 0 0
				212	Charukro ..	30 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,530 0 0
				213	Ghunthaloo ..	50 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,050 0 0
				214	Desulpoor ..	4,500 0 0	500 0 0	5,000 0 0
				215	Koorbee ..	3,200 0 0	200 0 0	3,400 0 0
				216	Guraneo ..	8,000 0 0	300 0 0	8,300 0 0
				217	Goondala ..	12,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	14,000 0 0
				218	Desulpoor in Kan-tee ..	10,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0
				219	Bharapoor ..	7,000 0 0	300 0 0	7,300 0 0
				220	Sarlee ..	1,200 0 0	300 0 0	1,500 0 0
				221	Bharee ..	9,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
				222	Lakhapoor ..	4,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
				223	Baroo ..	8,000 0 0	500 0 0	8,500 0 0
				224	Madapoor ..	6,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
				225	Mankoo ..	5,500 0 0	6,500 0 0	12,000 0 0
		22	These villages, from No. 208 to No. 235, belong to the wives of His Highness the Rao of Kutch.	226	Korkee ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
						98,400 0 0	37,420 0 0	
					Carr. over..Kores	27,86,600 0 0	5,22,025 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
32,51,250 0 0	From Nos. 177 to 207. These villages belong to Geerasia Rubarces or shepherds, and in them Panchoree Ghoravera and Verud are levied by the Rao; and in some of them the Durbar has land.
57,375 0 0	Besides the above, the Durbar has right of Pancheree in 96 villages belonging to Jharejas and others.
70,000 0 0	<p>This is an extensive grass land, maintaining numerous cattle, estimated at one lakh; the Durbar levies a tax of 5 Korces per Maund on ghee, and receives the fines.</p> <p>As Inamee and Khyratee land.</p> <p>Half share in this village belongs to Jhareja Amcorjee and his Bhayad as Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Half share in this village to Charuns as charity.</p> <p>This village belongs to Charuns as charity, and a little land to the Durbar.</p> <p>Ditto ditto ditto.</p> <p>This village belongs to Ammur Ranajee and his Bhayad, and a little land to the Durbar.</p> <p>Some of the land in this village belongs to Geerasias Sindhul, &c., and some as Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Some of the land belongs to Noteoyar Geerasias, and some as Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Some of the land belongs to Jesur Geerasias, and some as Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Jhareja Jemuljee Ujahnee and his Bhayad and other Jesur Geerasias' land, and as Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasias Sangar and Roomah; and some as Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Dhandul's land; and some as Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasias Dull and Charuns' land; and some as Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasias Bhumba Rajpoot and Maceras' land; and some as Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Sammars' land as Geeras, and some as Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Geerasia Barachs have some land as Geeras, and some as Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Half share in this village belongs to Jharejas Morejee, Sattajee, and their Bhayad; and they and other Geerasias Barach and Pagas have other land as Geeras, and some as Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Ditto ditto ditto ditto.</p>
33,78,625 0 0	

No.	Names of Chiefs or Jagoirdars.	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geerasias, and Inamee Khyratee.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
1	His Highness the Rao of Kutch.	22	Rances' villages from No. 208 to No. 235, belong to the wives of His Highness the Rao.		Bro. over...Korees	28,56,600 0 0	5,22,025 0 0	
					con. and brought over..	98,400 0 0	37,420 0 0	
				227	Mokna.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0
				228	Mokha.....	4,000 0 0	500 0 0	4,500 0 0
				229	Chandrorra	4,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
				230	Netrah.....	3,500 0 0	10,500 0 0	14,000 0 0
				231	Megpoor	4,000 0 0	450 0 0	4,450 0 0
				232	Samatra, 2 Wass..	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	2,500 0 0
				233	Bhadoo	6,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
				234	Photree	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	1,100 0 0
				235	Dysuro	3,000 0 0	200 0 0	3,200 0 0
						1,25,650 0 0	54,020 0 0	
				236	Murr	1,20,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	1,25,000 0 0
				237	Shecot .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
2	Ashapooru Mata.	23	Murr	238	Kakurbhut .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				239	Moorehmanoo ..	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
				240	Wagauoopdur ..	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
				241	Ahmurda .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
				242	Ka'ro .....	.....	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
				243	Denmo .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
						1,20,000 0 0	20,500 0 0	
				244	Kotesur	8,500 0 0	5,000 0 0	13,500 0 0
				245	Dhoonace .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
				246	Moondwaco .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
3	Koteswaur Mahdeo.	24	Kotesur....	247	Godaktur .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
				248	Boondah .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
						8,500 0 0	13,000 0 0	
				249	Narayensur.....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
				250	Walkoo, 2 Wass. .	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
4	Shreee Treecumjee.	25	Narayensur..	251	Shelo .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
				252	Kyalee.....	.....	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
				253	Foria .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
				254	Ghoour .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
							20,500 0 0	
5	Mahdeo Bhilleshwur.	26	.....	255	Warah .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
							1,500 0 0	
6	MahdeoHatheshwur.	27	Kalianpoor ..	256	Kalianpoor.....	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
				257	Payerkoo.....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
							3,000 0 0	
				258	Lakhanpoor .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
					Carr. over..Korees	31,10,750 0 0	6,35,445 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
33,78,625 0 0	<p>Half share in this village belongs to Jharejas Morejee, Sattajee, and their Bhayad ; and they and other Geerasias Barach and Pagas have other land as Geeras ; and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Geerasias Hotees and Mokas have land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Geerasias Hotees and Mers have land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Three-quarter share in this village belongs to Kapree of Murr, and one-quarter share is mortgaged to Durbar.</p> <p>As Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Half share revenue of this village belongs to Jharejas Morejee and Suttajee of Mandwa in one Wass, and in the other Wass Geerasias Sinduls and Hotees have land as Geeras, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>Jhareja Lakajee Raib has land as Geeras in this village, and some is Inamee and Khyratee. Geerasias Baphuns have land as Geeras in this village, and some is Inamee and Khyratee.</p> <p>As Inamee and Khyratee.</p>
1,80,570 0 0	<p>This village belongs to Kapree. Tejsee Rajah presented it to Mata Assapoora as charity, but the revenue on alum belongs to the Durbar.</p> <p>Geerasias Sarsut Brannins have land as Geeras in this village.</p> <p>Geerasias Bhooas.</p> <p>Geerasias Wen Puryars and Chowras have land as Geeras in this village.</p> <p>Geerasias Puryars have land as Geeras in this village.</p> <p>Geerasias Bhooas have land as Geeras in this village.</p> <p>Geerasias Puryars have land as Geeras in this village.</p> <p>Geerasias Wens have land as Geeras in this village.</p>
1,40,500 0 0	<p>This village has been given in charity, but the sea customs belong to the Durbar.</p> <p>Geerasias, Mecanas, Ashpan, &c. have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Geerasias, Raomas, &c. have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Geerasias, Dorrias, &c. have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Geerasias, Puryars, &c. have land as Geeras.</p>
21,500 0 0	<p>This village has been given in charity.</p> <p>Geerasias, Sodas, and Raomahs have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Geerasia Juts have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Geerasia Mungurias and Sodas have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Geerasia Umur Humarjee, &c. have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Geerasia Sammas, &c. have land as Geeras.</p>
20,500 0 0	<p>Geerasias Mecanas, Rochas, &c. have land as Geeras, and the remainder of the revenue of this village is given in charity.</p>
1,600 0 0	<p>This village is given in charity.</p> <p>This village is given in charity. and some of the land belongs to Geerasia Bhattee as Geeras.</p>
3,000 0 0	<p>This village is given in charity, and some of the land belongs to Geerasia Pootras as Geeras.</p>
37,46,195 0 0	

No.	Names of Chiefs or Jagcerdars.	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Georasia, and Inamco Khyratee.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
					Bro. over..Koroe.	31,10,750 0 0	6,35,445 0 0	
8	Mahdeo } Muhula- reshwur. }	29	Bro. over..	259	Bharapoor .....	.....	2,000 0 0 2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
9	ShreeDwar- kanathjee. }	30	.....	260	Surao	130 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,130 0 0
10	Shree Luk- shmea Na- rayen. }	31	.....	261	Thuraoro.....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
11	Shree Itago- nathjee. }	32	.....	262	Ramwara .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
12	Shree Ra- dhajee. }	33	.....	263	Sirwah.....	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
13	Ranchor } Maharaj. }	34	.....	264	Joomka .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
14	Rugonath- jee Maharaj }	35	.....	265	{ Koombharce Megpoor ....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
						130 0 0	21,500 0 0	
				266	Angyamoto .....	.....	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
				267	Angyananco .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
				268	Ramnotee .....	.....	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
				269	Vithor.....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
15	Peer Dha- ramnath }	36	Dheenodur. }	270	Bhum-sar .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
				271	Dhawarra, 2 Wass .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
				272	Bhircea .....	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
				273	Mahapoortumba..	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				274	Oolat, 2 Wass....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				275	Rusube .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
						.....	41,000 0 0	
16	AyisNimnath.	37	Buldecab ..	276	Buldecab... ..	.....	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
				277	Deosur .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
				278	Jundace .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
				279	Bugpat .....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
						.....	13,700 0 0	
17	AyisPurjmath.	38	Urul	280	Urul.....	.....	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
				281	Muthul .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
						.....	7,500 0 0	
18	Jogee Kun- tharpur. }	39	Munfuro.... }	282	Munfuro .....	.....	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
				283	Morvadur .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
						.....	13,000 0 0	
19	Seecoora- mundup. }	40	.....	284	Nagor.....	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
20	Corlasee } Brahmu- chetum. }	41	.....	285	Corianee .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
				286	Futelpoor .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
						.....	3,000 0 0	
21	Kubeerchoro.	42	.....	287	Dhunose .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
					Carr. over..Koroe.	31,10,880 0 0	7,42,045 0 0	

Grand Total	REMARKS
37,46,195 0 0	<p>This village is given in charity, and some of the land belongs to Geerasia Meenai Chowas as Goeras</p> <p>This village is given in charity, but a small part belongs to the Dubai, and to Jhareja Dewajee, &c of Dhunmurka</p> <p>This village is given in charity, and some of the land belongs to Geerasia Sunggai as Goeras</p> <p>This village is given in charity</p> <p>This village is given in charity, and some of the land belongs to Geerasia Saroo as Goeras</p> <p>This village is given in charity</p>
21,030 0 0	Ditto ditto
41,000 0 0	<p>This village is given in charity, and some of the land belongs to Mokri Rajpoots as Goeras</p> <p>This village is given in charity</p> <p>This village is given in charity, and some of the land belongs to Rajendra Jangas as Goeras</p> <p>This village is given in charity and one-fourth share of the revenue belongs to Jhareja Humajee</p> <p>This village is given in charity</p> <p>This village is given in charity, and some of the land belongs to Geerasia Pooas</p> <p>This village is given in charity</p> <p>Deserted village but the lands have been cultivated by the people of Bhurva</p> <p>This village is given in charity, and some of the land belongs to Geerasia Vani as Humajee</p> <p>This village is given in charity, and one-fourth share of the revenue belongs to Khungujee of Rohur</p>
13,700 0 0	<p>These villages are given in charity</p> <p>This village is given in charity, and a half share of the revenue belongs to Jhareja Khanjee</p>
7,500 0 0	<p>This village is given in charity, and a half share of the revenue belongs to Mokulsee Sugramjee</p> <p>This village is given in charity, and a half share of revenue belongs to Anant Kavarjee, &c</p>
13,000 0 0	<p>This village is given in charity, but the Rahutree belongs to Durban</p> <p>This village is given in charity, and a half share of revenue belongs to Ajach Kesurjee</p>
2,500 0 0	This village is given in charity
3,000 0 0	<p>This village is given in charity, and some of the land belongs to Rasma</p> <p>This village is given in charity, and some of the land belongs to Bhananee.</p>
5,000 0 0	This village is given in charity, and some of the land belongs to Charun-
38,53,525 0 0	

No.	Names of Chiefs or Jagirdars.	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geasias, and Inameo Khyratee.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
					Bro. over..Korees	31,10,880 0 0	7,42,645 0 0	
22	Rajzoor } Oodowjee. }	43	.....	288	Wagooia .....	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
				289	Bugrah .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
							6,500 0 0	
23	Rajzoor } Moorarjee. }	44	.....	290	Palarah .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
24	Rajzoor } Dosahee. }	45	.....	291	Blutarah .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
				292	Dhoso .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
						.....	6,000 0 0	
25	Juso Wurn- } wa. }	46	.....	29	Wurnoo .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
26	Khandko } Val. }	47	.....	294	Khandek .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
						.....	3,000 0 0	
27	Mudvee- } samlo. }	48	.....	295	Makhel .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
				296	Ajipoor .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
						.....	5,000 0 0	
28	GoorjeePu- } dumeer. }	49	.....	297	Averah .....	.....	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
29	Goorjee } Blutarabjee }	50	.....	298	Reha .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
							8,500 0 0	
30	Bhoovakeer	51	.....	299	Kartoo .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
31	Bharot....	52	.. ..	300	Ookunda .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
32	Ajachee Deoo	53	.....	301	Rahcedhumpoor ..	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
33	CharunMa- } mayo. }	54	.....	302	Blungeloo .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
34	Charun Juggo	55	.....	303	Sonultoo .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
35	Charun De- } vodon. }	56	.....	304	Raythuloo .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
36	Charun Wajo	57	.....	305	Raga .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
37	CharunRu- } ton }	58	.....	306	Shekursee .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
38	CharunWa- } jannud and }	59	.....	307	Jurphuro	1,725 0 0	8,000 0 0	9,725 0 0
	Moolo. }							
39	Charun Ka- } huyo. }	60	.....	308	Rau Nanee .....	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
40	Charun } Gango & }	61	.....	309	Klirsuro .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
	Qamurro }							
41	Charun Sa- } mant and }	62	.....	310	Pachutee .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
	Jeeoo. }							
						1,725 0 0	27,000 0 0	28,725 0 0
					Cair. over..Korees	31,10,880 0 0	7,75,645 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
38,53,525 0 0	This village belongs to Rajgoors, and some of the land to Geerasia Hotees, &c. This village belongs to Rajgoors, and some of the land to Sindhul, &c.
6,500 0 0	
3,000 0 0	This village belongs to Rajgoors, and some of the land to Wuzzeer, &c.
6,000 0 0	} These villages are given in charity.
3,000 0 0	} These villages are given in charity.
5,000 0 0	This village is given in charity. This village is given in charity, and a half share of the revenue belongs to Jhareja Bappoojee of Butchow and Jhareja of Tunvaah.
8,500 0 0	This village is given in charity. This village is given in charity, and some of the land belongs to Geerasia Hotees.
1,000 0 0	This village is given in charity.
	} These villages are given to Charuns in charity.
	This village is given in charity to Charuns, but some of the land belongs to Meeanas.
	} This village is given in charity to Charuns, but some of the land belongs to Sotha Mahomed and was seized by the Durbar.
	} These villages are given in charity.
	This village is given in charity.
38,53,525 0 0	

No.	Names of Chiefs or Jageerdars.	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geerasias, and Inamese Khyratee.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
					Bro. over.. Kotees	31,10,880 0 0	7,75,645 0 0	
42	Charun Rausee.	63	Charun's land	311	and brought over.. Kurootee, 2 Wass.	1,725 0 0	27,000 0 0	28,725 0 0
43	Charun Gopal and Ajoh.	64	.....	312	Survah .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
44	Charun Moolloo.	65	.....	313	Ekrice .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
45	Charun Arjun and Dhanraj.	66	.....	314	Ekrice .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
46	Charun Malo.	67	.....	315	Koorbo .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
47	Charun Kumo Sadyo.	68	.....	315	Wowar	900 0 0	2,100 0 0	3,000 0 0
48	Charun Jetho and Dado.	69	.....	316	Wikro .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
49	Charun Puchan.	70	.....	317	Khoorasur .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
50	Charun Bhimo.	71	.....	318	Nanee Bhoojpoor.	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
51	Charun Walla and Rajeh.	72	.....	319	Chukar .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
52	Charun Hursoor and Mala.	73	.....	320	Kupaya	250 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,250 0 0
53	Charun Kilsean.	74	.....	321	Vungaria .....	.....	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
54	Charun Khumo.	75	.....	322	Kanpooi .....	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
55	Charun Doso and Karsun.	76	.....	323	Boranoo	220 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,420 0 0
56	Charun Sahees and Hujo.	77	.....	324	Lakhyavina .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
57	Charun Bhare.	78	.....	325	Bhada .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
58	Charun Mooloo.	79	.....	326	Kotaya .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
59	Charun Rajo.	80	.....	327	Gudapotha .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
60	Charun Rajee.	81	.....	328	Boochna	20 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,020 0 0
61	Charun Moolloo.	82	.....	329	Nanee Oonrot ..	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
62	Charun Wachyo.	83	.....	330	Nanee Sabraee ..	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
				331	Khirsuro .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
						3,115 0 0	65,000 0 0	
63	Peerapcer ..	84	.....	332	Hejapoor .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
64	Peerzada Sudurdum.	85	.....	333	Ghoour, 2 Wass..	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
65	Synd Mooradsa.	86	.....	334	Gulpader .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
66	Peerzada Khalahde-na.	87	.....	335	Puro .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
							6,500 0 0	
					Carr. over.. Kotees	31,13,995 0 0	8,40,645 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
38,86,525 0 0	
}	
}	These villages are given in charity.
}	
}	This village was given in charity to Charuns, but some of the land was seized by Durbar as fine.
}	
}	These villages are given in charity.
}	
}	This village is given in charity to Charuns; but some land belonged to Sotha Mahomed, and was seized by the Durbar.
}	
}	These villages are given in charity.
}	
}	Vide No 320.
}	
}	These villages are given in charity.
}	
}	Vide No. 320.
}	
}	Given as charity.
}	
68,115 0 0	
}	
}	This village is given in charity, but some land belongs to Geerasia Meeanas.
}	Ditto ditto ditto.
}	This village is given in charity, but in it half share of the revenue belongs to Syed Alas Alloe, and some of the land belongs to Geerasia Meeanas.
}	
}	This village is given in charity.
}	
39,54,640 0 0	

No.	Names of Clubs or Jageidars.	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Clubs, Geeraias, and Inames Khyratee.	Total Revenue of both.
		No	District or Designation.	No	Town.			
					Bro. over..Koree	31,13,995 0 0	8,40,645 0 0	
			Bro. over..		.....	.....	6,500 0 0	
67	Peerzula } Jankhan. }	88	.....	33	Varapoo .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
68	FukirBoor- an-sha. }	89	... ..	337	Kechora .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
69	Meca Tharo..	90	.....	338	Oreerai .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
70	Meca Doojo..	91	.....	339	Boria .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
							12,500 0 0	
71	Peersha } Moorad. }	92	.....	340	ihiluro	30 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,030 0 0
				341	Judooria, 2 Wass..	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
						30 0 0	7 000 0 0	
72	Syed Maho- ined Puna. }	93	.....	342	Verree .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
				343	Choonree .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
							5,000 0 0	
73	Fukir Yoo- suf. }	94	.....	344	Vurnolo Mote ..	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
				345	Kundaree .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
							4,000 0 0	
74	Meca Tu- machio. }	95	.....	346	Canthara .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
				347	Rajpoor .....	... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0
							2,500 0 0	
75	Jain Ulize } Khosa. }	96	... ..	348	Dhoree	500 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,500 0 0
				349	Koondaree	400 0 0	5,600 0 0	6,000 0 0
				350	Kottree	200 0 0	1,800 0 0	2,000 0 0
				351	Phoolare	100 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,100 0 0
						1,200 0 0	16,400 0 0	
76	Jhareja Jee- hajee, Chief of Moivee. }	97	.....	352	Amardes .....	.....	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
77	Soda Pur- tab Sing. }	98	.....	353	Judan .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
78	Khosa Ma- homad Khan. }	99	.....	354	Khunkhooe	150 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,650 0 0
79	Khosa Nyei Khan. }	100	.....	355	Dholaveero	400 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,400 0 0
80	Koley Jevno	101	.....	356	Karooro .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
						550 0 0	6,000 0 0	
81	Noteeyar } Hoosayn Meca. }	102	.....	357	Rutea .....	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
							2,500 0 0	
					Carr. over..Koree	31,15,775 0 0	9,01,045 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
39,54,040 0 0	
	These villages are given in charity
12,500 0 0	This village is given in charity, and some of the land belongs to Geerasia Sunzgars
7,030 0 0	This village is given in charity, but some of the land belongs to Jhauja Angarees and Khilra Rajpoots, and some, belonging to Sathu Muhammed was seized by the Darbar This village is given in charity, but 1 Wasse belongs to Sunniyye Geerasia
5,000 0 0	This village is given in charity, but some of the land belongs to Meena Nagor, &c This village is given in charity, but some of the land belongs to Jhauja Juchye of Kanth and other Hotnee Geerasias.
4,000 0 0	These villages are given in charity
2,500 0 0	This village is given in charity, but some land in it belongs to Jhauja Sunzgarmje of Tahaja and Charans In charity
17,600 0 0	This village is given to Khosa Sun Uzze as Paickpra but a little land is retained by the Darbar, and 400 Kanthia Khosa is Chowkee, and some of the land belongs to Meena Geerasias This village is given to Khosas, and some belongs to Geerasia Jhauja Ghoreja's Bhayad of Rowa This village is given to Khosas, and some Meenas have land as Geerasias Ditto ditto ditto
7,000 0 0	This village is given to Khosas, and Jhaujas Ramjee and Kevur of Dhanmarke have some land as Geerasias
	This village is given to Khosa Geerasia Sindal as Geerasias
	This village is given to Khosas, with Jumabundee
6,550 0 0	This village is given to Khosas with Jumabundee, and some of the land belongs to Geerasia Sindal This village is given to Khosas
	This village was presented on account of services rendered to His Highness the Rao
40,16,820 0 0	

No.	Names of Chiefs or Jageordars.	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geernasias, and Inames Khyratoo.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
			Bro. over..	..	.....	31,15,775 0 0	9,01,045 0 0	
82	Syed Mera } Tuke-sha. }	103	.....	358	Rotataloo .....	.....	2,500 0 0	
83	Sha Seoraj... }	104	.....	359	Kaudayara	20 0 0	4,500 0 0	1,500 0 0 4,520 0 0
84	Sodo Kullo- } jee. }	105	.....	360	Ambarah .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
85	Melita Am- } baram. }	106	.....	361	Bhoratah .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
						20 0 0	12,000 0 0	
86	Soda Deojee }	107	.....	362	Thuraoio .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
				363	Vurjee	25 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,025 0 0
						25 0 0	8,000 0 0	
87	Mokul-see } Doonunjee } & Deragjee }	108	.....	364	Bibbur .....	.....	13,000 0 0	13,000 0 0
88	Mokul-see } Veebhoojee. }	109	.....	365	Kharareeo .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
89	Mokul-see } Doongunjee }	110	.....	366	Bhanasur Tunbo..	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
90	Mokul-see } Ladhojee. }	111	.....	367	Chawarkoo .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
91	Mokul-see } Narayanjee. }	112	.....	368	Urul .....	.....	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
						.....	20,000 0 0	
92	Jaja Kasur- } jee and Dos- }	113	.....	369	Loruyoo	200 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,200 0 0
93	Jaja Migrajee }	114	.....	370	Khya khand ....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
						200 0 0	4,500 0 0	
94	Gujun Verojee }	115	.....	371	Kamund .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
95	Hothee } Kooverjee. }	116	.....	372	Bundro .....	.....	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
				373	Footnee Mata ..	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
				374	Suno-uro .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
							19,000 0 0	
96	Hothee De- } suljee. }	117	Sahero.	375	Sahero .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
				376	Atatara .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
							2,500 0 0	
97	Hothee Ru- } dhojee. }	118	.....	377	Mukhtean	100 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,500 0 0
98	Hothee No- } ghunjee. }	119	.....	378	Lcher .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
99	Hothee Wa- } ghojee. }	120	.....	379	Lefroh .....	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
						100 0 0	5,000 0 0	
						Carr. over. .Korees	31,16,020 0 0	9,77,545 0 0

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
40,16,820 0 0	<p>This village was presented on account of services rendered to His Highness the Rao.</p> <p>This village was presented on account of services rendered to His Highness the Rao ; but one field belongs to the Durbar, and some land belongs to Geerasia Kandagaras</p> <p>Presented by the Durbar.</p>
12,520 0 0	<p>Presented by the Durbar to his late Minister Ambaram's wife during his life-time, and some of the land belongs to Jessu Geerasia.</p>
8,025 0 0	<p>Presented by the Durbar, and some of the land belongs to Meeana Geerasias</p> <p>Presented by the Durbar, but in it some land belongs to Durbar.</p>
29,000 0 0	<p>This village belongs to Mokulsee and his Bhayad, and some Geerasias Laruk, &c have land as Geera-</p> <p>This village belongs to Mokulsee Veehjee, and some land belongs to Laruks and Sarkees as Geeras</p> <p>Deserted village , but the people of Khurrurja cultivate it.</p> <p>Geerasias Laruk and Sarkees have land as Geeras.</p>
4,700 0 0	<p>In this village some land belongs to Durbar, and it pays a sum also as Chowkec</p>
1,000 0 0	<p>Geerasia Kanurdees' land as Geeras.</p>
19,000 0 0	
2,500 0 0	
40,98,665 0 0	<p>In this village some land belongs to Durbar, and some to Geerasia Meeanas.</p> <p>Meeana Geerasias' land as Geeras.</p>

No.	Names of Chiefs or Jagreeldars.	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geeravias, and Inamese Khyratee.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
					Brq. over..Korces	31,16,020 0 0	9,77,545 0 0	
			Bro. over..	.....		100 0 0	5,900 0 0	6,000 0 0
100	Hothoe Gu- junjee. }	121	.....	380	Bundro Nano ....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
101	Hothoe Dadjee. }	122	.....	381	Reho Nano.....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
102	Hothoe Pu- boojee. }	123	.....	382	Vuroo .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
103	Hothoe Su- gramjee. }	124	.....	383	Vuretee .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
104	Hothoe Ra- ojee }	125	.....	384	Mooreea .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
105	Hothoe Khooldur- jee. }	126	.....	385	Moodhun .....	.....	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
106	Hothoe Bhaoojee. }	127	.....	386	Bahceawo .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
						100 0 0	28,400 0 0	
107	Jesur Lod- hojee. }	128	.....	387	Vecrania .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
108	Jesur Mulojee }	129	.....	388	Burya Moto ....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
109	Jesur Kahi- nojee. }	130	.....	389	Burya Nano	1,150 0 0	3,000 0 0	4,150 0 0
110	Jesur Na- thoojee }	131	.....	390	Shotacha .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
						1,150 0 0	11,000 0 0	
111	Mor Migratee. }	132	.....	391	Bluckree .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
112	Mor Sango- je and Oothojee }	133	.....	392	Mookkoobo ....	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
113	Mor Samutjee }	134	.....	393	Ljapoor .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
114	Mor Jee- wanjee. }	135	.....	394	Gugunsur .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
115	Mor Go- puljee and Ramajee. }	136	.....	395	Changnace, 2 Was	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
							12,000 0 0	
116	Kaheea Jodhojee. }	137	.....	396	Vuroo .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
117	Kaheea Pragjee. }	138	.....	397	Mukra.....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
118	Kaheea Doojojee. }	139	.....	398	Hingureea .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
							5,000 0 0	
119	Soda Doojajee. }	140	.....	399	Koorun Motee ..	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
120	Soda Doo- jee. }	141	.....	400	Koorun Nance ..	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
							3,000 0 0	
121	Suryo Lad- hojee. }	142	.....	401	Vingabé .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
					Carr. over..Korces	31,17,270 0 0	10,86,945 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
40,09,505 0 0	
	Geerasia Myatras have land in this village as Geeras.
	Geerasia Charuns have land in this village as Geeras.
28,500 0 0	
	Some land belonged to Sotha Mahomed and was seized by the Durbar.
	Geerasia Churuns have land as Geeras.
12,150 0 0	
	Geerasia Trahyas' land as Geeras.
	Half share revenue in this village belongs to Charun Kheta and his Bhayad.
12,000 0 0	
	Three parts of this village belong to Jhareja Dossajee Kotreewalla.
5,000 0 0	
	Geerasias Solungkee and Ramdepootras have land as Geeras in this village.
3,000 0 0	
	Geerasia Sunggars have land as Geeras.
41,54,215 0 0	

No.	Names of Chiefs or Jagadairs.	Paigunna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs Geerasias, and Inameso Khyratos.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
					Bro. over.. Korcee	31,17 270 0 0	10,36,945 0 0	
			Bro. over..		.....	.....	3,000 0 0	
122	Bhulot } Oonurjee.	143	.....	402	Bhulot.....	350 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,850 0 0
123	Khumcer } Raorje.	144	.....	403	Baree .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
124	Verni Vee- sojee.	145	.....	404	Garoloe .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
125	Dul Jemuljee	146	.....	405	Moto Bhorra ...	.....	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
126	Sindal Lak- hojee }	147	.....	406	Wandahae .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
						550 0 0	20,500 0 0	
127	Kandaguro } Doojajee }	148	.....	407	Kanemaree Timbo	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
128	Kandaguro } Mansing- jee }	149	.....	408	Nano Kaundagara	....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
							1,500 0 0	
129	Booto Prag } and Jakha }	150	.....	409	Khutcia .....	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
130	Booto Veio.	151	.....	410	Oonra ...	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
131	Booto Prag.	152	.....	411	Joonaacha, 2 Wass	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
							-3,500 0 0	
132	Ubrah } Kooldhur- jee }	153	.....	412	Vustwo .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
133	Rahsingjee .	154	.....	413	Yowlukha Timbo	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
134	Rahsingjee } Soorojee }	155	.....	414	Soulukho .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
135	Rahsingjee } Abheraj. }	156	.....	415	Tulatimbo .....	.....	700 0 0	700 0 0
136	Rahsingjee } Manjee. }	157	.....	416	Kharohee .....	.....	3,300 0 0	3,300 0 0
							8,500 0 0	
137	Traheeo Hojo	158	.....	417	Kumaghoono ....	....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
138	Traheeo } Jeeoram }	159	.....	418	Dhureto	50 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,050 0 0
139	Traheeo Tejo.	160	.....	419	Bhuckree	100 0 0	750 0 0	850 0 0
						150 0 0	3,250 0 0	
140	Sunghakur- umsee, &c }	161	.....	420	Peeplee .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
141	Sunghakur- umsee Uijan }	162	.....	421	Bareearo .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
							5,000 0 0	
142	Jut Shao ..	163	.....	422	Peerwaree .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
143	Jut Beegur ..	164	.....	423	Lakhond, 2 Wass.	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
144	Jut Pureh..	165	.....	424	Veeraee .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
							6,500 0 0	
					Cart. over.. Korcee	31,17,770 0 0	10,76,195 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS
41,04,215 0 0	Geerasia Hothees and Kanda, gurrus have land, and some belongs to the Durbar
20,850 0 0	Geerasia Khor Rajpoots have land as Geeras Geerasia Charuns have land as Geeras
1,500 0 0	Deserted village, Geerasia Chowras have land as Geeras Geerasia Chowras have land as Geeras
3,500 0 0	In this village some land belongs to Geerasia Rubarees as Geeras.
	In this village the Chowkee is taken by the Adoor Chief Ditto ditto ditto
8,500 0 0	In this village some land belongs to Kanthur Peer as charity
3,400 0 0	Five fields in this village belong to the Durbar, and Geerasia Chowras have land as Geeras. Nine fields in this village belong to the Durbar, and Geerasia Moars have land as Geeras.
5,000 0 0	In this village some land belongs to Kurim Mahomed Furash. In this village one Wass belongs to Charun Bhairah, &c
41,06,965 0 0	

No.	Names of Chiefs or Jageedars.	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geerastas, and Inamdar Khyratee.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
					Bro. over..Korees	31,17,770 0 0	10,79,195 0 0	
			Bro over..	.....	.....	.....	6,500 0 0	
145	Jut Aleyo and Dosul.	106	.....	42	Soomrasur	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
146	Jut Allaru-keea.	107	.....	426	Taukrasur	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
147	Jut Thudo & Lukhano.	108	.....	427	Mohoree	.....	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
148	Jut Lackho.	109	.....	428	Khaunotee	.....	900 0 0	900 0 0
149	Jut Becsur	170	.....	429	Khauner	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
							11,800 0 0	
150	Kir Huko-jee Jam.	171	.....	430	Perpar	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
				431	Khursatoo	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
							6,000 0 0	
151	Ker Doojjee.	172	.....	432	Gholahoe	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
152	Jam Jeeloo-jee Sumo.	173	.....	433	Dhaloowara	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
				434	Diobanoo	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
							2,000 0 0	
153	Jam Ghorjee	174	.....	435	Koonaroo	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
				436	Dholovun	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
				437	Kotroo Limbo	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
							4,000 0 0	
154	Sumo Tamachi.	175	.....	438	Baokho	.....	750 0 0	750 0 0
155	Sumo Oon-ujee.	176	.....	439	Ruturcoo	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
156	Sumo Veerojee	177	.....	440	Wand	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
157	Sumo Dorutjee.	178	.....	441	Dinarah	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
158	Sumo Man-angjee.	179	.....	442	Joonah	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
							12,250 0 0	
159	Nore Sulamon	180	.....	443	Bahookho	.....	700 0 0	700 0 0
160	Nore Puroo.	181	.....	444	Baryues	.....	800 0 0	800 0 0
161	Nore Rumnal	182	.....	445	Koowatthur	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
162	Nore Jeelo and Vijrah.	183	.....	446	Andhoe	.....	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
163	Nore Shadde and Puto	184	.....	447	Looreeco	.....	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0
							10,500 0 0	
164	Sumo Jo-jee Hojo.	185	.....	448	Vulachur	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
165	Sumo Jojo	186	.....	449	Baokho	.....	25 0 0	1,025 0 0
166	Sherat Dossul	187	.....	450	Sherat	.....	100 0 0	3,100 0 0
167	Tooruk Sadur.	188	.....	451	Drab	.....	300 0 0	2,500 0 0
						425 0 0	7,700 0 0	8,125 0 0
					Carr. over..Korees	31,17,770 0 0	11,29,545 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
41,96,965 0 0	Geerasia Bhumras have land as Geeras
11,600 0 0	Some land belongs to Me Jatah as Geeras.
6,000 0 0	Some land belongs to Jatts as Geeras. Ditto ditto ditto
4,000 0 0	
2,000 0 0	Some land belongs to Geerasia Hingolys, Soomthis, and Noles as Geeras
4,000 0 0	
12,250 0 0	
10,500 0 0	Geerasia Trehyas and Sodhas have land in this village
42,47,315 0 0	Geerasias Notyars have land in this village as Geeras. Two fields belong to the Durbar. Ditto ditto ditto, and other Geerasia Puryars and Dullas have lands as Geeras. Some land belongs to the Durbar.

No	Names of Chiefs or Jageerdars.	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geerasias, and Inames Khyatee.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
					Bro. over..Korees	31,17,770 0 0	11,29,545 0 0	
			Bro. over..	..	.....	425 0 0	7,700 0 0	8,125 0 0
168	Korejo Doso } & Jannes. }	189	.....	452	Ukadinno .....	.....	750 0 0	750 0 0
169	Nootuar Dosa	190	.....	453	Bhuckree	125 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,325 0 0
170	Soomra Tumachee & Ghao. }	191	.....	454	Bhojee Nance....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
171	Bhutee Bi-un	192	.....	455	Wand .....	.....	750 0 0	750 0 0
172	Thoorrea Kulo	193	.....	456	Bhojee Motee ..	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
173	Kulur Runo } and Mor. }	194	.....	457	Sandbarah .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
174	Bhapun } Meko, &c. }	195	.....	458	Nangiarace .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
175	Chungul } Khayo. }	196	.....	459	Choobruck .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
176	Katio Deo ..	197	.....	460	Lolace .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
177	Kokul Pi- tho and Lo- ruk Bhojo. }	198	.....	461	Ribro, 2 Was ..	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
178	Rochi Dos- sal & Kahee	199	.....	462	Gundher .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
179	Gugro Dano & Jurotan.	200	.....	463	Wantrah .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
180	Meeana So- roo & Na- gaotul. }	201	.....	464	Nagrubit .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
181	Gugro Vee- to & Sodhe.	202	.....	465	Jitra Timbo ....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
182	Pyo Meroo ..	203	.....	466	Py .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
183	Moojai Hajee ..	204	.....	467	Cher Nance ....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
184	Laruk Moo- lodhoyo. }	205	.....	468	Dhorya .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
185	Mebadur	206	.....	469	Wand .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
						550 0 0	26,700 0 0	
186	Jhareja } Soomiajee } Chief of } Mothala. }	207		470	Mothala .....	.....	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0
				471	Ooghurdco .....	.....	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
				472	Poor .....	.....	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
				473	Sutugwallo ....	.....	750 0 0	750 0 0
				474	Beoo .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				475	Bhinpoor .....	.....	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0
							43,200 0 0	
187	Jhareja } Bhanjee. }	208		476	Ballachor Nance..	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
188	Jhareja Me- ramunjee. }	209		477	Bhinpoor .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
189	Jhareja } Dossajee. }	210		478	Ballachor Motee.	.....	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
190	Jhareja } Hurdholjee. }	211		479	Nurearee .....	.....	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
191	Jhareja } Kahesojee. }	212		480	Vandra Mota....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
192	Jhareja Sat- tojee and Nathoojee. }	213		481	Vandra Nana ....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
							29,500 0 0	29,500 0 0
					Carr. over..Korees	31,18,320 0 0	11,80,445 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS
42,47,815 0 0	<p>Twelve fields belong to the Durbar.</p> <p>Geerasia Sumnias and Noreas have land as Geeras</p> <p>One Wase belongs to Meeras, Dossas, &c</p> <p>The villages from Nos 448 to 469 belong to Geerasias, and 1 Wase belongs to Meeras, Dossas, &c</p>
27,250 0 0	<p>Geerasia Nahers have land as Geeras</p> <p>Geerasia Jariahs have land as Geeras.</p>
43,200 0 0	<p>Geerasia Bhats have land as Geeras</p> <p>Ditto ditto ditto</p>
49,17,765 0 0	

No.	Names of Chiefs or Jageerdars.	Purganna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chief, Geerasias, and Inamnee Khyratoo.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
					Bro. over .. Kores	31,18,320 0 0	11,90,445 0 0	
			Bro. over ..	...	.....	.....	29,500 0 0	29,500 0 0
193	Jhareja Jee- wanjee. }	214	Matlala.	}	482 Sunosuro .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
194	Jhareja Doojojee. }	215			483 Rutupal .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
							35,500 0 0	
195	Jhareja Ghorjee Chief. }	216	Soothree.	}	484 Soothree .....	.....	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
196	Jhareja Pu- tojee. }	217			485 Hulapoor .....	.....	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
197	Jhareja De- suljee. }	218			486 Luthurree .....	.....	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
198	Jhareja Lu- chojee. }	219			487 Moodatur .....	.....	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
199	Jhareja Kal- hanjee. }	220			488 Kurolee .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
200	Jhareja Ru- wojee. }	221			489 Vil .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
201	Jhareja Hurhanjee. }	222			490 Lukunee .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
202	Jhareja Panchojee. }	223			491 Koowra .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
203	Jhareja Kannojee. }	224			492 Kharwah .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
204	Jhareja Kannojee. }	225			493 Mukhunee .....	.....	600 0 0	600 0 0
205	Jhareja Mooloojee & Kahreejee. }	226			494 Pat .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
206	Jhareja Mooloojee. }	227			495 Duban .....	.....	600 0 0	600 0 0
							59,200 0 0	
207	Jhareja Sa- hehjee Chief. }	228	Vinjan.	}	496 Vinjan .....	.....	28,000 0 0	28,000 0 0
					497 Raedhunjee .....	.....	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
					498 Kheesuro .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
					499 Warah Nana .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
					500 Mecanee .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
							42,500 0 0	
208	Jhareja Mooloojee. }	229			501 Sandho .....	.....	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
209	Jhareja No- ghunjee. }	230			502 Verundee Motee. ....	.....	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
210	Jhareja La- khojee. }	231			503 Doomro .....	.....	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
211	Jhareja Pra- wuljee. }	232			504 Varah, 2 Wass ..	.....	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
212	Jhareja Je- singjee. }	233			505 Narapoor .. ...	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
213	Jhareja Bhanjee. }	234			506 Nancee Varundee .	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
214	Jhareja De- ojee. }	235			507 Jubrah .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
							32,500 0 0	
					Carr. over. .Kores	31,18,320 0 0	13,00,145 0 0	

Grand Total	REMARKS
43 17,760 0 0	
35,500 0 0	<p>Geerasia Gujuns and Ujanes have land as Geeras</p> <p>Geerasia Mours have land as Geeras</p> <p>Geerasia Puryais have land as Geeras</p> <p>Geerasia Gujuns have land as Geeras</p> <p>Half share revenue in this village belongs to Jhuji Hummerjee of Kotta and Jhareja Chundajer of Vairuchi, and some of the Geerasia Mours have land as Geeras,</p> <p>Geerasia Sungars have land as Geeras</p> <p>Geerasia Pill have land as Geeras</p>
39,200 0 0	<p>Geerasia Rubarecs have land as Geeras</p> <p>Half share revenue belongs to Jogee Nimnath Aye of Buldeca</p> <p>Geerasia Himoris have land as Geeras</p>
42,500 0 0	<p>Geerasia Puryais have land as Geeras</p> <p>One-third share revenue in this village belongs to Jhareja Hummerjee of Kottea</p> <p>Two-thirds share of revenue belongs to Jogee Nimnath Aye of Buldeca.</p> <p>Geerasia Zubrah Rajpoots and Sungars have land as Geeras.</p>
32,500 0 0	
44,87,465 0 0	

No.	Names of Chiefs or Jageedars.	Pargunna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geerasias, and Inamees Khyates.	Total Revenue of both.
		No	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
					Bis. over.. Korcee	31,18,320 0 0	13,60,145 0 0	
215	Jhareja Me-ramunjee Chief.	230	Goulurah.	508	Godhuraah .....	.....	33,000 0 0	33,000 0 0
				509	Moondhatare Timbo .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
							35,000 0 0	
216	Jhareja Bahunjee.	237		510	Funwana, 2 Wasse .....	.....	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
217	Jhareja Bhurojee.	238		511	Polureca .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
218	Jhareja Hurbhunjee.	239		512	Vudala, 2 Wasse	1,017 0 0	10,000 0 0	11,017 0 0
219	Jhareja Guppanjee.	240		513	Totah .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
						1,017 0 0	25,000 0 0	
220	Jhareja Hammerjee, Chief of Kotice.	241	Kotice.	514	Kotice .....	.....	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
				515	Bobrah .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
				516	Dodna .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
							32,000 0 0	
221	Jhareja Jusajee.	242		517	Vunradeca, 2 Wasse .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
222	Jhareja Hurbhunjee.	243		518	Sabrahoo .....	.....	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
223	Jhareja Kurunjee.	244		519	Checasare .....	.....	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
224	Jhareja Dosajee.	245		520	Megpoor .....	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
225	Jhareja Dosajee.	246		521	Jarvah .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
							40,000 0 0	
226	Jhareja Hamerjee.	247	Sandan.	522	Sandan .....	.....	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
				523	Chuchee .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
				524	Dhoowae .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				525	Roolesar .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
							24,500 0 0	
227	Jhareja Sigrumjee.	248		526	Motoo Lahijoo .....	.....	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
				527	Bannace .....	.....	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
				528	Dhoobuksur .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
				529	Megpoor Timbo .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
							29,000 0 0	
228	Jhareja Virjee.	249		530	Oomot .....	.....	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
229	Jhareja Pabojee.	250		531	Lalyeo Nanoo .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
230	Jhareja Gopaljee and Kakaboy.	251		532	Sanutdro .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
							18,500 0 0	
					Carr. over. Korcee	31,19,337 0 0	15,54,045 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
44,87,465 0 0	Geerasia Dulls have land as Geeras.
35,000 0 0	Ditto ditto ditto.
	One Wass belongs to Jhareja Sewajet Anjaner, and other Geerasia Dhoomas and Bhoowas have land as Geeras
	One Wass belongs to Hullah Kakabhoy of Bhudrasu, and 52 fields belong to the Dumbur.
26,017 0 0	Geerasia Myitras have land as Geeras Geerasia Bohabs and Mours have land as Geeras Geerasia Mours have land as Geeras.
32,000 0 0	One-third belongs to Jhareja Doddhje of the Naracha Bhavad Geerasia Mours have land as Geeras
	Geerasia Rubures have land as Geeras
40,000 0 0	Geerasia Gajuns and Wooln di Fuktars have land as Geeras Geerasia Sunagars have land as Geeras. Ditto ditto ditto. Geerasia Wens have land as Geeras
24,500 0 0	Geerasia Dulls and Charuns have land as Geeras. Geerasia Mours and Brumns have land as Geeras. Geerasia Puryais have land as Geeras.
29,000 0 0	Geerasia Charuns have land as Geeras.
	Geerasia Jutts have land as Geeras.
	{ Half Share revenue in this village belongs to Jhareja Varcjee of Oomrot and Jhareja Hummijee of Sandan, and some other Geerasias have land as Geeras
46,73,982 0 0	

No.	Names of Chiefs or Jageetdars.	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chief, Geerasias, and Inames Khyratee.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
					Bro. over...Koree	31,19,337 0 0	15,54,645 0 0	
			Bro. over...				18,500 0 0	
231	Jhareja } Mourjee. }	252	Sandan.	533	Warahsar		2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
232	Jhareja } Hurdholjee. }	253		534	Betenlee		500 0 0	500 0 0
							21,000 0 0	
233	Jhareja } Ghorjee } Chief. }	251	Furdee.	535	Furadee	25 0 0	17,000 0 0	17,025 0 0
				536	Khaupoor Timbo ..		2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
				537	Fobasur Timbo ..		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
						25 0 0	20,000 0 0	
234	Jhareja } Luckhojee. }	255		538	Rajrah		4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
235	Jhareja } Jeejee. }	256		539	Bheesiah		3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
236	Jhareja } Jee- thee. }	257		540	Merao		7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
							14,000 0 0	
237	Jhareja } Soomra- jee, Chief of Tero. }	258		541	Tero		30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0
				542	Doophee Motee ..		5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0
				543	Doophee Nance ..		3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
				544	Goonthur		500 0 0	500 0 0
				545	Mootear		500 0 0	500 0 0
				546	Nargia		2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
				547	Koorathee		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				548	Bato Nano		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				549	Hoteea		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
							45,000 0 0	
238	Jhareja } Puttojee. }	259	Tero.	550	Rahpoor		2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
				551	Kaltootulao		1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
				552	Bhanocroo		5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
							9,000 0 0	
239	Jhareja } Meejee. }	260		553	Woo-stora		5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
240	Jhareja } Bhojee and Ra- hidurjee. }	261		554	Barahmota		7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
241	Jhareja } Doojooes and Ta- machee. }	262		555	Soojahpoor		9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
242	Jhareja } Bhojee & Doodajee. }	263		556	Bootal		3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
243	Jhareja } Nogunjee & Virojee. }	264		557	Ber Motee		14,000 0 0	14,000 0 0
							38,000 0 0	
					Carr. over..Koree	31,10,362 0 0	16,63,645 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
46,73,982 0 0	
21,000 0 0	Geerasia Jutts have land as Geeras.
20,025 0 0	One fold belongs to the Durbar, and some Geerasia Ramdepootras have land as Geeras.
	Geerasia Jysars have land as Geeras.
14,000 0 0	Geerasia Charuns have land as Geeras.
45,000 0 0	Geerasia Boottas have land as Geeras. Geerasia Balachs have land as Geeras. Ditto ditto ditto. Geerasia Nungias have land as Geeras. Geerasia Balachs and Jutts have land as Geeras.
9,000 0 0	Geerasia Balachs have land as Geeras. Half share revenue belongs to Jhateja Ladhooje.
	Geerasia Woostias have land as Geeras.
	Geerasia Balachs have land as Geeras.
	Geerasia Boottas have land as Geeras.
47,83,007 0 0	

No.	Names of Chiefs or Jageerdars.	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chief, Geerasias, and Inames Khyratee.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
					Bro. over..Korees	31,19,362 0 0	16,63,645 0 0	
			Bro. over..	..	.....	.....	38,000 0 3	
244	Jhareja Ujojee.	265	Tero.	558	Sookpoor .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
245	Jhareja Kahua.	266		559	Kovanoopudur ..	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
246	Jhareja Malojee.	267		560	Kurree .....	.....	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
247	Jhareja Bhaojee.	268		561	Lakhuneca .....	.....	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
							60,000 0 0	
248	Jhareja Moolwojee Chief.	269	Yumotee.	562	Yumotee .....	.....	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
				563	Nureo .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				564	Pat .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
				565	Duban .....	.....	600 0 0	600 0 0
							18,100 0 0	
249	Jhareja Kakhoy & Bhoojee.	270		566	Yumotee Nanceo..	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
250	Jhareja Visojee.	271		567	Sainrah .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
251	Jhareja Dajee.	272		568	Burajee .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
252	Jhareja Merjee.	273		569	Soorudro, 2 Wase	.....	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
253	Jhareja Hummerjee.	274		570	Boorudro .....	.....	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0
254	Jhareja Ruwojee.	275		571	Humrapoor .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
255	Jhareja Desuljee.	276		572	Toolae .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
256	Jhareja Morjee.	277		573	Khanoco .....	.....	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
						20,250 0 0		
257	Jhareja Ghounjee Chief.	278	Nuro.	574	Nuro .....	.....	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
				575	Zaro .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				576	Toomatah .....	.....	750 0 0	750 0 0
				577	Rapace .....	.....	600 0 0	600 0 0
				578	Nanvree .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
							13,850 0 0	
258	Jhareja Kusumjee.	279		579	Pannelee .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
259	Jhareja Lakhojee.	280		580	Valsuro .....	.....	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
260	Jhareja Soonrojee.	281		581	Jungurcea .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
						7,500 0 0		
261	Jhareja Asarsarjee.	282	582	Vuleeo .....	.....	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	
				583	Wand Hotteene ..	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
						31,000 0 0		
					Cart. over..Korees	31,19,362 0 0	17,83,345 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
47,83,007 0 0	
00,000 0 0	Geerasia Othars have land as Geeras.
18,100 0 0	Geerasia Rahooma and Mundhals have land as Geeras. Geerasia Rubatars have land as Geeras.
20,250 0 0	Geerasia Charuns have land as Geeras. Geerasia Ramdepootras have land as Geeras.
13,850 0 0	Geerasia Phools have land as Geeras. Geerasia Notras have land as Geeras. Geerasia Roomis and Nohars have land as Geeras. Geerasia Roomas have land as Geeras. Half share revenue belongs to Jharey Mallajoe of Kakur.
7,500 0 0	Geerasia Pecas have land as Geeras. Geerasia Khors have land as Geeras.
40,02,707 0 0	

No	Names of Chiefs or Jageedars.	Purgunna.	Names of Villages, &c.	Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geerasias, and Inames Khyrates.	Total Revenue of both.
		District or Designation.	Towns.			
		Bro. over.	Bro. over.. Kotce ..	31,19,362 0 0	17,83,345 0 0	
			584 Wand Noteear ..	.....	31,000 0 0	
			585 Budrah .....	.....	750 0 0	750 0 0
			586 Ketaro .....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
			587 Hothcare .....	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0
			588 Munetaro .....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
			589 Bhootee .....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
261	Jhareja Assamojee. }	282	590 Ooker .....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
			591 Veer .....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
			592 Pudut .....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
			593 Foomree .....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
			594 Jumol .....	.....	400 0 0	400 0 0
			595 Kumuta .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
			596 Chadoora .....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
					3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
					37,900 0 0	
262	Jhareja Panchjee. }	283	597 Purjao .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
263	Jhareja Narayanjee. }	284	598 Rampoor .....	.....	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
264	Jhareja Panchjee. }	285	599 Vactor .....	.....	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
265	Jhareja Pittojee. }	286	600 Tume .....	.....	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
266	Jhareja Raghoojee. }	287	601 Chusrah .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
267	Jharejadewanjee. }	288	602 Nanceher .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
268	Jhareja Lukoojee. }	289	603 Charopurce ..	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
269	Jhareja Dadojee. }	290	604 Charopurce Nanee .....	.....	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
270	Jhareja Panchjee. }	291	605 Jusapoor .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
271	Jhareja Banojee. }	292	606 Mundecaree ....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
272	Jhareja Petthoojee. }	293	607 Junjee .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
273	Jhareja Sublojee. }	294	608 Kanseero .....	.....	600 0 0	600 0 0
					38,600 0 0	
			609 Roha .....	.....	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
			610 Mungwara, 2 Wuss .....	.....	19,000 0 0	19,000 0 0
			611 Jeelapoor .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
			612 Anundser .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
			613 Anundsur .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
			614 Bhudlee .....	.....	750 0 0	750 0 0
					6,500 0 0	6,500 0 0
			615 Ranarah .....	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0
			616 Adhochunnee ..	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
			617 Morjur .....	.....	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
			618 Deopoor .....	.....	750 0 0	750 0 0
			619 Sooksan .....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
			620 Sangnarah .....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
			621 Gungon Motec ..	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
					44,650 0 0	
274	Jhareja Kleugarghee, Chief of Roha. }	295				
			Carr. over ..Korees	31,19,362 0 0	18,59,895 0 0	

Grand Total.

REMARKS.

49,02,707 0 0

Geerasia Sunggars have land as Geeras

Geerasia Hothees have land as Geeras.

37,950 0 0

Geerasia Rubarees have land as Geeras
One-third revenue belongs to Jhareja Soomrajee of Mothalla.

38,600 0 0

Some of the land is given in Inamee and Khyratee, and some Geerasias have land as Geeras.
Some land is given in Inamee and Khyratee

Half share revenue belonged to the Durbar and has been given as charity to Fukeer Ismadsha, and
Geerasia Hothees have land as Geeras

One-third revenue in this village belongs to Charuns, &c.

Geerasia Pecos have land as Geeras.
Geerasia Rubarees have land as Geeras.

49,79,957 0 0

No.	Names of Chiefs or Jugeedars.	Pargunna.		Names of Villages, &c		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chief, Geetasias, and Inames Khyratee.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
					Bro. over.. Korce	31,19,362 0 0	18,59,895 0 0	
			Bro. over..		.....		44,650 0 0	
				622	Gangon, 2nd ...	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				623	Gangon, 3rd ...	.....	750 0 0	750 0 0
				624	Ichce .....	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0
				625	Asattee .....	.....	400 0 0	400 0 0
				626	Ghoela .....	.....	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0
				627	Khatee .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
				628	Khusmoo .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				629	Khusmoo, 2nd ..	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
				630	Khusmoo, 3rd ..	.....	600 0 0	600 0 0
				631	Sookpoor .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				632	Sookpoor, 2nd ..	.....	750 0 0	750 0 0
				633	Kotio .....	.....	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
				634	Dmdnah .....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
				635	Moungar .....	.....	750 0 0	750 0 0
				636	Mahdapoer .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
				637	Verpasur .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
				638	Sunasturoo .....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
				639	Khoreno .....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
				640	Orungeeroo .....	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0
				641	Orungeeroo, 2nd ..	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
				642	Orungeeroo, 3rd ..	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
				643	Volan .....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
				644	Dewanee .....	.....	400 0 0	400 0 0
				645	Mosunoo .....	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0
				646	Tuljok .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
				647	Returica Muzm ..	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
				648	Peraks .....	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0
				649	Pulwar .....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
				650	Vatunsheroo .....	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0
				651	Boiah Tumbo .....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
							75,000 0 0	
275	Jhareja Dosajee.	296		652	Muzul, 2 Wass ..	.....	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
276	Jhareja Kakharee.	297		653	Lakharce .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
277	Jhareja Bhajjee.	298		654	Tarah .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
278	Jhareja Meijee.	299		655	Khakurrance .....	.....	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
279	Jhareja Rammuljee.	300		656	Bandeaa .....	.....	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
280	Jhareja Blumjee.	301		657	Rattura Motoo ..	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
281	Jhareja Mooloojee.	302		658	Mooroo .....	.....	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
282	Jhareja Vialjee.	303		659	Jurodur .....	.....	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
283	Jhareja Bhaoologjee.	304		660	Vadeaa .....	.....	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
284	Jhareja Deojee.	305		661	Vecranee .....	.....	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
285	Jhareja Nadojee and Verruljee.	306		662	Charee .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
							82,000 0 0	
					Carry over.. Korce	31,19,362 0 0	19,34,895 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
49,79,257 0 0	<p>Geerasia Chowras have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Geerasia Hothees have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Geerasia Juthis have lands as Geeras.</p> <p>Half share revenue belongs to Jhareja Bawajes and Ramjee.</p>
75,000 0 0	<p>Geerasia Poërs have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Geerasia Muckwana Rajpoots have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Geerasia Kandaguria Rajpoots have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Geerasia Jariah Rajpoots have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Ditto ditto ditto</p> <p>Geerasia Kaheja Rajpoots have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Geerasia Relureea Rajpoots have land as Geeras.</p>
50,54,257 0 0	<p>Of this village some of the land is mortgaged, some sold, and some is Geeras.</p> <p>One-third share of revenue belongs to Jhareja Khengnajo, Chief of Roha.</p> <p>One-fifth share of revenue belongs to Jhareja Khengarjee, Chief of Roha.</p> <p>Geerasia Mokulsee have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Geerasia Charuns have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Half share revenue in this village belongs to Jhareja Virsaljee of Jurodar.</p>

No.	Names of Chiefs or Jageedars.	Purganna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geetasias, and Inamtee Khyratee.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
					Bro. over .. Kotee ..	31,19,362 0 0	19,34,895 0 0	
			Bro. over ..		.....	.....	82,000 0 0	
286	Jharejas Dadojee and Virsuhjee.	307	Roha.	663	Loonba .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
287	Do. do. do.	308		664	Mollace .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
288	Jharejas Ramasingjee and Kukabhoy.	309		665	Saherah .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
289	Jhareja Jugojee...	310		666	Umlecara	300 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,300 0 0
290	Jharejas Jeejee and Bajejee.	311		667	Mahee .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
						300 0 0	94,000 0 0	
291	Jhareja Luckhojee, Chief.	312	Assumbro.	668	Assumbro .....	.....	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
292	Jhareja Hummerjee	313		669	Dond ..	.....	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
293	Jhareja Hurbhunjee.	314		670	Assumbro Nana ..	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
							27,000 0 0	
294	Jhareja Meraimunjee.	315		671	Mlow .....	.....	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
				672	Mlow Nano ..	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
							17,500 0 0	
295	Jhareja Dadojee.	316	Kotara.	673	Dumuttee .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
				674	Mamas Moro Timbo. ....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
							5,500 0 0	
296	Jhareja, Raibjee Chief.	317		675	Kotara .....	.....	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0
297	Jhareja Amurjee..	318		676	Khombee .....	.....	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
298	Jhareja Kalanjee.	319		677	Khur-mro .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
299	Jhareja Jukrojee.	320		678	Valapudur .....	.....	7,500 0 0	7,500 0 0
300	Jhareja Deojee....	321		679	Sahero .....	.....	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
301	Jhareja Mokojee...	322		680	Vutareja .....	.....	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
302	Jhareja Ghojee...	323		681	Bheteake .....	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
303	Jharejas Raibjee and Chandajee.	324		682	Ruturio .....	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
304	Jhareja Wibhojee and Raibjee.	325		683	Hajapoor .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
305	Jhareja Bhariojee..	326		684	Vunolce .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
306	Jhareja Bhanjee...	327		685	Phot ..	.....	750 0 0	750 0 0
307	Jhareja Dossajee...	328		686	Ruwah .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
308	Jhareja Ameerjee and Chandojee.	329		687	Burunda .....	.....	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
309	Jhareja Narayenjee	330		688	Kojichoro .....	.....	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
310	Jhareja Prajoo ..	331		689	Kunjuro .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
311	Jhareja Bhanjee...	332		690	Dhariesoo .....	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
312	Jhareja Jeewanjee	333		691	Praheea .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
313	Jhareja Hamarjee.	334		692	Soomnasur	305 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,305 0 0
314	Jharejas Kool-dhurjee and Deojee.	335		693	Kokulia .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
						895 0 0	98,750 0 0	
					Carr. over. Kotees	31,20,657 0 0	21,78,145 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
50,54,257 0 0	
	<p>Geerasia Bhats have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Jharejas Narayanjee of Chetrore, Mamynjee of Wandin, and Devajee of Lackria have land in this village with Junabunde.</p> <p>Half share revenue in this village is given by the Durbar to Kunturpur of Munphara.</p>
94,800 0 0	
	Geerasia Sarsut Bramins have land as Geeras.
27,000 0 0	
	<p>Geerasia Kuhyas have land as Geeras</p> <p>Ditto ditto ditto.</p>
17,500 0 0	
	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Deserted village, but the people of Dursurrie cultivate land in it.
5,500 0 0	
	Geerasia Sodals have land as Geeras.
	<p>Geerasia Vuzzirs have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Half share revenue in this village belongs to Jharejas Jussajer and Vissajee of Checasur.</p> <p>Half share revenue in this village belongs to Jharejas Hummirjee and Jussajee of Kotree.</p> <p>Geerasia Bhananor Raypoots have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Geerasia Charuns have land as Geeras.</p>
	Geerasia Raypoots have land as Geeras.
	<p>Geerasia Puriyas have land as Geeras.</p> <p>Ditto ditto ditto.</p>
	The revenue of this village is divided into 4 shares.
	Geerasia Sunggais have land as Geeras.
	Korees 395 are received by the Durbar every year as Chowkee, and some Geerasia Mesanas and Shaiks have land as Geeras.
99,145 0 0	
52,06,202 0 0	

No.	Names of Chiefs or Jageirdars.	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geeralas, and Inames Khyrates.	Total Revenue of both.
		No	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
					Bis. over..Koree	31,20,057 0 0	21,78,145 0 0	
315	Jhareja Gujunjee.	336	Ketara.	694	Ekree .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
				695	Bharapur .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
							5,500 0 0	
316	Jhareja Chandojee.	337		696	Nanyrechoo ....	.....	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
				697	Mamrah .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
							22,000 0 0	
317	Jhareja Jomaljee }	338	Maree.	698	Mare Timbo ...	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
318	Jhareja Assajee...	339		699	Samagooe ...	15 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,015 0 0
319	Jhareja Soojjee.	340		700	Kookiao .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
320	Jhareja Sublajee...	341		701	Khatoto .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
						15 0 0	13,000 0 0	
321	Jhareja Jeehajee. .	342	Kaira.	702	Kaira .....	.....	21,000 0 0	21,000 0 0
				703	Bhai poor .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
				704	Narainpoor ...	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
				705	Bhacheenda .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
				706	Kursuro Timbo ..	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
							30,000 0 0	
322	Jhareja Kahecojee.	343	Rutturjee.	707	Rutaseoo .....	.....	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
				708	Kottoo ...	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
				709	Kalagoga .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
				710	Depahugam ...	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
							18,500 0 0	
323	Jhareja Gopaljee...	344		711	Jambooree .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
324	Jharejas Jussajee } and Gopaljee. }	345		712	Sunadio	335 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,835 0 0
						335 0 0	4,500 0 0	
325	Jhareja Kullojee }	346		713	Bhadnasee .....	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
326	Jhareja Vibhojee.	347	Bhodes.	714	Bhangah .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
327	Jhareja Noghunjee	348		715	Khaplasur .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
328	Jhareja Venjee ..	349		716	Dhokia .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
329	Jhareja Hajojee ..	350		717	Wankoo .....	.....	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
330	Jhareja Rahsingjee	351		718	Arkanoo .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
							23,000 0 0	
331	Jhareja Momy- } ajee, Chief. }	352	Gujor.	719	Gujor .....	.....	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
				720	Narrunpoor ....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
				721	Leesoore .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
							12,500 0 0	
332	Jhareja Nuthoojee.	353		722	Navenall .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
				723	Phauchuresoo....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
							5,500 0 0	
					Carr. over..Koree	31,20,407 0 0	23,12,645 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
52,98,202 0 0	
5,500 0 0	
22,000 0 0	Geerasia Balachs have land as Geeras.
13,015 0 0	Deserted village. One field belongs to the Durbar, and Geerasia Sumahs have land as Geeras. Geerasia Sunhgais have land as Geeras. Geerasia Puriyas have land as Geeras.
30,000 0 0	This village has been mortgaged to Bhut Sudaphul, and as a favour to him the Chowkee is remitted on the expiry of the mortgage. The Chowkee also will be resumed by the Durbar. Geerasia Bhananes Rajpoots and Chowans have land as Geeras. Deserted village.
18,500 0 0	Geerasia Ghoga Rajpoots have land as Geeras. Geerasia Jesul Rajpoots have land as Geeras.
4,835 0 0	The Durbar receives the Chowkee
23,000 0 0	One-quarter share of revenue belongs to Jhareja Ghorjee of Nurrah and Soomrajes of Jungguria. Geerasia Soars have land as Geeras. Geerasia Peejjadah Musulmans have land as Geeras.
12,500 0 0	Geerasia Hothces have land as Geeras. This village was purchased by Momyajer of Gujor from Jhareja Lakhajee of Khakur. Geerasia Meeanas, Sunnahs, and Muthras have land as Geeras.
5,500 0 0	Geerasia Jesurs have land as Geeras. Geerasia Rabharces have land as Geeras.
54,33,052 0 0	

No	Names of Chiefs or Jagacidars	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c		Revenue of the Rao	Revenue of the Chief, Geerastas, and Inames Khayattee.	Total Revenue of both.
		No	District or Designation.	No	Towns			
					Bro over Korce	31,20,407 0 0	23,12,645 0 0	
333	Jhareja Ham- mijee.	354	Gujor	724	Bochah . . .	. . .	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
				725	Lunachcesui	.	500 0 0	500 0 0
							2,000 0 0	
334	Jhareja Jewanjee	355		726	Sookpoor . .		3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
				727	Wankoo . . .		8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
							11,500 0 0	
335	Jhareja Hardholjee	356		728	Beerajoo		20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
				729	Lappat	50 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,050 0 0
				730	Chapravee Timbo		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				731	Sankia Timbo .	. .	500 0 0	500 0 0
						50 0 0	26,500 0 0	
336	Jhareja Haloojee .	357	Gulpadur	732	Chundee . . .		5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
337	Jhareja Lackoojee	358		733	Khakumotee .	48 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,048 0 0
338	Jhareja Sugramjee	359		734	Pattee . . .		13,000 0 0	13,000 0 0
339	Jhareja Looloojee	360		735	Mun-tah . . .		1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
340	Jhareja Mooloojee	361		736	Poorce . . .	.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
341	Jhareja Mooloo- jee, Hardholjee and Manyajee	362		737	Ghorpoor . . .	..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
342	Jhareja Manyajee and Mooloojee.	363		738	Babceore . . .	.	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
						48 0 0	40,000 0 0	
343	Jhareja Noghunjee	364	Hummun- khoojee	739	Hummunkhoojee	.	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
344	Jhareja Alloojee	365		740	Kappoorase . .	.	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
							5,000 0 0	
345	Jhareja Abheer- ajee Amur	366		741	Gulpadur . . .	.. . .	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
346	Jhareja Hum- dholjee Amur	367		742	Moorce . . . .	. . .	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
347	Jhareja Dhan- singjee	368		743	Vaneeckhomtee	. . .	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
							8,000 0 0	
348	Jhareja Jehoojee } Bhemanee }	369	Kheroe.	744	Kheroe . . . .	...	33,000 0 0	33,000 0 0
				745	Rampoor . . .	..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
				746	Julloo . . . .	...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
				747	Rampoor, 2nd	..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
							40,000 0 0	
349	Jhareja Bhojrajjee	370		748	Wekra	100 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,600 0 0
				749	Muzlee Timbo .	..	500 0 0	500 0 0
				750	Chooger . . . . .	..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
						100 0 0	4,000 0 0	
					Cart. over..Korce	31,20,605 0 0	24,40,645 0 0	

Grand Total	REMARKS.
54,33,052 0 0	Geerasia Wuzus have land as Geeras Deserted village
2,000 0 0	
11,500 0 0	Geerasia Jharajus Rahab and Kunnirdees have land as Geeras
26,550 0 0	Geerasia Jesus have land as Geeras Two fields belong to the Durbar, and Geerasia Anujee and Vissjee have land as Geeras. Deserted Village Ditto
40,048 0 0	Geerasia Meeras have land as Geeras Two fields belong to the Durbar, and Geerasia Birals have land as Geeras Geerasia Jesus have land as Geeras Ditto ditto ditto Geerasia Rahab Jharajus have land as Geeras Geerasia Sunnith Meeras have land as Geeras Geerasia Waghelas Devjee have land as Geeras
5,000 0 0	Geerasia Jatts have land as Geeras
8,000 0 0	
40,000 0 0	Geerasia Meeras Kunnirdees have land as Geeras Geerasia Meeras have land as Geeras
4,100 0 0	A small portion of land belongs to Durbar Deserted Village Rajpoot Choogers have land as Geeras.
50,70,250 0 0	

No	Names of Chiefs or Jagoudars.	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Gerasias, and Inames Khyratee.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No	Towns.			
					Bro. over . . . Kores	31,20,605 0 0	24,49,645 0 0	
350	Halah Kakabhoy..	371	Budiesur.	751	Budiesur.....	1,200 0 0	50,000 0 0	51,200 0 0
				752	Khuko Timbo ..	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				753	Raonoopadur } Timbo. }	.....	750 0 0	750 0 0
				754	Koowaoe .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				755	Kookurur .....	.....	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0
				756	Bhurroeroo ...	.....	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
						1,200 0 0	60,000 0 0	
351	Halah Kurunjee .	372	Budiesur.	757	Pavureyalo ...	15 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,515 0 0
352	Halah Ramjee .	373		758	Loonee	460 0 0	8,500 0 0	8,960 0 0
353	Halah Namorejee.	374		759	Hutree	25 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,025 0 0
						500 0 0	20,000 0 0	
354	Jhareja Kesujee .	375	Dummarkoo.	760	Nuthukhoe ...	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
355	Jhareja Punchajee	376		761	Doojahpoor ...	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
356	Jhareja Dadojee..	377		762	Rutturcoo .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
							8,500 0 0	
357	Jhareja Jemuljee .	378		763	Dummarkoo ..	1,700 0 0	4,500 0 0	6,000 0 0
358	Jhareja Rawojee	379		764	Sookpoor .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
359	Jhareja Bhimjee .	380		765	Bareealee .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
360	Jharejas Dosojee } and Doodojee. }	381	Dummarkoo.	766	Bhoopoor .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
361	Jhareja Vojrajee..	382		767	Trughaee .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
362	Jhareja Itah- } dharjee. }	383		768	Pusooroo .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
363	Jhareja Narayenje	384		769	Wulee .....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
						1,500 0 0	23,500 0 0	
364	Jharejas Dajee } and Mooloojee. }	385	Pakursur..	770	Pakursur .....	... ..	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
365	Jharejas Raojee } and Ramsingjee. }	386		771	Kubrao .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
							8,000 0 0	
366	Jhareja Ruttonjee.	387	Choorwah .	772	Choorwah Timbo	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
367	Jhareja Toogojee .	388		773	Churee	1,325 0 0	7,000 0 0	8,325 0 0
368	Jhareja Desuljee .	389		774	Chopuroo	625 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,625 0 0
						2,950 0 0	11,500 0 0	
			Wandia ..	775	Wandia	2,500 0 0	20,000 0 0	22,500 0 0
				776	Lulecana .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
				777	Jarawa .....	... ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				778	Geheeroo .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
				779	Kuttarecoo .....	.....	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
				780	Ranjansoor .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
						2,500 0 0	32,500 0 0	
369	Jhareja Momy- } ajee. }	390			Carr. over . . . Kores	31,20,255 0 0	26,13,645 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
5,70,250 0 0	<p>Forty-one fields and 2 koss and one-twenty-second part of the duty in this village belong to the Durbar, and Geerasia Meeanas have land as Geeras. Deserted village. Ditto.</p>
61,200 0 0	<p>Geerasia Dulls and Charuns have land as Geeras.</p>
20,500 0 0	<p>One field belongs to the Durbar. Twenty fields and one Warce and one-twenty-second part of the duty in this village belongs to the Durbar, and Geerasia Meeanas have land as Geeras. One field belongs to the Durbar in this village, and Geerasia Meeanas have land as Geeras.</p>
8,500 0 0	<p>Geerasia Rubarees have land as Geeras. Geerasia Kayea Rajpoots have land as Geeras. Geerasia Phools have land as Geeras.</p>
25,000 0 0	<p>One-quarter share of revenue in this village belongs to the Durbar, and Geerasia Meeanas have land as Geeras. Geerasia Meeana Kechas have land as Geeras. Geerasia Meeanas have land as Geeras. Geerasia Meeanas and Aheera Gors have land as Geeras. This village is sold to Dada Bhojrajee and Puchanjee, &c. and other Geerasia Charuns.</p>
8,000 0 0	<p>One-quarter share of revenue in this village has been given to Oodasee Fakcer as charity.</p>
14,450 0 0	<p>Deserted village ; but people of other villages cultivate the land, therefore the Durbar's Chowkee is levied on them.</p>
35,000 0 0	<p>Kolees, Rajpoots, Meeanas, and Bramins cultivate the land as Paikpraja. Geerasia Hotees have land as Geeras. Half share of revenue in this village belongs to Waghela Poonjajee of Pallaswa. In this village Jhareja Narrajenjee of Chestror and Suttajee of Mallia receive part of revenue, and Dewajee of Lakreea makes a claim against it for his share, and other Geerasia Raomas have land.</p>
57,42,900 0 0	<p>Half share revenue in this village belongs to Narrajenjee of Chestror, and Deojee makes a claim against it for his share.</p>

No.	Names of Chiefs or Jageerdars.	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c.		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geerasias, and Inamese Khyratee.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
					Bro. over...Korees	31,29,253 0 0	26,13,645 0 0	.
370	Jhareja Purbutsing	391	Wandia.	781	Koombhaidee ..	400 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,400 0 0
371	Jhareja Jesuijee.	392		782	Narunsure ...	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
						400 0 0	5,500 0 0	
				783	Vejpasur, 2 Wass	400 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,400 0 0
				784	Chitrore	1,800 0 0	10,000 0 0	11,800 0 0
				785	Koombhaidee .....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
				786	Pithapoor Timbo .....	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0
				787	Barasure Timbo .....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
				788	Blundeoo Roo ....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
372	Jhareja Nara- yonjee, Chief.	393		789	Phorealee .....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
				790	Apur Timbo ....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
				791	Batia Timbo ....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				792	Duduvoo .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				793	Nuleoo Timbo ..	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
				794	Puchan Timbo ..	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
				795	Khuror .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
				796	Cochure Timbo ..	.....	500 0 0	5,000 0 0
						1,800 0 0	22,750 0 0	
373	Jhareja Deojee ..	394	Lukareeo.	797	Lukareeo ...	2,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	42,500 0 0
374	Jhareja Baooje ..	395		798	Guranoo, 2 Wass	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
375	Jhareja Anund-sing Narayen-jee.	396		799	Manaboo ....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
						2,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	
376	Jharejas Verajee and Panchajee	397	Jungee	800	Jungee ..	.....	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
			Addoe.	801	Addoe .....	.....	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0
				802	Rampoor .....	.....	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
				803	Gumnao .....	.....	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
				804	Chandoree ....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
							61,500 0 0	
378	Jhareja Kallian-singjee.	399	Arrysur ...	805	Arrysur	2,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	32,000 0 0
				806	Lukbaghud .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
				807	Sookpoor ....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
						2,000 0 0	35,000 0 0	
379	Jharejas Dadojee and Bugwanjee.	400	Rur.	808	Rur, 2 Wass	1,715 0 0	15,000 0 0	16,715 0 0
380	Jhareja Raesingjee.	401		809	Jesura	1,060 0 0	13,000 0 0	14,060 0 0
381	Jhareja Ragooje ..	402		810	Trunoo	1,225 0 0	12,000 0 0	13,225 0 0
382	Jharejas Raesingjee & Dadojee	403		811	Dasree .....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
383	Jharejas Samutjee & Oonerajee.	404		812	Wamko .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
						4,000 0 0	45,000 0 0	
					Carr. over...Korees	31,40,365 0 0	28,42,395 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS
57,42,900 0 0	
5,900 0 0	
7,400 0 0	One Wass in this village belongs to Hotee Rajpoots, named Jugojee and Bhojee Goojur Rajpoots and Kolees cultivate the land as Paikprajah One-sixth share of revenue and some of the land in this village belong to Jhareja Mansingjee Deserted village Deserted village, part of the share of Jhareja Hutteejee has been mortgaged and sold to Jhareja Monyjee and Narayenjees of Cheettoo There are 12 shares in this village, of which 2, belonging to Jhareja Ladhajee, are mortgaged to Jhareja Narayenjees Geerasia Ubras hold the land, but the village is deserted Deserted village Geerasia Kunnurdes have land in this village Deserted village, but cultivated by Goojur Rajpoots Ditto ditto ditto Geerasia Ubras have land Deserted village
24,550 0 0	
48,500 0 0	Geerasia Ubras have land as Geeras, and Kolees cultivate some as Paikprajah One Wass is mortgaged to Jhareja Prithurajee, Chief of Morvee, and other Geerasia Ubras have land Rahidaree belongs to Jhareja Monyjee of Wandia, and some other Geerasia Raomas have land
6,000 0 0	One-quarter share of the revenue belongs to Jhareja Prithurajee, Chief of Morvee, and Jhareja Monyjee of Wandia is a claimant for it Rajpoots and Kolees cultivate the land as Paikprajah Mankas and Kolees cultivate the land as Paikprajah This village was claimed by De la Devye of Kunthkot, the Chowkee is received by the Chief of Addoe, and the land is mortgaged to a Sowku of Morvee
61,500 0 0	
37,000 0 0	Geerasia Meernas, Kolees, and Bramins cultivate the land as Paikprajah and Inamee and Khyratee land Kolees have Paikprajah land in this village Goojur Rajpoots and Kolees enjoy this as Paikprajah Ditto ditto ditto Ditto ditto ditto. Ditto ditto ditto. Kolees cultivate the land as Paikprajah
42,000 0 0	
59,82,750 0 0	

No	Names of Chiefs or Jugendats.	Purgunna.		Names of Villages, &c		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geerasias, and Inamee Khyratee.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towls.			
					Bro. over..Korees	31,40,355 0 0	23,42,395 0 0	
384	Jhareja Nathajee	405	Sunoo.	813	Sunoo	1,250 0 0	15,000 0 0	16,250 0 0
				814	Morah .. .. .	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
						1,200 0 0	16,000 0 0	
385	Jhareja Hummujee	406		815	Mohora .. . . .	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
386	Jhareja Veeranjee	407		816	Nanda .. . . .	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
							8,000 0 0	
387	Jhareja Veebhajee.	408	Kanmeer..	817	Kanmeer	600 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,600 0 0
				818	Wairo .. . . .	..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
						600 0 0	11,000 0 0	
388	Deda Devojee } and Akherajee. }	409	Kunthkot.	819	Kunthkot	3,500 0 0	10,000 0 0	13,500 0 0
				820	Ackmwo .. . . .	.. ..	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
				821	Khutta .. . . .	.. ..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
				822	Rimwo .. . . .	.....	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
				823	Lampoor .. . . .	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
				824	Sur ula Timbo ..	.. ..	100 0 0	100 0 0
						3,000 0 0	27,100 0 0	
389	Deda Tooljee } and Chandojee. }	410		825	Bhurorecoo .. . . .	.....	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
390	Deda Baejee } and Visojee. }	411		826	Ghanthath .. . . .	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
							10,000 0 0	
391	Waghela Sool- tanjee Rana. }	412	Geeree.	827	Geeree	2,700 0 0	30,000 0 0	32,700 0 0
392	Waghela Dan- singjee }	413		828	Bela, 4 Wags .. .	3,045 0 0	40,000 0 0	43,045 0 0
393	Waghela Mebjee	414		829	Vijunaree .. . . .	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
394	Waghela Anund- singjee }	415		830	Munoo	600 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,600 0 0
395	Waghela Pitthoo- jee and Anund- singjee. }	416		831	Gudio	180 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,680 0 0
396	Waghela Baejee ..	417		832	Jutawaroo	2,520 0 0	17,000 0 0	19,520 0 0
397	Waghela Vee- bhajee and Ju- gutsingjee. }	418		833	Lodrance	1,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	21,500 0 0
						10,545 0 0	1,17,000 0 0	
398	Waghela Poon- jajee Rana. }	419	Palaswah..	834	Palaswah	4,000 0 0	39,000 0 0	43,000 0 0
				835	Hummirpoor .. .	.....	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
				836	Panduloo .. . . .	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
						4,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	
					Carr. over..Korees	31,60,250 0 0	30,79,495 0 0	

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
59,82,750 0 0	
17,250 0 0	Goojur Rajpoots, Shaiks, and Koloos cultivate the land as Paikprajah Rajpoots cultivate the land as Paikprajah
8,000 0 0	Goojur Rajpoots and Koloos cultivate the land as Paikprajah Koloos cultivate the land as Paikprajah
11,600 0 0	Goojur Rajpoots and Koloos cultivate the land as Paikprajah Deserted village, but the people of Kanur cultivate the land in it
28,600 0 0	Munkils Choocheys, Samzars, Rajpoots, and Koloos cultivate the land as Paikprajah Rajpoots and Koloos cultivate the land as Paikprajah Geciasa Bhojots have land as Gecias, and Koloos cultivate some as Paikprajah Deserted village
10,000 0 0	Half share revenue in this village belongs to Anves Numbath, and Rajpoots, Goojurs, and Koloos cultivate the land as Paikprajah Rajpoots and Koloos cultivate the land as Paikprajah
	Goojur Rajpoots have Passant, and Koloos cultivate as Paikprajah
	Ditto ditto ditto
	Koloos plough the land as Paikprajah
	Goojur Rajpoots hold land as Passant and Koloos as Paikprajah
	Ditto ditto ditto
	Ditto ditto ditto
1,27,545 0 0	Sindhul Rajpoots, Goojur Rajpoots, and Bramins hold Passant, and Koloos as Paikprajah.
54,000 0 0	Goojur Rajpoots and Bramins hold Passant, and Koloos as Paikprajah Goojur Rajpoots hold land as Passant, and Koloos as Paikprajah One-third share revenue belongs to Waghola Manungjee, &c of Bhimasur
62,39,745 0 0	

No.	Names of Chiefs or Jageerdars.	Purgunna.		Names of Village, &c		Revenue of the Rao.	Revenue of the Chiefs, Geerasias, and Inames Khyratce.	Total Revenue of both.
		No.	District or Designation.	No.	Towns.			
					Bro. over... Korce	31,60,250 0 0	30,70,495 0 0	
399	Waghela Man-singjee and Mulojee.	420	Palasvah.	837	Bhumasur	1,900 0 0	20,000 0 0	21,900 0 0
				838	Bhootakecoo ...	.....	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
						1,900 0 0	30,000 0 0	
400	Waghela Jemul-jee and Kuntijee.	421		839	Kereeanuggur ..	1,575 0 0	15,000 0 0	16,575 0 0
				840	Sahee Timbo ....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
						1,575 0 0	17,000 0 0	
401	Waghela Huttoojee	422	Humirpoor ..	841	Humirpoor	525 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Total Revenue . Kutch Korce						31,64,250 0 0	31,31,495 0 0	

MEMORANDUM.

Besides these there are many villages in which no land is cultivated, and to which the right is matter of dispute.

The estimate of the proceeds of the above written 841 cultivated villages, under the heads of Rajbag (rent of land paid to the owner), Mehsoor (customs both land and sea), and Neeace Oopajit Dhund (just fines), altogether amounts to Korcees 62,95,745.

In a very good year sixty-four lakhs at least are realized, but in bad years great diminution occurs.

In bad years the decrease in the Durbar revenue may be calculated as below :—

The Mehsool in good years is about twenty lakhs, chiefly from

the land customs in the interior ; but in a year of famine it falls

short by.....Korcees 2,00,000

The land revenue is about 12,00,000, and in a famine this falls

short about 6,00,000

There may be said to be three sorts of seasons in Kutch, in which the revenue may be reckoned as follows for the Durbar :—

A very good year, Sookal 32,00,000

A moderate year, in which one fall of rain has failed, Kurwara... 28,00,000

A year of famine, Dookal:..... 24,00,000

Grand Total.	REMARKS.
62,39,745 0 0	
31,900 0 0	Goojur Rajpoots hold land as Passaita, and Kolees as Paikprajah. Ditto ditto ditto ; and some is Khyratoo land.
18,575 0 0	Ditto ditto ditto ditto. Deserted village; but Mornyajee of Wandia and Suttajee of Mallia hold a half share of the revenue, the other half belongs to Korecanuggur.
5,525 0 0	The revenue of this village is divided into twelve parts, seven of which are mortgaged to Dadaxoorajee; and Goojur Rajpoots cultivate land as Passaita, and Kolees cultivate land as Paikprajah.
62,95,745 0 0	

Of the revenues of the Geerasias, estimated at 32,00,000, about one-eighth share is derived from Mehsool and fines, and in the three sorts of years the following sums may be estimated as their revenues:—

The Jharejas' revenues in a good year, or Sookal	15,00,000
In a moderate year, Karwara	11,25,000
In a bad year, or Dookal	5,00,000

But of these revenues it is supposed that two thirds are alienated:—

The Waghehas receive in a year of Sookal.....	2,50,000
Karwara	1,87,500
Dookal	62,500

But of this amount the revenues of Rajpoots, Passaetas, and others amount to three-fifths, and two-fifths only remain with the Waghehas.

All other Geerasias', Passaetadars', Hooly endowments, &c. amount to about,	
Sookal	14,50,000
Karwarra	10,89,500
Dookal	4,83,000

(Signed) A. MALET,
Political Agent in Kutch.

Bhoj, Political Agent's Office, 1st January 1842.

OBSERVATIONS

BY

MR. J. G. LUMSDEN,

POLITICAL AGENT IN KUTCH,

EXPLANATORY OF THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH AN
ANNEXED MAP OF THAT PROVINCE HAS BEEN
PREPARED BY HIM,

SHOWING THE POSSESSIONS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO,
AND THE DEPENDENT CHIEFS, &c. IN KUTCH.

Submitted to Government on the 22nd June 1843.

No 329 of 1843.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From J. G. LUMSDEN, Esq.,

Political Agent in Kutch,

To the POLITICAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, BOMBAY.

Dated 22nd June 1843.

SIR,

Letter from Govern-
ment, No 527, dated
20th February 1843

Ditto No 117, dated
16th January

Letter to Govern-
ment, dated 30th Jan-
uary last

Letter from Govern-
ment, No 1121, dated
12th May 1843

I have the honour to forward the Map of Kutch required by Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letters noted in the margin, as complete as I could make it without professional assistance

I have had considerable difficulties to contend with in the construction of this Map, and no little excitement, I am told, has prevailed among the Geeracias, which is to be attributed to their suspicious disposition, and to the numerous and long disputes of old standing regarding rights in land.

But the greatest difficulty has been encountered in the social system of the Kutch Geeracias. It recognizes a partition of *jurisdiction* as well as of *land*, but as this is incompatible with an efficient government, and indeed would speedily lead to anarchy, we find it modified by circumstances, and an uncertain scale of independence accompanying the possession of landed property.

The representatives of all the great families throughout Kutch are called the Teelats. These in their turn have shared Geeracias with their younger brethren, and the latter again among their heirs.

This minute subdivision of property and rights has led to the following results. We find everywhere numerous petty proprietors, who live in perfect independence, exercising in their own persons the civil and police authority, which is elsewhere vested in the Chief. In many cases younger branches, who have either equalled or surpassed the elder in wealth and influence, have come to be regarded by prescription as the representatives of distinct houses, while in others, by a sort of family compact, they acknowledge and support their Teelats.

These preliminary observations lead me to explain the principles upon which

this Map has been constructed, and I shall classify my observations under the following heads :—

- I. The Teelats.
- II. The villages styled Dany.
- III. Those styled Dhermadao.
- IV. Villages never previously inserted in any Map of Kutch.
- V. The rule followed where the right of property is disputed.

I. THE TEELATS.

I have confined my definition of separate jurisdictions to the Teelats, or *real Chiefs and representatives of all the great Geerasia families in Kutch*. Had I quitted this broad distinction, it would have been impossible to draw another. Each nominal jurisdiction has its separate colour and number for facility of reference, and I shall forward a separate paper noticing the chief independent houses sprung from each, and whose estates are comprehended within the same colour. (Paper A.)

II. THE VILLAGES STYLED DANY.

There will be found numerous villages and estates under this definition, all distinguished by a single colour and number. These villages are divided among impoverished Jhareja or Rajpoot families, or are owned by Mahomedans. The proprietors all acknowledge directly the Durbar's jurisdiction.

III. THOSE STYLED DHERMADAO.

These are estates granted to religious communities or individuals as an act of faith. They are all held on terms of independent jurisdiction, and no interference is ever permitted. Many have been granted by different Chiefs, many by the Durbar : all are distinguished by a common colour and number.

IV. VILLAGES NEVER PREVIOUSLY INSERTED IN ANY MAP OF KUTCH.

Of these there are no less than 216. Their position has been determined by their relative distances from the three nearest villages in Burnes' Map, an approximation to the truth sufficient for practical purposes, and the only one which it was in my power to adopt. They are distinguished as Gaoms and Teembas, which I mention, as the latter term requires explanation.

It means *in this place* a deserted or ruined village, but one which possesses distinct lands named after it and which have belonged to it since the time of its being built ; such towns are supposed to exist although in ruins.

There are Teembas the former proprietors of which have become extinct and the lands of which have been appropriated by neighbouring Chiefs ; but these are never noticed in the Map. A list of all the new villages, showing whether each is a Teemba or Gaom, and the number of the jurisdiction, will be submitted. (Vide Paper B.)

V. THE RULE FOLLOWED WHERE THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY IS DISPUTED.

I have been guided in this respect by possession or decisions of Government. For example Goomrao, which is still claimed by the Dedas of Kunthkot, will be found within the limits of Adooee. * * * * *

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. G. LUMSDEN,
Political Agent in Kutch.

Kutch, Political Agency Office, 22nd June 1843.

A.

No.	TEMBAS.	Great independent Houses sprung from the former.	Number on the Map.
1	Mothala	Wunotee Motee	7
2	Jesrah	Arresur	26
		Kammer	
3	Assumbeca	Samua	14
		Mow	
4	Kotharoo	Sothree	3
		Kotree	
		Nagurcha	
		Sabry	
5	Wandia	Nurra	24
		Cheetroie	
6	Sandhan	Lakien	8
		Lycjoo Motoo	
7	Pallaswa	Kceua Nugtoo	29
		Bayla	
8	Ghceree	Jatawaria	
		Loodrance	34

B.

The villages undermentioned are not found in Burnes' Map. Many of them are new villages, many are villages restored, and many Teembas.

No.	Names.	Number of villages.	Teemba or Gaom.	Remarks.
1	Moondatora ..	30	Teemba	2 miles from Godna West side and 2 miles from Bahyet.
2	Ravlasir ..	8	Gaom	6 miles from Kora SW. and 6 miles from Panadro S. side.
3	Doobuksir ..	8	Do.	6 miles from Punandio E. and 3 miles from Kora N.
4	Khanpoor ..	16	Do.	1½ mile from Phuradee N. side and 1 mile from Assumbeya.
5	Tobasir ..	16	Teemba	2 miles from Phuradee N. and 1 mile from Assumbeya.
6	Goorthur ..	1	Gaom	3 miles from Tara W. side and ½ mile from Sookpoor.
7	Moothecare ..	1	Do.	3 miles from Tara NW. and Goorthurhad.
8	Wumootec, small ..	7	Do.	2 miles from Lage Wumootec W.
9	Pot ..	7	Do.	½ mile from Khanav N. side and 3 miles from Bandeah SE.
10	Julna ..	6	Do.	3 miles from Vagan N. and 2 miles from Wajapoor N.
11	Hothecayc ..	4	Do.	6 miles from Nulleya N. side.
12	Dubau ..	7	Do.	4 miles from Wumootec NW. and 1½ mile from Khange E.
13	Sanna ..	7	Do.	1½ mile from Wumootec E. side.
14	Hojapoor ..	2	Do.	4 miles from Wumootec W. and 2 miles from Boordo NE.
15	Ranve ..	1	Do.	1 mile from Goonacha E. and 2½ miles from Malka N.
16	Wulsura ..	3	Do.	5 miles from Jungurich S. side and 3 miles from Goyala.
17	Puder ..	5	Do.	3½ miles from Nulleya SW. and 1 mile from Vagaba.
18	Kumutta ..	5	Do.	1 mile from Chupuree W. and 2½ miles from Ookae.
19	Ukree ..	3	Do.	3 miles from Chupuree W. side and 3 miles from Moanre.
20	Jumove ..	5	Do.	6 miles from Nulleya W. and 3 miles from Budder Wand N.
21	Bair, 3rd ..	1	Do.	½ mile from Ramvara W. side and 2 miles from Daha SE.
22	Khusurrah ..	5	Do.	2½ miles from Nulleya N. and 1 mile from Ranpoor E.
23	Jussapoor ..	5	Do.	2 miles from Nulleya and 2½ miles from Chadoora NE.
24	Jetapoor ..	2	Do.	3 miles from Muckwana W. and 1 mile from Sookpoor S.
25	Adochunee ..	2	Do.	2 miles from Muckwana N. and 2 miles from Dewpoor.
26	Ranara ..	2	Do.	3 miles from Budder SW. and 2 miles from Vethooneya E.
27	Gugone (3rd) Teosru ..	2	Do.	3 miles from Roha N. side.
28	Sooksalun ..	2	Do.	2 miles from Dovapoor NW. and Sahara hill NE.
29	Sangtara ..	2	Do.	3 miles from Nuektana S. side and 1½ mile from Berva.
30	Vahar ..	2	Do.	6 miles from Nuektana W. side and 1 mile from Vahara S.
31	Goyala ..	2	Do.	3 miles from Joonzeeva S. side and 3 miles from Wulsura.
32	Wumootec ..	2	Do.	Down of Nanago hill N. side.
33	Gugone, 1th ..	2	Do.	1 miles from Roha SE.
34	Karoohe ..	2	Do.	2 miles from Kumutta W. side.
35	Khusurra, 2nd ..	2	Do.	4 miles from Roha S. side.
36	Madapoor ..	2	Do.	1 mile from Sookpoor W. and 4 miles from Roha E.
37	Khusurra, 3rd ..	2	Do.	2 miles from Roha E. side.
38	Khoohceya ..	2	Do.	3 miles from Vahar S. side.
39	Peaunee ..	7	Do.	3 miles from Bara Chove N. side.
40	Oarrungeeya, 1st ..	2	Do.	5 miles from Wumootec SE.
41	Oarrungeeya, 2nd ..	2	Do.	4 miles from Wumootec SE.
42	Oarrungeeya, 3rd ..	2	Teemba	4 miles from Barachore E. side.

No.	Names.	Number of Jurisdiction	Teemba or Gaom.	Remarks.
43	Mosoonoo ..	12	Gaom	3 miles from Baroo S. side.
44	Puleewar ..	12	Do.	2 miles from Muckwana NE.
45	Moregur ..	12	Do.	2 miles from Muckwana W. side.
46	Momay amora ..	14	Do.	4 miles from Kojachora NW.
47	Sokpoor ..	12	Do.	1½ mile from Jurodar N. side.
48	Kunjurro ..	3	Do.	2 miles from Tupper NE.
49	Googulleanna ..	1	Do.	3 miles from Mur N. side and 2 miles from Panalee.
50	Googulleanna ..	30	Teemba	2 miles from Pepur NW. and 2 miles from Moree SW.
51	Traceya ..	1	Gaom	2 miles from Cheams E. side and 8 miles from Vejan NE.
52	Chamra ..	11	Do.	4 miles from Pamundio S. side.
53	Chuckrye ..	8	Do.	3 miles from Sanundro E. side.
54	Syalakoo ..	29	Teemba	1 mile from Boottykey S. side.
55	Barapoor ..	15	Gaom	2 miles from Mandee N. side.
56	Dapakapudur ..	10	Do.	1½ mile from Ramaneyya S. side.
57	Jamhoore ..	10	Do.	1½ mile from Raya (small) S. side.
58	Leesore ..	11	Teemba	1 mile from Kara S. side and 5 miles from Gudjon N. side.
59	Fanchureeyoo ..	11	Gaom	2 miles from Pintree E. side.
60	Babeya ..	12	Do.	3 miles from Gudjore E. side.
61	Judoora ..	30	Do.	½ mile from Large Judoora W. side.
62	Sapoor ..	..	..	..
63	Hapao ..	31	Teemba	4 miles from Durumsala NE.
64	Trugru ..	1	Do.	2 miles from Kookma S. side.
65	Traheya ..	1	Gaom	6 miles from Bhooj NE., Gulpadur by 2 miles SW.
66	Khursura ..	15	Do.	2 miles from Kara W. and 1 mile from Choonree N.
67	Loolhareya ..	1	Do.	5 miles from Khunra W. side.
68	Tummachesir ..	11	Teemba	4 miles from Gummance SW.
69	Sakurraya ..	12	Do.	4 miles from Gammoree E. side.
70	Khoombree ..	3	Gaom	1 mile from Khoombree (large) N. side.
71	Drug ..	1	Do.	6 miles from Pamundio W. side.
72	Akdeya ..	1	Teemba	2 miles from Sarun SE.
73	Gangurye ..	3	Gaom	3 miles from Mur NW.
74	Churrakura ..	1	Do.	6 miles from Mooroo E. side and 2 miles from Arul N. side.
75	Sechote ..	30	Do.	2 miles from Gurroolee E. and 8 miles from Mur N.
76	Ammeria ..	30	Do.	4 miles from Gudapoota NE.
77	Booha ..	1	Do.	5 miles from Eayda W. side.
78	Baryya ..	30	Do.	3 miles from Seesagud E. side.
79	Russuleeya ..	31	Do.	3 miles from Koombree S. side.
80	Khadnake ..	30	Do.	2 miles from Futtexgud E. side.
81	Ujapoor ..	30	Do.	2 miles from Wusmannee E. side.
82	Dysurra ..	30	Do.	2 miles from Gooturce W. side.
83	Manjoovas ..	1	Do.	3 miles from Futtexgud SE.
84	Kalasurce ..	1	Teemba	2 miles from Sulapoor and 1½ mile from Pussoovaleya NE.
85	Kayata ..	30	Gaom	4 miles from Addece W. and 1½ mile from Rampoor SE.
86	Hulrye ..	26	Teemba	8 miles from Batelow NE.
87	Wadarye ..	26	Do.	3 miles from Vepasir N. and 3 miles from Kurmurreya.
88	Koonjcesir ..	1	Gaom	2 miles from Bandree S. side.
89	Rayen, small ..	30	Do.	2 miles from Manadavie N. side.
90	Wakurra ..	30	Do.	3 miles from Ganecethur N. and 3 miles from Bemasis SW.
91	Bhoopoor, small ..	30	Do.	1 mile from Large Bhoopoor S. side.
92	Boochra ..	30	Do.	3 miles from Moondura W. side.
93	Oonrote, small ..	30	Do.	2 miles from Large Oonrote S. side.
94	Veree ..	30	Do.	5 miles from Merduaree W. side.
95	Rajpoor ..	30	Do.	1 mile from Katurra S. side.
96	Ratootulow ..	1	Teemba	2½ miles from Anjar N. side.
97	Bullote ..	31	Gaom	2 miles from Lefree NE. and 3 miles from Bugra N.
98	Serkun ..	1	Teemba	3 miles from Bullote N. side.

No.	Names.	Number of Jurisdiction.	Teemba or Gaom.	Remarks.
99	Mukeyana ..	23	Gaom	3½ miles from Lesree NE. side.
100	Radapoor ..	1	Do.	2 miles from Thunawura NE. side.
101	Thunawura ..	1	Do.	2 miles from Wudke NE. side and 2 miles from Chundeya.
102	Ranpoor ..	18	Do.	1½ mile from Toona W. side.
103	Wakuria ..	18	Do.	3 miles from Sulce W. side.
104	Chogare ..	1	Do.	3 miles from Korah NW. side.
105	Khudko ..	17	Do.	4 miles from Buduresar NW. side.
106	Raokapudhur ..	17	Teemba	2 miles from Kutteree NW. and 3 miles from Kurha NE.
107	Choorva ..	2	Gaom	3 miles from Padana S. side.
108	New Dessulpoor ..	1	Do.	4 miles from Munfoota NW. side.
109	Sullayon ..	1	Do.	½ mile from Mandavie E. side.
110	Buttawullareah ..	1	Do.	5 miles from Sangur W. side.
111	Koombareya ..	1	Do.	1 miles from Boond W. side.
112	Nagulpoor ..	1	Do.	1 mile from Large Nagulpoor SE. side.
113	Megpoor ..	1	Do.	1 mile from Large Megpoor SE. side.
114	Chadwaloo ..	1	Do.	6 miles from Butchow E. side.
115	Saunkhealtee ..	1	Do.	4 miles from Lalleana NW. side.
116	Gagodur ..	1	Do.	4 miles from Kaunoor W. side.
117	Babeya ..	1	Do.	3 miles from Paunandro NE. side.
118	Ookunora ..	1	Do.	3 miles from Kundarya E. side.
119	Goseedo ..	1	Do.	3 miles from Doodye N. side and 3 miles from Dunwuka.
120	Varvaloo ..	1	Do.	3 miles from Dmatee E. side and 3 miles from Kaundaya.
121	Nalearee ..	1	Do.	3 miles from Narapa E. side.
122	Soogundee ..	1	Do.	1 miles from Jungureya W. side.
123	Wand ..	1	Do.	2½ miles from Dui-sae S. side.
124	Khussurrah ..	1	Do.	2½ miles from Seesagud NE. side.
125	Loorwa ..	1	Do.	1 miles from Seesagud E. side.
126	Naboce ..	1	Do.	3 miles from Koorbee E. side.
127	Naboce, small ..	1	Do.	3 miles from Koorbee E. side.
128	Dunerpoor ..	1	Do.	3 miles from Seesagud W. side and 2½ miles from Moha.
129	Nuckuttiana, small ..	1	Do.	2 miles from Large Nuckuttiana W. side.
130	Wurwa ..	1	Do.	6 miles from Roha E. side.
131	Khambla ..	1	Do.	4 miles from Juroodur NE. side and 1½ mile from Muttat.
132	Khutka ..	1	Do.	2 miles from Joonageeya NE. side.
133	Khulua ..	1	Do.	2½ miles from Koorkeyoo W. side.
134	Sunosroo ..	1	Do.	1 mile from Saungwara W. side.
135	Joolarye ..	1	Do.	6 miles from Mur W. and 3 miles from Joonageeya W.
136	Gabeya ..	1	Do.	2½ miles from Seekarpoor E. side.
137	Rajansir ..	24	Do.	3 miles from Lakurya SE. side.
138	Pathapoor ..	24	Teemba	5 miles from Cheetroe SW. side.
139	Barasuree ..	24	Do.	6 miles from Cheetroe S. and Pathapoor by 1 mile NE.
140	Thoraalle ..	24	Gaom	5 miles from Cheetrot SW. and 2 miles from Ryturre NE.
141	Urje ..	24	Teemba	3 miles from Cananeer and 1 mile from Gagodur S. side.
142	Bao-tee Bnertee ..	24	Do.	4 miles from Gagodur W. side.
143	Dadeuroo Deduka ..	24	Gaom	2 miles from Cheetroe N. side.
144	Nulleyon ..	24	Teemba	2 miles from Cheetroe NE. side.
145	Pechanoo ..	24	Do.	2 miles from Cheetroe NE. side.
146	Sookpoor ..	26	Gaom	7 miles from Addesir S. side.
147	Gudroo ..	26	Teemba	2 miles from Mankel E. side.
148	Koorata ..	27	Do.	1 miles from Addoee SW. side.
149	Wargoomance ..	34	Gaom	2 miles from Bala SE. side.
150	Wancearoo ..	1	Teemba	2 miles from Dunatee N. side.
151	Maleguna ..	1	Gaom	3 miles from Ajapoor W. side.
152	Todattoo ..	29	Teemba	3 miles from Peellasaaveva S. side.
153	Ramance ..	1	Gaom	4 miles from Ramwara E. side.
154	Pubbaneeya ..	1	Do.	2 miles from Doolye S. side.

No	Names	Number of Jurisdiction.	Teemba or Gaom	Remarks.
155	Buggaice ..	1	Teemba	4 miles from Takunasir SW. side.
156	Toro ..	1	Do	4 miles from Doodye S. side.
157	Doodye, small ..	1	Do.	2½ miles from Kotra E. side.
158	Kyadya ..	1	Do.	2½ miles from Sookpoor S. side
159	Jantasi ..	1	Do.	2½ miles from Bundre SW. side
160	Chaymko ..	1	Do	4 miles from Banerice NE. and 1 mile from NW. side
161	Hodikapudur ..	1	Do	1 mile from Gosdoo E. side
162	Moreda ..	10	Do	4 miles from Wankce S. side
163	Mooreya ..	23	Gaom	5 miles from Pannudho SW. side.
164	Kyakud ..	2	Do	1½ mile from Rija N. side.
165	Syuchuko ..	27	Teemba	½ mile from Lakurceya N. side.
166	Nyuchuko ..	27	Do	5 miles from Badurgud
167	Fulla ..	24	Do	1½ mile from Dadeduya and 1½ mile from Khuroora SW
168	Badauto ..	31	Gaom	2 miles from Boonye SE. side
169	Verye ..	31	Teemba	½ mile from Peravare W. side.
170	Soomras ..	31	Gaom	2½ miles from Verye W. side
171	Takunras ..	31	Do	2 miles from Soomras N. side
172	Vuttichud ..	31	Do	2 miles from Cunmigoona NW. side
173	Mohoro ..	31	Teemba	1 mile from Verye N. side
174	Golye ..	31	Gaom	3 miles from Ramwar W. side.
175	Bayooka ..	31	Do	2 miles from Bukin S. side
176	Boonye ..	31	Do	6 miles from Mui S. side
177	Naguanat ..	31	Do	1 mile from Anddow W. side
178	Pvya ..	31	Do	2½ miles from Rodumata W. side
179	Suroalloo ..	7	Do	5 miles from Moothala S. side
180	Kurooti ..	30	Teemba	5 miles from Kotice W. side
181	Buipoon ..	5	Gaom	2 miles from Kotara SW. side
182	Jukuncya ..	3	Do	2 miles from Assumbeya W. side
183	Nutua ..	7	Do.	2½ miles from Kupoorace SW. side
184	Khawa ..	1	Do	6 miles from Broida S. side.
185	Sadow ..	6	Do	3 miles Kotara NE. side
186	Mucknaya ..	..	..	..
187	Wurundee, small ..	6	Do.	3 miles from Vejan S. side.
188	Sussulla ..	27	Teemba	2½ miles from Turmow W. side
189	Kouchree ..	24	Do	5 miles from Chetore E. side
190	Kundye ..	7	Gaom	1½ mile from Maha E. side and 2 miles from Vanka
191	Supye ..	5	Do	6 miles from Ramwar SE. side.
192	Wara ..	6	Do.	3 miles from Vejan N. side.
193	Wara ..	6	Do	2½ miles from Vejan N. side.
194	Mare ..	20	Do	6 miles from Phuriade SE.
195	Sunoosura ..	3	Teemba	2 miles from Ukste E. side.
196	Boda ..	2	Do	4 miles from Roha S. side
197	Nandra ..	7	Gaom	1 miles from Roha W. side.
198	Foolye ..	2	Do.	5 miles from Dadore W. side
199	Lorba ..	2	Do.	1½ mile from Foolye NE. side.
200	Wand of Mundra ..	6	Do.	2 miles from Vejan S. side.
201	Mahow small ..	..	Do.	1½ mile from Large Mohur NE. side.
202	Kohersuroo ..	30	Do.	4 miles from Boonye E. side and Kurokasumhad
203	Koorbo ..	1	Do	2 miles from Oolot NW. side.
204	Boranoo ..	30	Do	2 miles from Bhoojpoor SE. side.
205	Keersuroo ..	31	Do	1½ mile from Golye NE. side.
206	Jeetree ..	31	Teemba	1 mile from Lodge SW. side.
207	Chair ..	1	Gaom	6 miles from Lukput SW. side.
208	Keerye ..	1	Do.	4 miles from Badurgud NE. side
209	Vaharo ..	31	Do	4 miles from Nuctana W. side.
210	Mujul Humla ..	1	Do.	1 mile from Humla N. side.

No.	Names.	Number of Jurisdiction.	Teemba or Gaom.	Remarks.
211	Analeya .. .	1	Teemba	2 miles from Joonageeya N. side.
212	Khorl .. .	2	Gaom	2 miles from Jungageeya S. side.
213	Wand .. .	5	Do.	4 miles from Nullava S. side.
214	Tuharoo	30	Do.	3 miles from Goyat E. side.
215	Jarwa	3	Do.	2 miles from Noonnabur NE. side.
216	Kersura	31	Do.	4 miles from Saye N. side.

(Signed) J. G. LUMSDEN,
Political Agent in Kutch.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

CONNECTED WITH

K U T C H ;

FURNISHED TO MR. OGILVY, POLITICAL AGENT IN
THAT PROVINCE, ON THE 17TH NOVEMBER 1850,
BY HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO.

*Translation of a Yad from His Highness the Rao of Kutch to Mr. T. Ogilvy,
Political Agent in that Province, dated 17th November 1850.*

I beg to give below a reply to your two communications regarding the genealogy of the Jharejas and five papers of questions respecting their history. The following is my reply to your Yad of the 19th May 1849.

I have acquainted myself with what you wrote that the Rajpoots are recorded to have come from six sources according to lists which you sent. My origin is from Atreerooshee in the line of Chundru Wunshee Raja Juddoo, from Samb, the son of Jambwuttee, the Ranee of Krishna. When Krishna went to Shonitapoor and waged war with Banasoor, the latter was defeated, and his daughter Oosha was married to Aniroodh the son of Krishna. He then going to heaven without dying, became absorbed into Mahadeo. He entrusted his kingdom to Koobhand, his minister, whose daughter Rama accompanied Oosha when she married Aniroodh. Rama there married Samb, and had a son named Ooshnik. Before Koobhand became Jadwusthulle (killed fighting with the other divine offspring) he went to Krishna and summoned his grandson Ooshnik by his daughter, and as he, Koobhand, had no son, he conferred the kingdoms of Shonitapoor and Mishru (Egypt) on his grandson, Ooshnik. As many generations as the sovereignty continued from him, and the places where it was exercised, are recorded in a document which is sent; and from which you will learn the particulars of my origin, &c., where we dwell, and over what places we reigned.

2. There are six other races of Rajpoots in Kutch, the Waghelas, Sodas, Jhalas, Gohels, Surweias, and Jethwarys; but as they do not possess large landed possessions here, their Bhats cannot give correct accounts of their genealogies. These particulars should be sought where persons of these six castes of Rajpoots exercise sovereignty. There are besides many castes of Rajpoots here who subsist by manual labour and are called Goojur Rajpoots, but their Bhats are unable to give the history of their possessions and origin.

3. In your Yad of the 31st May 1849, you sent five papers of questions relating to the history of the Jharejas. On the subject of these questions I have sent a paper, No. 1. In regard to the queries in two of the five papers, Colonel Tod states in his Work, that it is related in the "Bhagwut," that there were two sons of Ker, named Jhareja and Joodban. The book of the "Bhagwut" is well known everywhere; yet I caused Pundits to examine carefully the "Bhagwut" with me, but I was unable to find this matter mentioned, so that I could not write answers to the questions in those two papers. However the Jharejas are called descendants from Juddoo, from the Jaduvs (descendants of the gods). In No. 1 of the genealogical papers you will learn at what places they have been and the extent of their genealogy. Moreover, in the five papers of questions, answers have been written for your information.

No. I.

Genealogical Table of the Raos of Kutch, received from His Highness Mirza Rao Shree Desuljee.

No.	Names of Kings.	Those Rances with their Sons have been mentioned who were the mothers of successors to the Sovereignty. In other places the number of the Rances has been filled in without specifying their names or their Sons'.	
1	Shree Adinarayen ..	<div> <p>The names of the Rances of these Rajas have been recorded by Sookdevjee in the " Bhagwut."</p> </div>	
2	Brummbajee ..		
3	Atreerooshee ..		
4	Raja Chundma ..		
5	Raja Boodh ..		
6	Raja Pooroorwa ..		
7	Raja Ayoo ..		
8	Raja Nugookh ..		
9	Raja Juyatee ..		
10	Raja Judoo ..		
11	Croosht Raja ..		
12	Raja Vrijinwan ..		
13	Raja Ruvpatee ..		
14	Raja Dooshunkoo ..		
15	Raja Cheetruuth ..		
16	Raja Maha Bhoj ..		
17	Raja Pruthoo Shruva ..		
18	Raja Dhurm ..		
19	Raja Oosna ..		
20	Raja Roochuk ..		
21	Raja Jham Mud ..		
22	Raja Veedurbh ..		
23	Raja Cruth ..		
24	Raja Croontee ..		
25	Raja Drutee ..		
26	Raja Neevruttee ..		
27	Raja Dasharh ..		
28	Raja Vee-yom ..		
29	Raja Jeemoot ..		
30	Raja Veekruttee ..		
31	Raja Bheemruth ..		
32	Raja Nuvruth ..		
33	Raja Dusruth ..		
34	Raja Sukroonec ..		
35	Raja Kung-rumbh ..		
36	Raja Devruth ..		
37	Raja Dev-Kshuttr ..		
38	Raja Mudhoo ..		
39	Raja Kooroovus ..		
40	Raja Unnoo ..		
41	Raja Pooroo Hotru ..		

No	Names of Kings.	Those Rances with their Sons have been mentioned who were the mothers of successors to the Sovereignty. In other places the number of the Rances has been filled in without specifying their names or their Sons'.	
42	Raja Arjeeoo	<p>The names of the Rances of these Rajas have been recorded by Sookdevjee in the "Bhagwut."</p>	
43	Raja Satvut		
44	Raja Undhuk		
45	Raja Bhujman		
46	Raja Vidooruth		
47	Raja Shoor		
48	Raja Shinee		
49	Raja Sou-yum-bhoj		
50	Raja Roodick		
51	Raja Davmeedh		
52	Raja Shoorsen		
53	Raja Vussoodev		
54	Shree Krishn Chundi		
55	Samb		
56	Raja Ooshnick		
57	Raja Sutanick		
58	Raja Suthveeruj		
59	Raja Shoorisen		
60	Raja Sooruj Mudru		
61	Raja Muhcepal		
62	Raja Gungdass		
63	Raja Govind Mudru	<p>From No. 56 to No. 135 the names of the Rances are not found in the records of the Rancemungas. Their names are, however, written from Jam Nuput.</p> <p>From No 55 to No 135 are the Sovereigns of Soucetpooi and Misser.</p>	
64	Raja Sooruj Mudru		
65	Raja Shalvahun		
66	Raja Sut-veeje		
67	Raja Veestu-vuah		
68	Raja Khengar		
69	Raja Humaj		
70	Raja Somic		
71	Raja Bhcem		
72	Raja Bhoj		
73	Raja Manick		
74	Raja Muhpal		
75	Raja Mengul		
76	Raja Moolhaj		
77	Raja Muhpal		
78	Raja Silajeettoo		
79	Raja Jhoonj		
80	Raja Devendru		
81	Raja Chudoo Chundi		
82	Raja Doorgashye		
83	Raja Veestu-vuah		
84	Raja Moolhaj		
85	Raja Kanyo		
86	Raja Govind Mudru		
87	Raja Anund		
88	Raja Chanmood		

No.	Names of Kings.	Those Rances with their Sons have been mentioned who were the mothers of successors to the Sovereignty. In other places the number of the Rances has been filled in without specifying their names or their Sons'.	
89	Raja Suiv-Luh ..		
90	Raja Doorgashp ..		
91	Raja Shalivahun ..		
92	Raja Veekrumbhoj ..		
93	Raja Muhpal ..		
94	Raja Khengar ..		
95	Raja Devruth ..		
96	Raja Duyapal ..		
97	Raja Jugdeo ..		
98	Raja Vikramat ..		
99	Raja Unpal ..		
100	Raja Bhojraj ..		
101	Raja Dhumdeo ..		
102	Raja Umrikh ..		
103	Raja Ugniveru ..		
104	Raja Oogr-sen ..		
105	Raja Bulkurn ..		
106	Raja Suhunupal ..		
107	Raja Uneerood ..		
108	Raja Jeysing ..		
109	Raja Sambjee ..		
110	Raja Jetheejee ..		
111	Raja Luksrayujee ..		
112	Raja Prutabjee ..		
113	Raja Gurwugode ..		
114	Raja Bhanjee ..		
115	Raja Moolraj ..		
116	Raja Devraj ..		
117	Raja Kulyanjee ..		
118	Raja Jugmaljee ..		
119	Raja Bhunjee ..		
120	Raja Sigranjee ..		
121	Raja Prithurajjee ..		
122	Raja Urjoonjee ..		
123	Raja Chundr Senjee ..		
124	Raja Surdarsing ..		
125	Raja Bhugwutsing ..		
126	Raja Mansingjee ..		
127	Raja Rajsingjee ..		
128	Raja Askurn ..		
129	Raja Sublasingjee ..		
130	Raja Gujsingjee ..		
131	Raja Sersingjee ..		
132	Raja Devisingh ..		
133	Raja Soorsen ..		
134	Raja Veekrumseu ..		
135	Raja Devchund ..		

From No. 56 to No. 135 the names of the Rances are not found in the records of the Raneemungas. Their names are, however, written from Jam Nurput.

From No. 55 to No. 135 are the Sovereigns of Sonetpoor and Misser.

No	Names of Kings	Those Ranees with their Sons have been mentioned who were the mothers of successors to the Sovereignty In other places the number of the Ranees has been filled in without specifying their names or their Sons.		
136	Jam Nurput	Ranee	1	By Ranee Chandba was born Prince Summo.
137	„ Samput	Do.	1	By Ranee Kullooba Mukwane was born Prince Jeho.
138	„ Jehoor Jejekai ..	Do	1	By Ranee Soojaba Purmar was born Prince Neto.
139	„ Neto	Do	1	By Ranee Soojan Koonwer Rathore was born Prince Notyar.
140	„ Notyar	Do.	2	Of whom, by Ranee Soojan Koonwer Chavice was born Prince Oothai.
141	„ Oodharbhud ..	Do.	2	Of whom, by Ranee Raj Koonwer Sodce was born Prince Oodho.
142	„ Oodho or Jadeen	Do	1	By Ranee Soodda Koonwer Gohel was born Prince Rahoo.
143	„ Rahoo	Do	1	By Ranee Ruttun Koonwerba Sodhi was born Prince Oodhar.
144	„ Oodhai	Do	2	Of whom, by Ranee Sudajeeba Gohel was born Prince Ubdo.
145	„ Ubdo	Do	1	By Ranee Bhanjeeba Chavdi was born Prince Lakkhar.
146	„ Iakhairbhud ..	Do.	1	By Ranee Soojan Koonwer Sodhi was born Prince Lakha Dhorao.
147	„ Lakha Dhorao ..	Do	2	Of whom, by Ranee Ghode Gohel was born Prince Oonnud.
148	„ Oonnud	Do	6	Of whom, by Ranee Unoof Koonwer Rathore was born Prince Summo.
149	„ Summo	Do	1	By Ranee Demajeeba Chavdee was born Prince Kako.
150	„ Kako	Do	2	Of whom, by Ranee Soojan Koonwer Waghlee was born Prince Rayudhun
151	„ Rayudhun	Do	2	Of whom, by Ranee Soojaba Solunki was born Prince Prutap.
152	„ Prutap or Pully ..	Do	1	By Ranee Pooranjeeba Gohel was born Prince Sandhbhud.
153	„ Sandhbhud	Do.	1	By Ranee Koonwerba Gohel was born Prince Jado.
154	„ Jado	Do	1	By Ranee Ramajeeba Jhalee there was no issue.
155	„ Lakho	Do.	2	Of whom, by Ranee Soojan Koonwer was born Prince Rayudhun.
156	„ Rutto Rayudhun ..	Do.	4	Of whom, by Ranee Soojan Koonwer Sodhi was born Prince Athojee.
157	„ Athojee	Do.	2	Of whom, by Ranee Sodjiba Sodhi was born Prince Gaho.
158	„ Gahojee	Do.	2	Of whom, by Ranee Kunajeeba Rathore was born Prince Venjee.

No.	Names of Kings.	Those Ranees with their Sons have been mentioned who were the mothers of successors to the Sovereignty. In other places the number of the Ranees have been filled in without specifying their names or their Sons'.		
159	Jam Vehunjee.. ..	Ranee	2	Of whom, by Ranee Rutnajeeba Chavdee was born Prince Moolvojee.
160	„ Moolvojee	Do.	2	Of whom, by Ranee Oomrajeeba Sodhi was born Prince Kan-yo-jee.
161	„ Kan-yo-jee	Do.	2	Of whom, by Ranee Rajkoover Jethee was born Prince Amurjee.
162	„ Amurjee	Do.	4	Of whom, by Ranee Sooruj Koonwer Waghelee was born Prince Bhimjee.
163	„ Bhimjee	Do.	4	Of whom, by Ranee Ujubkoover Chowan was born Prince Humeerjee.
164	„ Humeerjee	Do.	5	Of whom, by Ranee Kuppoor Deyba Sodhi was born Prince Khengarjee.
165	Rao Shree Khengarjee.	Do.	10	Of whom, by Ranee Champajeeba Jhalee was born Prince Bharmuljee.
166	„ Bharmuljee	Do.	9	Of whom, by Ranee Jevoba Wagheli was born Prince Bhojajee.
167	„ Bhojrajjee	Do.	11	They were all without issue. (This is spoken of in the remarks.
168	„ Khengarjee	Do.	4	Ditto.
168	„ Tumacheejee	Do.	5	Of whom, by Ranee Joomajeeba Surveyo was born Prince Rayudhunjee.
169	„ Rayudhunjee	Do.	7	Of whom, by Ranee Phoolanjeeba Jhalee was born Prince Pragmuljee.
170	Maha Rao Shree Pragmuljee.	Do.	6	Of whom, by Ranee Samajeeba Surveya was born Prince Ghorjee.
171	„ Ghodejee	Do.	4	Of whom, by Ranee Sonajeeba Jhalee was born Prince Dessuljee.
172	„ Dessuljee	Do.	9	Of whom, by Ranee Makoonwer Wagheli was born Prince Lukputjee.
173	Maha Raja Dheeraj Mirza . Maha Rao Shree Lukputjee.	Do.	9	Of whom, by Ranee Ra Koonwer Jhalee was born Prince Ghodejee.
174	„ Ghodejee	Do.	10	Of whom, by Ranee Raj Koonwer Jhalee was born Prince Roydhunjee.
175	„ Roydhunjee	Do.	10	Of whom, by Ranee Surrooba Sodhi was born Prince Bharmuljee.
176	„ Bharmuljee	Do.	5	Of whom, by Ranee Tajooba Sodhi was born Prince Daisuljee.
177	„ Daisuljee	Do.	8	Of whom, by Ranee Roopalba Jhali was born Prince Rowajee.

Remarks.—Devendru had four sons. Nubee Mahomed was born at that time, who endeavoured to draw every one into his own religion, so that these four brothers fled from Missur, and embarking from the port of Oormara ascended the Osum hill. Nubee Mahomed also came there suddenly by one of his miracles, when the eldest of the four brothers, named Oogresen, joined

the religion of Nubee Mahomed, after which his name became Uspüt. The second, named Gujput, went towards Surat, where he reigned: his descendants are called Chudasumma. The third, called Nurput, killed Ferozsha Padsha and took Guznee, where he reigned. The fourth, called Bhooput, whose descendants are named Bhuttee, became Musulmans subsequently. They became divided into six tribes, which came to Sind, and reigned over the Kucha Purgunna. Summa Jam, the son of Nurput, was deposed from Guznee by Sooltansha, the son of Ferozsha. From that place Summa Jam went to reside at Keejuranundh. In the genealogy of Summa Jam, Jam Lakear is entered at No. 146. He came to Nuggur Samei in Sind, and there reigned. After that Nuggur Samei was fixed on as the capital.

2. Jam Rayudhunjee's father, Jam Lakajee, is entered at No. 155, from whose time the term Jadeja has been used. There are two reasons for this. Jam Jado is entered as Chief at No. 154. At first he had no son; and at that time the Rance of his younger brother, Veerjee, named Roopajeeba Chowan, bore twin sons, the eldest Lakajee and the youngest Lakearjee. A twin in the Sindian language is called a Jada birth. Jada Jam adopted the elder, Lakajee, from which time Laka was called the son of Jada Jam. In the Guzeratee language he is called Phulano Pootru (such a one's son), and in the Sindian language Jada Junya (a twin). From that the name of Lako Jadeja or Jada Jam has been derived, and the descendants of Laka Jam have been called Jadejas. After Jada Jam had adopted Jam Laka, a son, named Ghaoh, was born to him. When this son grew up, he demanded the Gadee from Laka Jam, when Laka Jam gave up the Gadee of Samei Nuggur to Ghaoh. Meanwhile, with the Chief entered at No. 147 in the genealogical table for Kutch, the race of Poora Gahanee failed. On that the Rance of Poora Gahanee, Rajee, invited Laka Jam from Nuggur Samei, and delivered the country of Kutch to him.

3. No. 168 is entered twice among his successors, because Rao Bhoj-rajee, No. 167 in the genealogical list, having no son and heir, adopted Khengarjee, son of his younger brother, Megjee. Khengarjee having likewise no heir, his brother Tumachee succeeded to the Gadee. Thus two brothers have been entered under one number.

4. The reason for the designation of Jam is this: Nurput took Guznee, and there collected a body of followers, wherefore his own people and the people of that country called him Jam; for the name of Jam is given in that country to great men and Chiefs. The third son of No. 156 was Gujunjee; whose son Halo gave to his descendants the name of Hala, who, with the Jam of Noanuggur, reside in Halar.

5. No. 165 in the genealogical list, Rao Khengarjee, was distinguished by the title of Rao by Mahomed Sha Padsha of Ahmedabad. In the time of

Rao Pragmuljee, No. 171 in the genealogical list, Jam Tumacheejee of Noanuggur was driven from Nuggur and came to Rao Pragmuljee, who sent with him his son and heir, Godjee, with an army. He waged war and re-seated Jam Tumachee on the Nuggur Gadde, and restored him to his position. Since that time the title has been Maharao Shree. After him Rao Shree Lukputjee, No. 173, obtained from Ahmedsha Padsha of Delhi the title Maha Rao Shree Meerza and the "Mace Moratub." Subsequently Mahomed Sha Padsha of Kabul conferred the title of Maharaj Deeraj. Since then the title has been Maharaja Deeraj Meerza Maha Rao Shree, and so continues.

In the above genealogical list the names of the Sovereigns have been entered, among whom Lako Guraro, No. 117, successor of Lakear Bhud, had eight sons. Two of these, Mod and Manace, put Jam Oonud to death for the sake of the Gadde of Samei Nuggur. They did not, however, gain possession of the Gadde, but fled from thence to Kutch, where the two brothers defeated the Wagon Chowras, and the seven tribes of Waghelas, and seized the sovereignty of Kutch. Of their descendants were Lako Phoolanee and Poora Gahance. Their line failed when Jam Lako, in the line of Jam Oonud, became Sovereign under No. 155. The Rance of Poora Gahance, the lady Rajee, invited Laka Jam from Nuggur Samei, and entrusted the Gadde of Kutch to him, and his dynasty still continues. From him the race derive the name of Jadejas, who still reign over Kutch.

BHOOJ IN THE COUNTRY OF KUTCH.

Questions by Mr. T. Ogilvy, Political Agent in Kutch.

Answers by His Highness the Rao of Kutch.

1. What are the names of the Cities, Purgunnas, and Zillas?

Bhooj Nuggur is the name of the Capital, founded by Rao Shree Khengarjee, No. 165 in the genealogical list, in Sumvut 1605 (A. D. 1548). The following are the names of the subdivisions of the country: 1st, Pawan, in which is the City of Bhooj; 2nd, the Wagar Zilla; 3rd, Anjar Puthuck; 4th, Kantee Purgunna; 5th, Abdasa Purgunna; 6th, Modasur Purgunna;

7th, Girdo Puthuck ; 8th, Kund Pargunna ; 9th, Mak Purgunna ; 10th, Bunee ; 11th, Puchum Thapee ; 12th, Kudcar Thapee. Some of the villages are Khalsa, belonging to the Durbar, and some are the property of the Bha-yad, of dependants of, and religious institutions under the authority of the Bhooj Durbar. There is no separate Zilla; all are under Bhooj.

2. What was the name of this city (Bhooj) in the Sul Yoog, and what is its derivation ?
3. What was the city's name in the Treeta Yoog, and from whence derived ?
4. What was the city's name in the Dwaipur Yoog, and from whence derived ?
5. What was the city's name in the Kul Yoog, and from whence derived ?
6. How many ancient buildings are there in this city (Bhooj), and what are their names ?
7. State the description and origin of each of these buildings ; which dynasty of Rajas built them ; and in which of the Yoogs : also state the present residence of the descendants of these Rajas.
8. Copies of the Sunuds which the worshippers or persons attached to the temples may possess, and of any old inscriptions, are desired.
9. State the nature of penances undergone, and of the burnt offerings made, at the places of public

There is no ancient city in Kutch that existed during the four Yoogs to name or describe. The meaning, however, of the capital city of Bhooj is, that Rao Shree Khengajee expelled from Kutch Jam Rawul who had seized on his Raj by the force of his soldiers (Bhooj), and founded a new city, and named it Bhooj.

There is no building in Bhooj of earlier date than Sumvut 1605.

As this city is not an ancient one, there are no buildings whose descriptions are worth mentioning, nor are they to be had with sufficient accuracy.

The city of Bhooj was founded by Rao Shree Khengajee, and is now the chief seat of Government ; so that there are neither temples nor buildings of ancient date.

The chief place of pilgrimage is Narayen Surowur, where the ten sons of Prachin Burhee, known by the name

worship in this country ; also of the religious assemblages held at them.

of Dush Prucheta, underwent penances for ten thousand years: of this mention is made in the " Bhagwut Pooran," in the 4th part. Many persons in ancient times performed penance there, and many have made burnt offerings, and obtained their objects. It is ancient, and was known by the same name in all the four Yoogs. Asapoorajee in Kutch, mention of which is made in the Hingoladree Khund of the " Skund Pooran," is another place of pilgrimage of some antiquity. At the former place, an assemblage is held twice in the year ; one on Kartick Sood 15th, and the other on Chytru Sood 15th ; and at the latter only once a year, on Asso Sood 9th. Pilgrimages are made by the different classes of the population ; Hindoo and Mussulman at their respective places of worship.

10. In what books is this city referred to ?

This place is modern, and therefore not mentioned in any books.

MEMOIR ON THE TRADE, &c.,
OF THE
PORT OF MANDVEE IN KUTCH.

BY THE LATE
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TRADE OF THE PORT OF MANDVEE IN KUTCH.

i

Mandvee in Kutch, the population of which has been estimated at 50,000 souls, has long held a high place among the mercantile ports of Western India, and bears the character of sending forth some of the most skilful pilots, good seamen, adventurous merchants, and strong boats that tread our eastern seas. It contains among its inhabitants many a Lakhputy (lord of a lakh). Its customs are at present farmed from the Rao of Kutch, together with those of the neighbouring port of Moondia, for eleven lakhs of Kutch korees, by a Banyan of the name of Kosalchund. This koree, of which 379 go to 100 Bombay rupees, must not be confused with the *kowree* of India, 64 of which go to a pice. The fifteenth day of the month of Badro* is reckoned the opening of the season (Awalaice), and the fifteenth of Jeth† its close, or Akhirwaree. The names of the months commencing from the opening of the season, as corrupted by the Kutchecs, are Badro, Asoo, Kattee, Naree, Parce, Pomagh, Phagan, Chaitur, Vessak, Jeth, Asod, and Shrawan. The Bunder sends out no vessels in Jeth at all, except the Bombay market should offer extraordinary temptations for cargoes of cotton and ghee, and any trip made in Shrawan‡ to Bombay would be termed a very adventurous one.

The foreign trade of Mandvee, may be divided into the following branches: the Bombay, the Malabar, the Sind, the Mukran, the Arabian, and the Zanzibar. On the opening of the season on the fifteenth of Badro, boats that have been detained by the setting in of the monsoon, or otherwise, leave for their respective ports. Of these the Sind boats, should there be any, generally return empty, although in some instances they take a freight of the following woods: Shisan (blackwood), Doopla, Poone, Adkat; they sometimes add the sugar and sugar-candy of the Bombay market. The boats of the other trades, return laden with the articles which will hereafter be enumerated under separate heads. The several descriptions of Kutch boats are Batellas, Nawdees, and Kotiyas. Of the former, there are 300 belonging to the port, of from 50 to 500 kandies burthen, the smaller of which trade to Malabar, Bombay, Muskat, and Mukran, and the larger to Zanzibar and Mokha: the number of the Nawdees is 60, and of Kotiyas 400, varying in burthen from 50 to 200 kandies. The Arab trading boats are Daws and Buglas; the Sindian boat is the Dangee; the Mukran boats are Buglas; and those of Malabar are

* September.

† May.

‡ August.

chiefly Pattimars. Insurance is effected on the boats and their merchandize, specie and ivory paying the highest percentage, and their contracts are entered into with less precautions, and with less security, than with us. The underwriters cannot suppose the existence of a league against the insurance company, or house, on the part of a merchant insuring his property. The merchants of this port export their goods cheaper in their own vessels, than in hired ones of their own port. There are 3 Surat kandies in a Muskat bhar, the freight of which to Muskat, in a Kutch boat, is 16 korees, and in a Bugla 12 korees; proving the advantage of exporting in foreign bottoms.

The freightage of boats to Bombay is 1 rupee per kandy; to Malabar $\frac{1}{2}$ koree for each moodee of rice. Wood coming from Malabar to Mandvee pays 2 rupees per kandy of 20 maunds. The freightage to Sonmeeanec is 10 and 12 korees the kandy, and to Chobar, the most distant Bunder of the Mukrain Coast with which a trade is carried on, 14 and 15 korees for each kandy.

The coins current in Mandvee are gold Rials, silver Rials, Ibramees, Mohurs, Tatta, Hyderabad, Surat, and Bombay Rupees, and Kutch Korees, of the following respective current values:—2 Trambyas = 1 Dokra; 3 Trambyas = 1 Dingla; 21 and $21\frac{1}{2}$ Dokras = 1 Koree; 8 Korees = 1 silver Rial; 19 silver Rials = 1 gold Rial; 3 Korees = 1 Hyderabad Rupee; 4 Korees = 1 Tatta Rupee; $3\frac{1}{2}$ Korees and 1 Dokra = 1 Surat Rupee; 18 Korees = 1 Ibramce.

The measures of which I shall have occasion to speak, are the Seer, the Maund, the Kandy, and the Kharwar. The value of the measures of quantity used in Kutch are, 2 Gadyas = 1 Patee; 8 Patees = 1 Map; 6 Maps = 1 Sae; 16 Saees = 1 Karsee; 2 Kutch Karsees = 1 Sind Kharwar. The values of the weights are, 32 Kutch Dokras = 1 Seer; 50 Seers = 1 Maund cotton; 20 Maunds = 1 Kandy invariably; 42 Seers = 1 Maund of wool; 48 Seers = 1 Maund of ghee; 30 Surat Rupees = 1 Bombay Seer. In Sind, the Vikkur Seer = 32 Sind Dinglas, and in the neighbourhood 36 Dinglas; Hyderabad Seer = 80 Dinglas.

The following are the productions of Kutch: cotton, wool, grain, ghee, oil, and shields made of the hide of the rhinoceros or elephant. The principal cotton merchants of Mandvee are Morarjee Sá, Golalchund Sá, Kachra Pardhan, Runchod Khitanee, and Joota Sá. The cotton is chiefly exported in the months of Chait,* Vessak,† and Jeth.‡ The cotton merchants of Mandvee are in the habit of advancing money to the growers of the cotton, on condition of letting them have the produce so much per cent. cheaper than what the market price may be. The export customs on cotton at Mandvee are $\frac{1}{2}$ koree per maund. Cotton is also exported from the Bunders of Moondra, Toona, Joduja, Jam Nuggur, and Khambalia, which three latter

* March.

• † April.

‡ May.

belong to the Jam. The cotton comes to Mandvee from Abdass, Wagur, Pacham, and Marwar. There are about 15,000 bales of cotton yearly exported from these three Bunders; and, assuming a bale as containing 10 maunds, the export duties on cotton will amount to 37,500 korees. At the Wowanee Bunder, last year, there were 7,000 bales detained on account of a difference between the Rao and the Jam concerning the customs. The price of cotton in Mandvee varies from 10 to 20 korees per maund of 50 seers of 32 Kutch pice. When there is a scarcity of rain, it sometimes rises to 25 and 30 korees. The proportion between the import and export customs is as 10 to 4 per cent.

The wool that is exported from Mandvee to Bombay, comes from Bhooj, Wagur, Pacham, Abda, Marwar, and Jessulmeer. The merchants reside in Mandvee, and have agents about the country, who collect the wool in quantities of a maund or two, a maund being the produce of once shearing a hundred sheep. They are sheared twice a year, once in Badro* and then in Chaitur,† of which the former shearing is reckoned the best, on account of its having been washed by the rain. The castes that breed sheep, are the Badvas and the Rebarees; many other castes keep sheep for their milk and ghee. Two men are required to take care of one hundred sheep; one to tend the flock and another to take care of the young ones. The price of a full-grown live sheep in Kutch was lately 5½ korees. The Memons gave this year 16 korees for the maund of wool. The man from whom I obtained this information was in the habit of selling wool: he had borrowed 20 korees two months ago from a Memon, when the price in the market was 12 korees per maund, on condition of parting with the whole of the produce of his flock to his creditor, at that rate.

The price of wool varies according to the length. Long wool could only be procured once a year, but if cut then, the animals would perish from the heat: the only long wool is got from the butchers. Wool is bought uncleaned, as cut from the sheep. There is no expense in feeding the flocks; the people who take care of them are generally members of the shepherd's family. There is one ram only in a flock of a hundred ewes. In spring two maunds of milk are procurable also from a hundred ewes. Black wool is much more valuable than white, but it is only procurable in saleable quantities in Guzerat; the shepherds in Kutch keep the produce of the few they may have in their flocks for the borders of their home-woven Kumlees. The young lambs that are born in the rains are not shorn for fourteen months, and the first shearing is reckoned more valuable by a koree in a maund. There was not much wool exported two years ago; it was almost all sold for home consumption, at 6 korees the maund: there are 42 seers in a maund of wool, each seer having the weight of 32 pice of Kutch. The white Kumlees receive a red dye from the lac of the Bor steeped and boiled; the colour flies a little on the first

* September.

† March.

washing, but afterwards fixes. The shepherds themselves are sometimes seen clothed in the dark-coloured wool.

The grain from Kutch is nearly all exported to Bombay; it consists of red rice (called Choka), and white (called Sukdasy), Muth, Moogh, wheat, gram, and Ooreed. The price of red rice at Mandvee was $6\frac{1}{2}$ patee a koree; white rice, 5 patee a koree; Muth, 11 patee a koree; Moogh, 8 patee a koree; gram, 8 patee a koree; wheat of the kind Kata, 8 patee a koree; wheat of the kind Wajija, 10 patee a koree; Ooreed, 7 patee a koree. The tax on Jerayut lands, called Khetee, which are watered by the rain, is one-fourth, and on Baghaet, called Wadee, one-third of the produce is taken in kind.

The ghee of Kutch that is exported from Mandvee chiefly to Bombay, is for the most part produced in Pacham, where flocks are kept chiefly by Sindians; the relative value of ghee is buffalo's, cow's, sheep's, goat's, in succession. The merchants have agents in the principal towns, who procure from the neighbouring villages two or three maunds at a time. The Raisecpotras of Wagur make a great quantity, and bring it for sale on camels, in quantities of a dozen maunds at a time. Three seers a koree is reckoned cheap at the hands of the danyman; at Mandvee lately, the price of Kutch ghee was six seers the Surat rupee.

The oil of Kutch is produced from the Til plant, and is exported in the flower, in great quantities, to Bombay. The price of oil is 5 seers the koree.

The shields are made of rhinoceros' and elephants' hides, which are brought from Zanzibar, and, when made, are exported to Mukran, Muskat, and Bussora. The generality of shields exported are from 10 to 20 korees in value; and in Muskat the price of the latter will be from 30 to 40 korees.

The cotton cloths of Kutch are chiefly exported to Zanzibar, Muskat, and Mokha; they are Tonkapana, Merkullee, Jhalawad, Moorbee. The large cloth dealers in Mandvee send their agents to the Lowanas of the districts, who have their warehouses stocked with cloth, that they have had made by the Dhiers and Worahs on giving their own thread. Cloths are sold in Kutch by the cubit taken to the middle finger, added to the length from that finger to the wrist-bone, or 32 tassoo, about 27 English inches; and the prices of Tonkapana are 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and 4 guz per koree, Merkullee $2\frac{1}{2}$ guz per koree, Jhalawad 2 guz a koree, Moorbee 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guz a koree.

The silk cloth called Musroo is made in Kutch, by the Kolees, the Boras, and Khojahs, from Bombay thread, and is exported to Mukran, Muskat, and Mokha. The different kinds of Musroo are: Panchpatta, Ambawadee, Laltaka, Chinaee, Katarya, Chant, and Bilbulsae; the Chinaee from 5 to 10 korees a guz, Laltaka from 5 to 8 per guz, Panchpatta from 7 to 12 per guz.

The Haldee (turmeric) of Mandvee comes from Bombay, and is exported to Muskat and Mukran; the price is 5 seers a koree. Jira (cumin seed) comes

from Murwar; the price is from 12 to 20 korees the maund. ^{Black pepper} and ginger come from Malabar, and are exported to Muskat; the price of pepper in Mandvee was lately 2 and 2½ seers the koree, and that of ginger 1, 1½, and 1¾ seers the koree. Dalchini (cinnamon) comes also from Bombay.

As regards the trade carried on between Mandvee and the island of Zanzibar, the natives say that midway there is a town called Maethee, where the north polar star sinks below the horizon, and the boats are steered by a fixed cloud in the heavens.

Zanzibar supplies, or once did supply Kutch, with nearly 200 slaves a year, ivory, rhinoceros' skins, cocoanuts, Jowace, sometimes a rice called Sohlee, cakes of wax, sesamum oil, lemon pickles, cloves, mats, resin from the *Pinus sylvestris*, and ox hides. There are about six vessels employed in this trade. The "Batella," formerly belonging to the rich merchant Sondurjee, of 700 kandies burthen, and the "Gambceera," of 200 kandies, are among the number, they make one trip a year, and start in the month of Po,* and return in Vessaak.† They take cloth, iron nails, anchors, water cisterns for vessels, cummin seed, and boxes with locks.

There are slave-dealers in Zanzibar, having sometimes as many as 100 slave children, whom they rear and feed chiefly on fruits, they are supplied by kidnappers from the interior. These men used to sell the slaves to the Kutch merchants. *A healthy boy of 14 or 15 years would fetch 20 and 30 rials sometimes. When the rain is scarce, the inhabitants in the interior are said to become cannibals, and a child may then be had for 2 rials from the parents. A slave bought for 10 rials in Zanzibar, would have been sold in Kutch for 200 korees, and in Hyderabad in Sind for 70 or 80 rupees.

To procure the ivory, the natives station themselves in the jungle on large trees with bows and poisoned arrows. When the elephant is wounded, it becomes furious in its endeavours to crush the tree, but as all these exertions tend to expedite the effect of the poison, much time does not elapse before the man descends and secures the tusks. The skin of the rhinoceros is procured in the same manner; the price of a large skin in Zanzibar is 10 rials, and of a small one from 2 to 5 rials. In Kutch a score of these skins will produce from 300 to 500 korees.

Wax is procured in great quantities, as the bees are exceedingly numerous; they are smoked out, the whole hive removed, the honey extracted, and the wax melted down into cakes, in which state it is imported into Mandvee. In Zanzibar the price is 3, 4, and 5 rials the Surat maund, and in Mandvee the price is from 40 to 60 korees the maund of Zanzibar contains 5 Kutch seers.

Chundioz is the gum of a tree, which is boiled with an equal quantity of oil

* December.

† April.

to make dammer. It is brought to Kutch in cakes packed in boxes. The price in Zanzibar is $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and 3 rials the Surat maund.

The ox hides of Zanzibar when stripped from the animal, are covered with ashes, and dried in the sun for four or five days. The price in Zanzibar is 5 rials the score, and in Mandvee 125 and 150 korees. There are about 200 or 300 imported yearly into Kutch.

The price of 100 cocoanut shells, polished for Hookas, is variable, viz. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 rials in Zanzibar; there are about 20 or 30,000 yearly imported into Kutch. The profit of this trade is not known, as the Bhoras make the shells up for sale as Hookas before they retail them.

There is no money in circulation in Zanzibar but rials; they are sometimes cut in quarters. Dealings to a smaller amount are carried on by exchange of articles; grain is given for oil, flesh, &c. &c.

Zanzibar has a population of about 70,000 souls, and there are 200 vessels of all sizes belonging to its port.

The anchors exported from Kutch, weigh from 5 to 10 maunds; the price per maund in Kutch is 10 korees, and in Zanzibar 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rials. The iron nails sell for 6, 7, and 8 korees the maund in the former place, and for 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and 3 rials in the latter. The price of a water-cistern, 6 feet by 12, before exportation, is 50 korees; on reaching the mart, the price rises to 11 and 12 rials, on account of the scarcity of teak.

The cloths exported are Tonkapana, Merkulee, and black Khess. Tonkapana is exported unbleached, in pieces of 100 guz in length and one guz in breadth; it is worn by the men for turbans, and sewn together for wrappers round the loins. The Mandvee price is 20 and 25 korees the piece, and the Zanzibar 10, 12, and 15 rials. The Merkulee is $1\frac{1}{4}$ guz in breadth, and in length 100 guz. The Arabs of Zanzibar wear it, made into Jubas; the Mandvee price is 33 korees, and in Zanzibar 20 rials the piece. The price of freight to Zanzibar is 3 rials the bale of cloth; Merkulee pays 40 korees a bale on leaving Kutch; Tonkapana, 30 and 35 korees the bale, and the ship pays 125 korees. Kala Khess is worn singly by the women, it is in pieces of 4 cubits long by 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad; Kutch price 60 to 80 korees a score; the Zanzibar price 20 and 30 rials. The Kitanee is a dark-coloured cotton cloth, 4 cubits long by 3 broad, with a red border 6 inches on each side; in Kutch 70 korees is paid for the score, in Zanzibar 30 and 35 rials. The Joree, a bleached cotton manufacture of Marwar, is also exported in pieces of 16 and 17 cubits by 1 cubit broad; Kutch price 30 and 35 korees per score, Zanzibar price 15 rials.

From Mandvee cotton twine for sewing sails is exported at 35, 40, and 50 korees the maund, and is sold for 16 and 17 rials in Zanzibar. The customs in Zanzibar are, per bale of Merkulee, 10 rials; Khess, 8, 9, 10, 12 rials;

Kitanee, 12, 13, 14 rials; Tonkapana 5, 6, 7 rials; Sarees, 6 per cent. in kind; twine, per maund, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 rials. There is also a great quantity of brass wire, and bars of brass of about a cubit and a half long by a finger's thickness; the former is used for armlets and anklets; the Mandvee price is 60, 70, 80 korees per maund, and Zanzibar 20 and 25 rials. Opium, shoes, and leather buckets, as well as salt, are also exported: the opium is from Marwar and Kurachee: the kinds are, Irtanee from Bussora and Bushire, and Sindee from Kurachee and Nakhla. The salt of Kutch sells at Mandvee for 6 korees the karsee; in Zanzibar for 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rials.

The Irtanee opium per seer in Mandvee is 28 or 30 korees; in Zanzibar 8 and 10 rials: the Sindee, before exportation, 18, 19, and 20 korees; after exportation, 4 and 5 rials: the Marwarree, 22 and 24 korees in Mandvee; after exportation, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6, and 7 rials: the Nakhla, if exported at all, would fetch 15 and 16 rials the seer.

The ports of the former are, in their order of distance, the following: Sonmeeanee, Arboona, the Island of Satada, Pasnee, Givadar, Chobar, Ootpalana, Ras, Jasak, Koomubareek, and Bunder Mima. The following are, however, alone frequented by the Mandvee boats, viz. Sonmeeanee, Arboona, Satada, Pasnee, Givadar, and Chobar. There are forty or fifty boats engaged in this trade, which make three or four trips a year. There are five or six agents of wealthy Kutch merchants at each of these Bunders. The exports to these places are teak, Sissam, and Phanas-wood, boxes with locks, shields, silk cloth called Musoo, Madapolams of Bombay, the Sela and Pirkara of Malabar, Haldee (turmeric), Jira (cumin seed), ginger, black pepper, dark-blue cloths, and metals. They get from Mukran in exchange, ghee, Saras, wheat, Moogh, Mangai Phingals, and Suaphoontas (sounds). The price of Saras in Mandvee was lately 40, 50, and 60 korees per karsee; there are about 200 karsees brought to Mandvee yearly: last year in Sind the price was 22 rupees, and this year 16 rupees the kharwar of 2 karsees: in Mukran it may be a rupee or two cheaper. The price of a maund of Mangar Phingals in Mukran is 1, 2, and 3 rials the maund; in Bombay 125, 150, and 200 rupees the kandy. The Musulman Khojas of the Mukran ports export it direct to Bombay; but if landed in Mandvee, it, as well as saltfish and Suaphoontas, is liable to customs of one-fourth: the price of Phoontas in Bombay is 50 and 60 rupees the maund, and in Mukran the price of a maund varies from 8 to 10 rials. There are yearly 400 and 500 shields exported to Mukran, on each of which there is half a koree export customs levied. The shields made of elephant skins are from 8 to 10 korees each in Mandvee, and in Mukran 3 and 4 rials.

Musoo is exported in pieces 8 guz long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ guz: there are two kinds, one the Khota (imitation) of 10 and 15 korees' worth in Mandvee, which produces $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, and 6 rials in Mukran, and the other the Sucha or real, in

Thans (pieces) of 12 and 14 guz long, and 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad : in Mandvee the price is 5, 6, 8 and 12 korees the guz, in Mukran $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 rials. There is about a lakh of korees' worth of Musroo and silk thread yearly exported from Mandvee. The Bombay Madapolams are imported in pieces of 16, 20, 30, and 40 vars, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ var broad (a var is $1\frac{1}{2}$ baths). In Mandvee the price is 2 cubits the kṛree, or for the largest piece 35 korees, and in Mukran 8, 9, and 10 rials.

There are about 5,000 bales of Madapolams, Sela, and Pirkara supplied yearly by Mandvee. The Sela of Malabar is 20, 32, and 40 cubits long, and 2 cubits broad ; in Malabar 5, 6, and 7 rupees per piece, in Mandvee 20, 25, 35, and 40 korees, and in Mukran 6, 7, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ rials. The Pirkara of Malabar is 20 cubits by $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubits, the score of pieces 32 Surat rupees value ; in Mandvee they sell for 6 korees each, and in Mukran for $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ rials. There are about 200 bundles of pepper, ginger, &c. exported every year from Mandvee to Mukran with equal profit. Iron in Mandvee is sold for 11 korees the maund, in Mukran for $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rials.

The Bunders on the one coast are Ormuz, Abbas, Jasm, Linga, Islo, Kongoon, Bushite, and Bussora ; and on the other coast, those that my informant had seen, were Khoweit, Kataeef, Bahrein, Damaun, Aboothabee, Debaye, Shaiga, Iman, Amulgavine, Ras ul Khyma, Ras ul Ramas, Sham, Dibae, Koor, Fakan, Shina, As Chuwar, Sooadée, Lees, Ghabia, Muskat, Sor, Ras ul Hud, Yalam, Maseera, Sehot, Shahai, Mukla, Adan, Mokha, Hodeida, Sagar, Gulfato, and Judda.

Mandvee trades with the Bunders of the western coast of India. It sends no exports to Damaun, but receives from it teak in timber and rafters, also Kherya-wood of a red colour, much used in sugar mills ; also fine cloth called Bastee, and a fine kind of rice. There are several kinds of teak rafters, valued in Damaun from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 rupees the score ; the latter in Mandvee will sell from 30 to 35 korees ; and those selling in Damaun for 2 rupees, in Kutch will be worth 18 or 20 korees : in Damaun the price of a guz of timber is 11 and 12 rupees, and in Mandvee from 40 to 80 korees the guz, which is said to be a kandy weight. The Kherya-wood is sold in Damaun for 4 and 5 rupees the guz, and in Mandvee at 20 and 35 korees the guz. About 50 or 60 vessels in a year come to Mandvee laden with timber, the value of whose cargoes may be taken at a lakh of rupees.

The Bastee cloth made in Damaun is in pieces of 20 cubits, 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ guz in breadth ; in Damaun the price is 2 to 5 rupees the piece, and in Mandvee from 25 to 30 korees : there are about 30,000 rupees' worth imported every

Neither does Mandvee send any goods to Cochin ; but receives in it teak timber, Shisam,* Poone,† Doopla, wooden basins, and Jackwood,

* Blackwood.

† Descriptions of timber.

of about 2 lakhs of rupees' value in a year; cocoanuts, 50 lakhs a year; coir ropes about 1,000 kandies; and dried cocoanuts 2,000 bundles a year; Suparee (betel-nuts of the *Areca catechu*), 2½ crores a year; rice in jotās of 2 moodees, about 4,000 jotās a year; also moodees 25,000, containing rice of different kinds; also cloths, Selas, Piikara, Chowkdee, and Madras, of a red colour; Samada, a substance used by Shikligars; also Patang-wood, from which Gulāl, the red colour thrown about in the Hoolee, also used as a dye, is extracted.

In Cochin the guz of timber is worth 9, 10, and 11 rupees; in Mandvee 50 and 60 korees. In Cochin the wooden basins are sold for 1 to 2½ rupees the score, and in Mandvee 10 to 15 korees for a score of the latter value. Cocoanuts in Malabar are worth 20 to 30 rupees the thousand; in Mandvee 10 and 16 korees the hundred. Sindrec is 15 and 16 rupees the kandy in Cochin, and in Mandvee 100 and 125 korees the kandy. Suparees are sold for 1 rupee a thousand; in Mandvee from 6 to 10, sometimes 15 korees the thousand. The Jota in Malabar is 3½ rupees; in Cochin, 2 annas customs are taken; in Mandvee 16, 20, and 24 korees the Jota. In Cochin, Samada is sold for 8, 10, and 15 rupees the maund; in Mandvee, 90 and 100 korees the maund. The Patang-wood is sold in Malabar at 7, 8, and 10 rupees the kandy, and in Mandvee 50 korees the kandy. The Patang-wood (sapan-wood) is cut into small bits and boiled for a red dye; the pieces are then dried and pounded to make Gulāl.

The price of a piece of Madras cloth in Cochin is from 3 to 10 rupees, and sometimes 20 rupees the piece; in Mandvee the price of the latter 100 and 125 korees the piece. There are about 60 bales of Madras cloth yearly imported, each bale containing from 60 to 80 pieces.

In the trade carried on between Mandvee and Burbura, outside of the Straits of Babel Mandeb, there are four or five boats employed, which in returning, do so by Bombay, or by Mokha, at which latter place they ride out the monsoon. There is no town at Burbura; the natives come down from the interior from their capital, Harera, and the temporary port is broken up after 260 days of the season have passed, when the boats are obliged to repair to Mokha. If more than 150 or 175 days of the season have elapsed, the boats cannot get to Bombay. The inhabitants of this country are called Soomalees.

The goods exported from Kutch are: Merkulee, about 500 bales a year, including Tonkapana, Jhalawadee, Moorbee, black Khess, Kakoy cloth, red English-thread Khess (plaid), Dhotya, and English Chadar. Kutch receives from Burbura, Goond (gum of the *Mimosæ Arabica*), Babul, Kher, and Eriya (aloes) used to adulterate opium and as a dye. There are about 10,000 maunds of Goond exported from Burbura to Bombay, the same quantity of Eriya is also

exported. Hira Bod (myrrh), (given to children 7 days old) is also exported to Bombay; also Hira Dakhan, used as dye and for blisters, at the rate of 400 bales a year, each bale containing 3 and 4 maunds.

Coffee is also exported to Bombay by Kutch boats, 400 bundles; there is some ghee also taken from this place to Bombay, about 1,000 maunds in a year.

Rials are the only coin in circulation here; for transactions of less value the Pirkara of Malabar, of 20 cubits long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ guz broad is cut into 21 pieces called Sodas, and they are current as small change.

Every one is obliged to have an Aban, to whom about half a rial is paid, and he becomes answerable for any thing lost. These men are on the look-out for ships, and come swimming out two koss to sea and hail the vessels—"Min Abanak?" (who is your Aban?) and fix themselves on the first stranger who is unprovided with one. Should one of them discover a theft by one of his comrades who refuses to give up the article stolen, he immediately draws his sword, and perhaps loses his life for half a rial. There is no instance at present known of a boat being plundered since the lesson they received some time ago from one of the Company's ships, which went there to revenge the plunder of a wrecked vessel and the murder of its crew.

There are two Kafflas a season, consisting of two and three hundred camels, that arrive at this temporary port.

The Merkulee of Kutch is sold for $1\frac{1}{4}$ rial the piece of 12 guz; the Tonkapan, 5 and 6 rials per 100 guz; Jhalawadee 10 guz the rial; Moorbee 13 guz the rial; black Khess, Desace, 10 rials the score of pieces; Kakoy cloth, in pieces of 4 cubits and $1\frac{1}{4}$ guz breadth, (in Mandvee in a score there are 40 single pieces) at 45 korees per the double score, and at Burbura 6 and 7 rials the double score; the English-thread red plaid, in pieces of 5 cubits long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubits broad, valued at Mandvee from 50 to 70 korees per score, and at Burbura 15 and 16 rials; Dhotya, a white unbleached cloth, 8 cubits long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ guz broad, and having red borders of 2 tassos and an end of 6 tassos, valued at Mandvee 42 korees per score, and at Burbura 8 rials, sometimes 10 rials.

The English Chadar is 4 cubits long and 2 guz broad, worn by the women; sold at Mandvee for 80 and 90 korees the score, in Burbura 26 and 27 rials. The price of Goond in this place is from 2 to 3 rials the maund Surat; in Bombay the price is from 8 to 15 rupees the maund, and when very scarce it has been sold for 20 rupees. Eriya is sold for $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, and 2 rials the maund, and in Bombay 10 and 11 rupees. Hira Bod is sold for $1\frac{1}{4}$ and 2 rupees the maund, the price in the Bombay market is 7 and 8 rupees. Hira Dakhan is procured in Burbura for $1\frac{1}{4}$ rial the maund, and in Bombay is sold for 5 and 6 rupees.

Coffee is sold there for 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and 4 rials the phrasala or maund, and in Bombay at 10, 14, and 15 rupees.

The ghee of Burbura is sold by the kadda of 3 Surat maunds for 3 rials, and is exported to Bombay, where it is sold for 4 and 5 rupees the maund. The customs of Burbura are for Tonkapana 5½ rials the bale, Merkulee 10 rials the bale, Jhalawadee 11 rials the bale, Moorbee 8½ rials the bale, Kakoy 3 rials a bale, black Khess, Desae, (country) 17 rials the bale, English-thread Khess 9½ rials the bale. there is nothing paid by the vessels frequenting this place, of which there are upwards of one hundred during the season.

There are about 30 vessels, Arab as well as Kutch, employed in this trade, which make one trip a year, taking from Kutch the following Tonkapana, Merkulee, Jhalawadee, Moorbee, country black Khess, English-thread Khess, English-thread Chadais, dark-blue thread, red thread, snuff in kandyas of 300 baboodas (small earthen pots), Nowsadais (sal ammoniac), and Takankhar (borax), Jognee (lac), Pabbadee (the nut of the *Nymphaea nelumbo*), white cotton thread, rice (Chidua), dried boiled rice called Powa Papad, grain pancakes uncooked, wood combs for the hair, Kakoy cloth, Dhotya, pieces of Mustoo cotton. And bringing small plums (Khismis Drakh), Lal Drakh of a larger kind, almonds (shelled), Khajooris (dates ripened on the tree, which are collected when they fall to the ground and are dried for a month in the sun; an excavation is then made in the ground and grated over with sticks, on which the dates are heaped up and protected from the sun; they are kept thus under pressure for a month, and then packed up for exportation the juice which falls into the pit below is used by the natives as they use molasses); Kharick, mostly imported from Muskat, are dates picked when they have begun to ripen, they are first boiled, and then put out to dry in the sun for a month, and are then packed up; Adan kee Ambalce (sweet tamarind), berberies (Oriza), French beans, Manjeet (*Rubia manjeet*), Maddei, Liya (aloes), Sajee Khai (*Natrum*) used as a blue dye, and coffee.

There are about 5,000 bales of cotton exported to Mokha, and the same quantity of cloth in bales of the kind above enumerated, also about 400 bales of thread, each bale containing 4, 5, and 6 maunds.

There are about 2,000 kandyas of snuff exported from Mandvee to this place, also 200 bales of 1 and 1½ maund each of sal ammoniac, 200 maunds of borax, 250 maunds of lac, 20 karsees of Nymphaea nuts; dried rice cakes are exported to the amount of 10 karsees, and combs to the amount of 10,000. The cotton of Mandvee is reckoned cheap at 10 korees, but is sometimes 20 and 25 (if the rain has been scarce) the maund in Mokha; it is weighed by the phrasala, which is allowed to be equivalent, though actually a Kutch maund is only ¾ of a phrasala; 7 and 8 rials would be a good price for a phrasala. A piece of Tonkapana of 100 guz sells for 6 rials, Merkulee of 100 guz is sold for 11 rials, Jhalawadee of 100 guz for 9 rials, Moorbee of 100 guz for 10½

rials, country black Khess per-score of pieces for 8, 9, 11, and 12 rials, English Khess for 10 rials the score, English Chadar for 25 rials the score. The maund of dark-blue thread in Mandvee sells for from 30 to 60 korees; in Mokha the price is for the former 6 rials the phrasala. The red thread of Mandvee is worth 40 korees; in Mokha the phrasala is worth 10 rials. The white thread in Mandvee is 35 and 40 korees the maund, and in Mokha 4 and 5 rials the phrasala. Snuff in Mandvee is 60 korees the maund of 275 and 300 baboodas, and in Mokha 2, 3, and 4 rials the score of baboodas.

Sal ammoniac is sold in Mandvee for 30 and 32 korees the maund, and in Mokha the maund sells for 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ rials. In the former place, borax is sold for 40 and 50 korees the maund; in the latter $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 rials. Lac in the former is from 28 to 33 korees per maund; in the latter, when there is a scarcity, 2 seers are sold for a rial, otherwise in the common state of the market 4 and 5 seers. The Nymphaea nut is sold in Mandvee for 5 korees per saee, and in Mokha $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 rials. The dried rice cakes are valued in Mandvee at 6 patees per koree, and in Mokha $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 rials the saee; the uncooked grain pan-cakes are sold in Mandvee for 6 korees the maund, in Mokha for $1\frac{1}{2}$ rials. The price of wooden combs in Mandvee is 5 korees the hundred, and in Mokha 11 thumans. (8 thumans = 1 rial; 600 kumasees = 1 rial.)

The piece of Kakoy is 4 cubits long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad; it is worn made up into a lower garment, and sells in Mandvee 42 korees the double score, and in Mokha 8, $8\frac{1}{2}$, and 9 rials. The Dhotyas are 7 cubits long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ guz broad, sold in Mandvee for 42 korees the score, and in Mokha for 7 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ rials. A piece of Musroo, 8 guz by 1 guz, costs, if imitation, 8, 10, and 12 korees, sometimes 16 and even 25, and in Mokha 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ rials.

Ganja is much exported, nearly 300 maunds a year, and toddy 150 casks (containing 500, 800, and 1000 bottles). Ganja is sold in Mandvee for $6\frac{1}{2}$, 7, and 8 korees the maund, and in Mokha 1 rial the ratat or Surat pukka seer. Toddy comes from Malabar, and some small quantity is made in Kutch itself. In Malabar one can get 13 and 14 bottles for a rupee; in Mandvee, the Government levies $\frac{1}{4}$ koree per bottle, and the price in the town is $2\frac{1}{4}$ korees the bottle, and in Mokha 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ rials the bottle. The inhabitants, however, run a great risk in drinking it, as, if discovered, the consequence would be, if not loss of life, at least of liberty.

There is also a quantity of Sesamun exported, about 300 karsees a year, the price in Mandvee being 125 korees the karsee, or, if dear, 150 to 175 korees; in Mokha the karsee sells for 16, 18, and 20 rials, when there has been a fall of rain in Mokha. Grain also is exported from Mandvee with variable profits; 11 years ago Mangrory rice was sold there for 6 rials the moodee of 3 maunds: this rice at present sells in Malabar at $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

moodee, in Mandvee 14 and 15 korees, and in Mokha $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ rials. Cooked rice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees in Malabar the moodee, in Mandvee 9 and 10 korees, and in Mokha for $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ rials. The Khismis Drakh, in Mokha, of which 1,000 maunds comes a year to Mandvee, is sold for 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and 5 rials the phrasala, and in Mandvee 50 and 60 korees the phrasala. The Lal Drakh, of which 200 maunds are exported, is sold in Mokha for $1\frac{1}{2}$ rials the phrasala, and in Mandvee for 13 and 14 korees the maund. Almonds to the amount of 700 maunds are also exported yearly, sold in Mokha $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 rials the phrasala, and in Mandvee 50 to 55 korees. There are about 500 bundles of Khajoor yearly exported from Batna; the price in Mokha is 3 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ phrasalas the rial, and in Mandvee 13 and 14 korees the bundle. Sweet tamarind is exported about 500 bundles a year; the price in Mokha, being $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, and 4 rials the hamal or camel-load, nearly the kandy, and in Mandvee 3 korees the maund. Berberries exported about 150 kandies; the price in Mokha $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rials the hamal, and in Mandvee 6 and 7 patees the koree. Oriza is imported to the amount of 50 karsees; the price in Mokha 4 kelas for 1 rial (each kela containing 4 patees), in Mandvee $2\frac{1}{2}$ patees the koree. There are about 3 or 400 kandies of Manjeet imported; price in Mokha $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rials the maund, and in Mandvee 25 and 26 korees the maund. There is imported 1000 maunds Eriya, the price in Mokha $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ rials the maund, and in Mandvee 17, 18, and 20 korees the maund; also about 700 kandies of Sajee Khar imported yearly into Mandvee, priced in Mokha 4 rials the bar of two kandies, and in Mandvee 30 and 33 korees the kandy.

The coffee is grown in the hills 25 koss from Mokha; it is exported yearly to the amount of 2,000 maunds: the price in Mokha 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rials the phrasala, and in Mandvee 27, 28, and 30 korees the maund. There is a great quantity of specie exported to Bombay, after 280 days of the season (Takbeera). The Rao takes transit duties $2\frac{1}{2}$ korees the seer of money. Phadas, for making white mats, are also imported in 1000 ardyas bundles; in Mokha the price is 1 rial for 2 ardyas, and in Kutch 7, 8, and 10 korees the ardyas.

The trade carried on between Kutch and Sind, is through Lukput, Jacco, Mandvee, Muddra, and Anjar on the one part, and on the other through Maghrabee, Sabundar, Gorabaree, Kurachee, and formerly through Darajee, round which place there is grown a great quantity of Halad (saffron). This Bunder is at present deserted, as the Bagad is dry, and the salt-water comes up to it; the inhabitants are now fast emigrating to the rising Bunder of Gorabaree.

The exports of Sind to Kutch are white and red rice, Bajree occasionally good, Huldee, Pabadee, and salt-fish. From Mandvee to Lukput are exported iron, steel, lead, tin, sugar, rice from Malabar called Jirasar, Sooparees,

Sindaree (coir ropes). Sindar, cocoanuts, Katrot (wooden basins), Khajoor, Khariks, teakwood, rafters and bamboos, Musroo cloth, cloves, cardamons, Dalchini, Kababchini, Loban, Chandan, boxes of silk thread, English thread, snuff; sometimes cotton when there is a scarcity in Sind; cloths from Malabar, as Sela, Pirkara, Dupla, Chowkdees, white handkerchiefs, Khady Madrasee; also of Bombay cloths the following—Madarpot, Bafta, Doree, satin, sail-cloth, velvet, and chintz.

From the 1st of Asoo* the Kotiyas begin to come to Sind for the following firewoods: Cher Chawar, Krod to Bedeewaree, Phityanee, Wagudar,† and Reechal. There are about 150 boats which make three and four trips before they can get a cargo of grain; they then make three or four trips for grain. Each boat laden with wood pays $5\frac{1}{2}$ rupees to the Sind Government for cutting the wood, and 5 pies to the Meeran Peer, and 5 pies to the Sipahis as a present; each boat contains about 50 kandies. In Mandvee the price of wood varies from 4 to 8 korees the cart-load or kandy, which are equal. There are about twenty Multanies in Mandvee, engaged in the Sind trade, chiefly in rice, who have agents at the Sind ports, and begin to ship for Kutch in Kartik.

The chief article of this is the Palla fish, perhaps the richest in the world, exported chiefly from Gorabaree; the commencement of the fishery is in Po,‡ when the fish are very dear, and only to be seen at the tables of the rich. In the months of Magh,§ and Phagan§ they become plentiful, and nearly a lakh of Palla harees, or pairs, are then exported to Mandvee. In the beginning of the season in Po, they are sold for a rupee a piece; in the plentiful months they are sold for two dokias a pair, and in Mandvee four for a koree.

There are two kinds of rice, the Lal or red and Sukdasy or white. The following quantities of red and white rice are exported yearly to Kutch:—

	Kharwars.			
From the Sir mouth	2,750			
From the Mall mouth.. .. .	1,100			
From the Hujamree	5,500			
	<hr/>			
	9,350 in a year.			

Thirty-two rupees the kharwar of red rice would be thought dear in Sind, and would only be so when the swell of the river had been but moderate; this would be sold in Kutch for 275 korees. 25 rupees the kharwar is cheap, and in Kutch would be sold for 8 patee the koree.

White rice is sold in Sind, when cheap, for seven toyas a rupee, and in Kutch 5 patee for the koree. As the ghee of Kutch is plentiful, the Sind ghee is

* July.

† October.

‡ November.

§ December.

exported in very small quantities, and only occasionally. Goor is mutually exported between the two countries when there is a scarcity in either.

The Bajree of Sind is much exported to Mandvee :—

	Kharwars.				
From the Sir..	650
From the Mall	250
From the Hujamree..	1,650
					<hr/>
					2,550 in a year.

The price of Bajree in Sind when cheap is 12 toyas for a rupee, and in Mandvee 11 pateaes for a koree.

There are about 220 kharwars of Pabbadee (seed of the *Nymphaea nelumbo*) exported from the Sir, Mall, and Hujamree Bunders, sold 6 toyas the rupee in Sind, and in Kutch 3½ pateaes the koree. There is also yearly exported 550 kharwars of Haldee from Sind; the price in Sind, near the coast at Darajee, is 1½ rupee the maund, and in Kutch 14 korees the maund.

From Mandvee there are about 400 kandies of iron brought, used for manufacturing axes and swords; the price in Kutch is 14 korees the maund, and in the Sind Bunders 9 Tatta rupees the maund. Steel may be included in the above 400 kandies; the price in Kutch is 6 pies for the koree, and in Sind, at Hydrabad, where it is called Rukk, 20 rupees the maund. Sheets of tin are exported to the amount of 400 score; sold in Kutch 8 to 16 korees the score, and in Sind from 3 to 4 rupees. Soft sugar and sugar-candy is brought to Sind to the amount of 1,000 kandies; the loaf sugar in Mandvee is 17 and 18 korees the maund, and in Sind 10 and 11 rupees the pukka maund; and the sugar-candy in Mandvee 2 seers the koree, and in Sind 13 rupees the maund.

There are about 400 kandies of Goa Suparees come yearly to Sind; the price in Mandvee is 9 korees the maund, and in Sind 4½ rupees the maund. Sindaree (coir ropes) is brought to Sind to the amount of 200 kandies a year; in Mandvee the price is 12 korees the maund, and in Sind 4½ rupees. Sindar is also an export from Kutch, about 5 kandies a year; the price in Kutch is 3 korees a seer, and in Sind 1½ rupees. The Jirasar rice of Malabar is imported into Sind through Lukput, to the amount of 1,000 moodees (each moodee containing 48 pateaes); the price in Mandvee is 13 korees the moodee, and in Hydrabad 9 seers the rupee. Cocoanuts are brought to Sind to the amount of 10 lakhs a year; the price in Mandvee is 13 korees the hundred, and in Sind 7 rupees. Kothrot or wooden basins, are brought to Sind to the amount of 1,000 score; the price in Mandvee is 15 korees the score, and in Sind 5 and 6 rupees. Khajoor and Khariks are brought to the amount of 450 kharwars yearly to Sind; the price of the former in Mandvee is 7 korees the maund, and in Sind 2½ and 3 rupees, that of the latter in Mandvee is 14 korees the maund, and in Sind 6 rupees.

Teakwood timber is brought into Sind, 220 kharwars or 700 guz; the price in Mandvee per guz is 70 korees, and at Gorabaree 28 rupees the guz. Bamboo rafters are brought to Sind from Goa, *via* Mandvee, to the amount of 3,000 score; the price in Mandvee is 5 korees the score, and in Sind $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

The following kinds of Masalla come to Sind to the extent of 48 kharwars in a year:—

	Price in Mandvee.	Price in Shikarpoor in Sind.
Cloves	50 korees per maund.	$62\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per maund.
Cardamoms ..	144 " "	4 " a seer.
Dalchiny ..	32 " "	$22\frac{1}{2}$ " per maund.
Kababchiny ..	26 " "	$42\frac{1}{2}$ " "

Chandam is brought from Mandvee 200 maunds a year, and Loban 650 maunds:—

	Price in Mandvee.	Price in Sind and Shikarpoor.
Chandam ..	1 korce per seer.	30 rupees the maund.
Loban ..	50 korees the maund.	80 " "

Snuff is brought from Mandvee 100 maunds a year; silk thread, 50 boxes (each box containing on an average 2 maunds). Snuff is sold 60 and 70 korees in Mandvee, and in Sind 25 rupees the maund; silk thread of the best kind in Mandvee 16 korees the seer, and in Sind 6 rupees; English thread in Mandvee 1 korce the seer, and in Sind $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers the rupee.

Malabar cloth comes from Mandvee, 200 score of pieces a year:—

	Price in Mandvee per piece.	Price in Sind per piece.
Sela	20 korees.	8 rupees.
Pirkara	$7\frac{1}{2}$ "	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
Dupta Chowkdee ..	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Khady	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
White handkerchiefs ..	$5\frac{1}{2}$ "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Madiasee	20 "	7 "

Bombay cloths brought from Mandvee, total export 3,500 pieces, of the following kinds:—

	Price in Mandvee per piece.	Price in Sind per piece.
Madarpat	30 korees.	7 rupees.
Bafta	28 "	10 "
Doree	16 "	5 "
Satin	50 "	18 "
Sail-cloth	27 "	13 "
Velvet	10 " per guz.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ " per guz.
Printz	1 " per hath.	$\frac{1}{2}$ " per hath.

N.B.—When the prices in Sind are mentioned, those in the maritime towns only are meant.

GENERAL REMARKS
ON THE
MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY OF BHOOL.

BY
DR JAMES BURNES, K.H.,
CAPT SURGEON ON THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT

Prepared in the Year 1828.

MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY OF BHOOJ.

The Province of Kutch extends between the sixty-eighth and seventy-second degrees of longitude East of Greenwich and the twenty-second and twenty-fourth degrees of North latitude.

Its extreme length does not exceed a hundred and sixty-five miles from east to west; its breadth from north to south is fifty-two miles at the widest part, and only fifteen at the narrowest.

It has the Gulf of Kutch and the Indian Ocean to the south; the great northern Runn, which is flooded with salt water from May to October every year, on the north and east; and the Koree River, or eastern branch of the Indus, to the west.

The general appearance of Kutch is barren and uninteresting. Most of the villages are ruinous and dilapidated, bearing marks alike of the shocks of nature and the destructive powers of man. A few fields in their neighbourhood are cultivated, while the remainder of the country presents nothing to the view but a rocky and sandy waste, which in many places is scarcely relieved by a show of vegetation. Water is scarce, and often brackish; and although the population does not exceed three hundred and fifty thousand souls, the produce of the land under cultivation is insufficient for their support; so that Kutch, even in the best seasons, is dependent upon Sind for supplies of grain.

The climate for nine months in the year is comparatively temperate and agreeable. The approach of October is dreaded equally by the native and European population, as extremely unhealthy and oppressive. The temperature in the hot season is high; and a residence in the Cantonment of Bhooj, during the months of April and May, is rendered almost intolerable by hurricanes, which envelope the houses in dust and sand, and from which glass windows are scarcely a protection.

The monsoon is always moderate, and sometimes fails altogether. It would almost appear, that those seasons in which it has failed, although the want of rain in a country almost entirely dependent for water on the firmament must ever be attended with the greatest distress and misery to the native population, have been the most favourable for the maintenance of health in the European constitution. Kutch was very healthy in the years 1823 and 1824, but the contrary, in a melancholy degree, in 1825, after a considerable monsoon.

Kutch is considered unhealthy by the natives of other parts of the Bombay Presidency ; and they can only be induced to visit it by the greater pay and advantages of a field-station. There seems no great reason for this prejudice ; for I believe that a reference to the hospital returns of the Native Regiments at Bhooj would show that the troops are as healthy there as in most other places. I must confess, however, that I have known many persons from Bombay, servants in particular, perfectly useless from continued sickness in Kutch, who recovered their health and energies the moment they left it.

The most common diseases amongst the natives are fever and rheumatism ; and it may be remarked that cholera, which has been so fatal in the neighbouring countries, has never made much progress in Kutch. Fever is the prevailing disease among Europeans. From personal experience, I may say, that the first attacks have always been the most dangerous ; and have usually been in the form of bilious remittents, leaving behind them a tendency to intermittent fever, liable to produce a paroxysm on any exciting cause, which the patient has never been able entirely to throw off. Indeed, with all the advantages of sea air, I never was at any station where recoveries from fever were so tedious and incomplete as in Kutch.

In the elucidation of this fact, which, without explanation, might be considered a mere opinion, I can state, that of the only five officers now at Bhooj, including myself, who have been resident for three years in Kutch, every one is subject to periodical paroxysms, in the manner I have mentioned ; and that scarcely one has ever been entirely free from them for six months since the first grand attack, which, in every case, was shortly after arriving at the station. Luckily, the paroxysms are never very severe ; and, as the sulphate of quinine is a certain check, the inconvenience is only temporary, while the constitution, from being habituated, appears to suffer but little injury.

Some stations in Kutch are particularly noxious, such as Narrona, a village in a marsh, twenty-four miles north-east of Bhooj, near the Runn, where no troops are now stationed ; and Lukput Bunder, where the water is so bad, that there is a tradition throughout the country (puerile indeed, but still illustrative of the native prejudice against it,) that a draught of it impairs the powers of man. Mandvee is generally a delightful and healthy station, and the Kutch Government, with great liberality, have lately fitted up the old palace of the Rao at that place in the most comfortable manner for the sick officers of the Brigade. Still patients do not appear to make good recoveries there from serious illnesses ; and there are times, particularly in October, when, being at the sea-coast in Kutch is little protection against attacks of disease. I have known nine Europeans, being all who were at Mandvee at the time, in bed with fever at the same moment, and scarcely a native servant well enough to

be able to attend on them, though some of the party had left Bhooj in health a few days previously.

The oppression in the atmosphere about the close of the monsoon at Mandvee is excessive; and the hot wind in May is sometimes so scorching, that its effects have been justly compared to the feeling produced by standing near an immense quantity of burning grass.

The longitude of Bhooj is $69^{\circ} 45'$ East, and the latitude $23^{\circ} 15'$ North; the parallel of the tropic of Cancer being presumed to cross the village of Soom-rasir, on the southern bank of the Runn, fifteen miles north of the Cantonment. A reference to the map, therefore, will show that, with the exception of its extremities Lukput and Bela, the whole province of Kutch is included within the tropics.

Judging from the moderate inclination in the northerly direction towards the Runn, which, from the peculiarities of its annual inundation, can be but little above the level of the ocean, the Cantonment of Bhooj cannot be much elevated; nor is it to be estimated at a greater height than one hundred feet. Water is found at Bhooj within a few feet from the surface, and on the banks of the Runn within eight or ten feet. The site of the City and Residency is somewhat lower than that of the Cantonment.

Bhooj is low in reference to the surrounding country, being situated in an amphitheatre of hills, some of which approach the City within three or four miles, and others within ten or twelve miles. In the middle of the plain, detached from all other high ground, and rising to a height of five hundred feet, is the hill of Bhoojeah, on which the hill-fort is situated, and under the south-west angle of which is the Cantonment of the Kutch Brigade. The Residency is four miles distant in a westerly direction, and the City of Bhooj about half the distance to the north-west.

The district of Kutch proper in which Bhooj is situated, is the most unproductive of the whole Province; the neighbourhood of the City and Cantonment being, for nine months in the year, an arid parched plain, with scarcely a blade of vegetation. The traditions of the country relate, that the early Princes of Kutch selected this site for their Capital city rather from its being central and convenient for the extirpation of banditti, than from any advantages its neighbourhood offered in the way of cultivation.

The nature of the soil in the immediate neighbourhood of Bhooj is sandy and rocky. The hill of Bhoojeah, which bounds and overlooks the Camp in the north-easterly direction, is a barren rock. The water in the Cantonments is taken entirely from wells, and is generally brackish. The European officers obtain all they require for drinking purposes from a well at the Residency, the only one which contains very good water; but the natives do not appear to be so particular. After a favourable monsoon, the tank of Bhooj contains a large

quantity of this necessary of life, and is the chief dependence of the inhabitants of the City.

There are two rivers in the vicinity of Bhooj, one to the eastward and the other to the westward of the Cantonment. They both pass from the south at a distance of about three miles, and form a junction six miles to the north of the City. Like all the other rivers in Kutch, they scarcely contain any water, except in the rainy season, when they are very full and rapid, and discharge themselves into the Runn. The beds of both are generally sandy, and the banks precipitous and rocky. It is in one of the branches of these rivers that the Kutch coal is found, seven miles north-east of Bhooj.

There is no marshy ground in the neighbourhood of the Cantonment, nor any receptacle for water near it. The large tank of Bhooj before mentioned, is a mile distant, and bounds the walls of the City in a westerly direction, extending towards the Residency, on some of the compounds of which it borders when it is full. It is above a mile and a half in circumference after a favourable monsoon; but is generally two-thirds dried up by the beginning of June. The deepest part is under the town walls, so that it dries up from the direction next to the Residency, and, till lately, left some marshy ground at the bottom of the gardens. The tank is supplied with water from the hills bounding the plain of Bhooj to the south, the rivulets from which unite, and form a Nulla, which, after passing through the parade ground, and between two of the Residency compounds, throws its waters into the tank. The great northern Runn is thirteen or fourteen miles north of Bhooj; and while it is flooded may be called a marsh, for some months in the year, after which it becomes dry and encrusted with salt.

The prevailing wind in Kutch is westerly. It is a general remark, that it blows between west and by south, and west and by north, ten months of the year. One month may be allowed for easterly winds, which are always unhealthy, unpleasant to the feeling, attended (if of long continuance) with epidemics and locusts; and one month to variable winds from different directions. In the sickly season at the end of the rains, the wind is sometimes from the north-east, when the Camp of Bhooj has the protection of the hill-fort against it. The monsoon in Kutch sets in generally with great violence from the north-east before it settles in the south-west.

The thermometer in the hot months is often above a hundred degrees. I have seen it a hundred and six degrees at Mandvee in April. In the cold months I have known it fall to forty degrees, and have heard that it was once even at thirty-three degrees.

The atmosphere in Kutch is dry, and the gunpowder in the magazines at Bhooj is found to keep better than at most other stations.

There is scarcely a Cantonment under the Bombay Presidency, which, in

its immediate neighbourhood, is more free from the causes that are understood to generate noxious effluvia and produce disease than the Camp of Bhooj. The site of the Residency might, no doubt, have been more judiciously chosen than on the borders of the large lake I have described; but, as far as my observation goes, people living there do not suffer more than those in other situations. Were we to adopt an opinion which is entertained by some parties, that malaria is the product not only of marshes but also of places where the soil is dry and the ground elevated in volcanic countries, among which Kutch may be certainly included, it would be easy to account for the insalubrity of the Province at particular seasons, without calling in the aid of swamps and other deleterious causes; but a far more powerful source of fever than any founded on mere theory or opinion seems to present itself, when we take into consideration the geographical situation of Kutch in reference to the Runn, and the peculiarities of that internal lake, for the process of evaporation is going on with the greatest vigour from its surface at the very period when endemic disease rages at Bhooj. From experiments which have been instituted in England and Italy, marsh effluvia are not understood by some to travel to so great a distance as fifteen miles from the place of their production; but in tropical countries, where they are much more malignant and more generally diffused, the case may be different; nor can I believe that the yearly drying up of a surface exceeding in extent six thousand square miles, can be accomplished without affecting the atmosphere of the neighbouring provinces, and particularly that of Kutch, during the continuance of some days of an easterly wind.

ROUTES BETWEEN

BHOOJ

AND

AHMEDABAD, ANJAR, BALMEER, BARODA, DEESA,
GUDDRA, HYDERABAD, JUKKOW BUNDER,
KOTASIR BUNDER, KURACHEE, LUKPUT,
MANDVEE, MOONDRA, OMERKOT, SUKKUR,
TATTA, TOONA BUNDER, &c.

BY

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. HOLLAND,

OF THE 28TH REGIMENT N. I.,

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL OF THE BOMBAY ARMY

ROUTE No. I.

FROM AHMEDABAD TO BHOOJ,
VIA DURANGDRA, HULWUD, AND MALLIA FORD.

GENERAL DIRECTION, N. BY W.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Sugar.	Road and Soil	Water	Remarks.
			Miles.	Furlongs.				
Dholka.	Collector of Ahmedabad.	From Ahmedabad to Sanand	13	01	13	01	Soil sandy, and good cart road; very heavy to Sirkeij.	Abundant; 100 shops.
	Collector of Ahmedabad.	Dandooka	13	6	13	6	Good cart road, soil black, 5 wells and 1 tank.....	2 shops; procurable country open and cultivated. Encamping ground on the N. side, and on the bank of the tank. At 3 m. 7 f. pass Boruj; 200 houses; 2 tanks and 15 wells; supplies procurable. At 6 m. 1 f. pass Kowar; 60 houses; 12 wells and 2 tanks; supplies scanty. At 7 m. 1 f. pass Heerapoor; 20 houses; 2 wells; supplies scarce. At 9 m. 1 f. pass Muchiyow; 150 houses; 8 wells and 4 tanks; supplies procurable. At 10 m. 2 f. pass Mehlasna; 100 houses; 1 well; supplies scarce.
Goojerat.	Collector of Ahmedabad.							

Collector of Ahmed-

Political Agent in Katiwar.

Shapur. <i>Vide Note A.</i>	11	2	11	2	
Leclapoor.	13	5	13	5	
Cheeraulce.	13	4	13	4	
Durangdra.	12	2	12	2	
Jewa.	9	5	9	5	
Carried over...	...	...	87	01	

Good cart road, soil black, 1 well and 1 tank; scarce; 2 shops; procurable.	2				100 houses; situated on the NE. of the Null-Bowlee or Runn. Water from pits dug in the bed of the tank; a well of brackish water; encamping ground on the N. side. Country open and cultivated. At 3 m. 4 f. pass Jeta-poor; 80 houses; 4 wells; supplies scarce. At 5 m. 6 f. pass Ahulgaon or Ussulgaon; 20 houses; 1 well and 2 tanks; supplies none.
Soil black. 1 well, 1 tank 8 months after which obtained by digging in the bed of the tank.	5				150 houses; a village of the Guikawars. Encamping ground S.; country open; no cultivation. At 2 m. pass (Baree) Kuttejee; 40 houses; 1 tank, 1 shop. At 6 m. 5 f. pass Maleekoo (or Myeleekoo); 80 houses; 1 tank, 4 shops. At 10 m. pass Boluck (or Oluck); 30 houses; 1 tank, 2 shops.
Good cart road, soil black, 1 well, and 1 tank, and nullu water brackish and scanty.	4				50 houses; village of the Hulwud Purgunna; encamping ground S.; country low jungle, but cultivated about the village. At 2 m. 3 f. pass Keyreen; 20 houses; 1 tank, 1 small nullu; supplies none. At 6 m. pass Mondwanoo; 20 houses; 1 tank, supplies none. At 8 m. 6 f. pass Unke-wallea; 150 houses; 1 well, 1 tank (supplies procurable). At 11 m. pass Peydra; 30 houses; 1 well, 1 tank; supplies scanty. At 13 m. 2 f. cross small nullu.
Bad road, soil stony and abundant; river, 40 wells, rugged, and 1 tank.	2				5,000 houses; a large walled town; situated about 10 m. to the S. of the Runn. Encamping ground to the SE.; country low jungle and undulating; road stony, and very rugged for wheeled carriages. At 4 m. 4 f. pass Loannoo; 60 houses; 1 well, 1 tank; supplies procurable. At 6 m. 7 f. pass Dengrunoo; 40 houses; 1 well, 1 tank, and a nullu; supplies scarce.
Bad road; partly black, 1 well, 1 tank, and a small nullu.	5				100 houses; encamping ground on the South East. At 6 f. cross River Bogawa; bed sandy, banks low. At 3 m. 3 f. road leads between 2 ranges of low hills for 5 m., and is jungly; hence to the village an open and cultivated plain; cross two wet nullas; water bad; country undulating.

ROUTE No. II.

FROM BARODA TO BHOOJ,
VIA LIMREE, WUDWAN, AND KAJOORA FORD OF THE RUNN.
GENERAL DIRECTION, WNW.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.		Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
		Miles.	Porthungs.	Miles.	Porthungs.	Miles.	Porthungs.				
Cooperat.	Resident at Baroda.	From Baroda Cantonment, to Ometa.....	10	4½		10	4½	Road over sandy soil....	Abundant	Abundant.	500 houses, on the West bank of the Mahce.
		Boorsud	12	0½		12	0½	Ditto ditto, part through deep ravines.		Ditto.	A large walled town; encamping ground on the banks of a tank, N.E. of the town. Cross the Mahce River near Ometa, about 6½ m. wide; fordable from January until the rains. Road through deep ravines near the river, but passable for carts after the rains.
		Petlaud	1			1		Level and sandy, through Tank, and a number of fine wells.		Ditto.	Large town, with a small brick fort; encamping ground near the Mulloo tank, South of the town. A travellers' bungalow.
		Terrapoor or Tarapoor..	9	4½		9	4½	Heavy sand and between two tanks and enclosures.		Ditto.	Encamping ground very confined by cultivation and enclosures. Pass Pandoolee on the left, and through Nar, a large village, with a good bazar and tank.
		Warsura or Bursara ..	10	4		10	4	Hard black soil	Tank and wells	12 shops; moderate.	215 houses; good encamping ground, SW. Pass Moorjee, Chiklia, and Kampoor on right, and Oghiballa and Jatka on the left. From Moorjee the country is very open, covered with small trees and bushes, and well cultivated.
		Buttaman or Wuttaman.....	7	0		7	0	Heavy sand, through en-Saburmuttee River and enclosures.	Saburmuttee River and wells.	Moderate.	Good encamping ground SW.; cross Saburmuttee River, 2½ m. from village; low muddy banks; ford good; water about 2 feet deep.
		Jowarud	10	3		10	3	Over black soil	Water very bad	Ditto.	Small village; encamping ground SW., confined. At 5 m. 7 f. pass Vegulka.
		Carried over..				69	1½				

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Name of Place.	Distance		Stage.		Road and Soil	Water	Supplies.	Remarks.
			Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.				
		Brought forward...	..	..	69	1 1/2				
		Bulhale.....	9	5 1/2	9	5 1/2	Over black soil, and part of the Runn.	Tank & wells; water bad	Moderate	Good encamping ground on the Runn in the dry season. Cross a part of the Little Runn and bed of the Bhogawa and Oon-lar Rivers, which are swamy in rainy weather, but passable for carts after October. At 5 m 4 1/2 f. pass Dhingra; well and tank.
		Pansunna	10	0 1/2	10	0	Ditto, & leave the Runn	Tank and wells	Ditto	A large village; good encamping ground NW of village. At 3 m. 3 1/2 f. pass Deopoda.
		Lamree.....	10	3	10	3 1/2	Sandy and heavy in some parts, but mostly hard and firm	Tank and Bhogawa River; hot water tank; nom nullas in the bed	Abundant	A large fortified and well-built town, on the Northern bank of the Bhogawa River, encamping ground to the South coast, bed of river sandy; 2 feet water.
		Wudwan	14	3	14	3	Road very good, over fine plain and hard soil	Bhogawa River, tank and wells	Numerous	A large well town. This route, from the Salumatta to Lamree, should only be attempted when the Little Runn is quite dry. At 4 m 4 f. pass Aikowalla to the north. At 6, 4 f. pass Sumba.
		Seeta	12	5	12	5	Road good, some parts continued and sandy	Large tank and wells..	Abundant.	Good encamping ground to the NW. or SE of the village. Cross the Bhogawa River just under the walls of the town of Wudwan, easy ford. Pass the villages of Bakmutlee, Rapoor, and Sutoora.
		Bonlee.....	12	4	12	4	Road good; latter part a little stony.	Abundant, from tank	Moderate	A large, well-built village. Pass Kamra, Dolce, and Lakasee, country from Dolce through grass and low jungle; good encamping ground near the tank.
		Devana	9	3	9	3	Ditto ditto	Pulkoo River; tank and wells.	Ditto.	At 4 m 7 f. cross Pulkoo River, and at 8 m. 4 f. cross anulla. Good encamping ground to SE, country open; very little cultivation, except near villages.
		Hulwud	9	3	8	3	Good cart road, black soil	4 wells and large tank, & River Baman	100 shops, abundant.	2,000 houses; walled town; encamping ground good, near tank, country as above.

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Political Agent at Rajkot.	Political Agent at Bhooj.	Kutch.	Kattwar.
Weejulpoor.....	15	2	15
Kajoorah (a little East of Mallia).....	10	1 1/2	10
Enter the Runn	5	5	5
Across the Runn.....	5	0	0
Shikarpoor (near Wandia).....	6	0	14
Charwalla	11	0	11
Bhooj, (Vide Route No 1.) .....	.....	.....	50
Total .....	.....	258	3

5 shops : limited.

Ditto ditto ditto
2
1
1 1/2

Road good, over level country.
10
1 1/2

River or nullah, with plenty of water.
None.

At 2 m. 5 f. pass Kakrej, 100 houses, and 5 shops. Kajoorah is a very small place, across East of Mallia ; no supplies beyond grass, wood, and water, and encamping ground rather confined. The river at Mallia is avoided by encamping at this place ; and supplies and carriage can be procured from that town.

The road across the Runn, by this line, was cool, with a few parts a little soft, but nothing to impede the progress of carts, on 17th December 1837 ; the route from Mallia to Wandia was at the same time too muddy for carts.

A large thriving village, with a newly built fort, 3 m. from Wandia. Good encamping ground to the South.

Abundant.

Tanks.

Tanks.

Nore.—This Runn commences to fill in March, from the SW. winds, and during the time there is water in it, it is affected by the tides, and consequently more difficult for troops to pass than at any other ford, as the water is constantly in motion. It attains its usual height before a drop of rain falls, by the influx of water from the Gulf of Kutch. In July, the depth, for one mile from Kutch, was found to be 1 1/2 feet, which the guides represent to be the greatest at that period, and it rarely rises above 2 feet. The Mallia side is more muddy, though the Kutch one is the deepest ; but the whole bottom throughout is harder than the Runn at Adhsir. Camels laden, and bullocks laden, cross this ford throughout the monsoon, and perform it generally in nine hours, provided the Barmun River has not been flooded, which has been known to deepen the Runn to 6 feet, and make the water sweet from shore to shore. Good guides are readily procurable.

Any unseasonable rain, or violent SW. wind at any period, renders this, and indeed most parts of the Runn, impassable. In November 1836 it had been traversed by carts, but a storm which happened in the end of that month rendered it impassable until January 1837, a by no means unusual occurrence. Before troops march to it, its actual state should be ascertained.

The 15th Regiment N. I., on the 20th November 1832, found the Runn dry, and tolerably firm, but in two or three places, for short distances, soft and slightly miry ; some of the carts, which were heavily laden, and drawn by bad bullocks, sunk deep, and stuck fast in these soft places. After passing the Runn, the country continues an open expanse, covered with a few bushes here and there ; as you approach Wandia, cultivated fields appear.

ROUTE No. III.

FROM BARODA TO BHOOJ.

Distance or description of territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Place.	Distance		Road and soil	Water	Surf.	Remarks.
			Miles.	Miles.				
		Cantonment at Baroda to Wauud	15	4½	Good cart road, with mud and drains	Abundant, from wells, one fine well with trough near bungalow	Moderate	Small village and travellers' bungalow; encamp North East, ground confined. Pass the villages of Chavne, Dinsrut, Padumla, Shikria, and Fazilpoor, cross the Mahee River at Fazilpoor. A small fort to the north, 100 mls. from the road, and 1,000 from the river. The ford is deep, has a sandy and gravelly bed, and is impassable at spring tides, when a boat plies across. The country woody and well cultivated, liable to be flooded in the rains.
		Nappa	11	1	Good cart road, light abundant + from fine tanks, sandy soil with high mud hedges the whole way	Abundant	Abundant	Large village. Pass the villages of Arras (where the road to Kara branches off), Kurok, Duce, and Nana. Country enclosed and well cultivated.
		Petland	7	5	Ditto ditto, but more abundant.....	Ditto	Ditto	A large town. Pass the villages of Assee and Dindalee. Country open and cultivated, with bushwood occasionally.
		Jeesra or Jeera	6	6	1 well	None	None	70 houses, road flanked by hedges; country open and cultivated.
		Seeltye or Soolam...	2	1	1 well, 1 tank	Scanty, 1 shop	Scanty, 1 shop	30 houses; country as before; water throughout the season, in tank and well; village surrounded with large trees.
		Veerol	1	4	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	100 houses, country as before.
		Soojeatra	2	2	Ditto ditto	Moderate; 7 shops.	Moderate; 7 shops.	400 ditto; encamping ground South, near tank; a travellers' bungalow and Dhurnsalla.
		Leembalee or Sumballee	1	6	Ditto ditto, water always	None	None	20 houses; small Cooley hamlet.
		Mungulpoor or Mungrole	1	2	Good cart road, soil 1 well, 1 tank	1 shop.	1 shop.	30 houses, Cooley village. Road flanked by hedges.

Resident at Baroda

Geograt.

NOTE.—This route is better in the rainy season than the line before given (Route No II) between Baroda and Petlad, and also from Shapoor to the North of the Little Runn; the latter line being practicable when the country to the South of it is flooded.

ROUTE No. IV.

FROM BHOJO TO AHMEDABAD.

GENERAL DIRECTION, E $\frac{1}{2}$ S—SEASON, APRIL.

Division or Description of Territory	Nearest Civil Authority	Names of Places	Distance		Stages	Road and Soil	Water	Supplies	REMARKS
			Miles	1/4 m.	Miles				
Kutch.	Political Agent at Bhojo.	Bhojo Camp to Puddur	9	7	9	Road good passing over level country, soil sandy	Abundant, from a large tank which passes through out the valley	4 shops	At 2 m 2 f from Bhojo pass Madeepoor, and cross the Pat River, water in the monsoon only. At 5 m 3 f a Dharm-salla on the left, close to the road, with a well of good water, encamping ground good, South of Puddur
		Kunjaboy	10	6 1/2	10	Road good soil sandy country level	3 wells of sweet water in fields, surrounded by trees, in front of the encamping ground	No supplies	Country flat and covered with bushes. At 5 m 7 1/2 f cross a large nulla. At 6 m 1 1/2 f Dencettee, with a large tank of good water; encamping ground high, East of Kunjaboy.
		Dooder	9	3	9	For the first 2 m the road is indifferent and is then good for the remainder of the march but rather confined for the last 5 f Country level, soil alternately sand and gravel	Abundant from wells ..	50 shops	At 5 m 1 f Chundulance. At 5 m 5 f cross river, sandy bed, banks low, water in the monsoon only. Encamping ground. Last of Dooder, rather low. Country undulating, with some patches of babool jungle.
		Paksur	7	4	7	Road generally sandy, the last 4 f, hard gravel	Tank and wells	No supplies	At 5 f two wells of good water. At 2 m. River Sarun, banks low, water brackish, and remains throughout the year, depth one foot. At 2 m 3 f the walled village of Dammika, walls in ruins, the road passes through it. At 4 m 2 f Buddamora. At 6 m 3 f Anaree; encamping ground E. of Paksur, good, but low. Country flat, and partially cultivated; patches of jungle.
		Vond	10	5 1/2	10	The road for the first 4 m confined, & passes principally through babool	Abundant, from wells	11 shops.	At 1 m 4 f Koombaree, abundance of water, and moderate supplies. At 2 m 5 f a dry nulla. At 3 m. 6 1/2 f Seekra, abundance of

water, but supplies limited. At 10 m. 3½ f several wells of good water on both sides of the road. At 10 m 5½ f Vond, encamping ground West, dry and good. This is a large and populous village. Country level, with patches of grass and jungle.

At 5 m 5½ f the road very confined, and broken by ruts. At 9 m 2½ f Girana. At 9 m 3½ f tank on the left, with a large well of good water. At 12 m 4 f town of Lakna, walled, and in good preservation. Country flat, alternately jungle and cultivation. Encamping ground South of the town, and good.

At 1½ f cross the Lakna River, no water but in the monsoon, bed sandy. Chittore is a large walled village. Encamping ground South, high and good, but of small extent; there is a large well in the low ground in front. Country undulating.

The road passes through Chittore, and winding round the hill gradually descends into the plain. At 7 m 5½ f a large well, about 300 yds on the right of the road, where formerly stood the village of Gagodur. At 7 m 6 f cross the Gagodur River, sandy bed, water in the monsoon only, banks low. At 12 m 3 f cross a river, sandy bed, no water but in the monsoon. At 12 m 5½ f small village of Ganeta. At 14 m. cross a small dry nulla. At 17 m 3½ f cross a dry nulla. Palanswa is a walled village. Encamping ground North, rather low, but very conveniently situated for water, there being sixteen wells in its immediate vicinity.

At 6½ f cross a dry nulla. At 2 m. 2 f. another nulla, sandy bed, jungle on both sides. At 4 m. 5½ f dry nulla. At 5 m. 4½ f another nulla. At 7 m. 6 f encamping ground North of the Tomb, in a plain, with a few babool trees.

Lakna	12	4	12	4	jungle The soil is alternately deep sand and hard gravel	15 wells	70 ditto	At 5 m 5½ f the road very confined, and broken by ruts. At 9 m 2½ f Girana. At 9 m 3½ f tank on the left, with a large well of good water. At 12 m 4 f town of Lakna, walled, and in good preservation. Country flat, alternately jungle and cultivation. Encamping ground South of the town, and good.
					Road good, soil sandy with much babool jungle			At 1½ f cross the Lakna River, no water but in the monsoon, bed sandy. Chittore is a large walled village. Encamping ground South, high and good, but of small extent; there is a large well in the low ground in front. Country undulating.
Chittore	8	4½	6	4½	Road for the most part good, soil red sand, at 6 m 2½ f rocks, at 4 m 3½ f bvd sheet rock worn into ruts, some jungle on the road	20 ditto	12 ditto	The road passes through Chittore, and winding round the hill gradually descends into the plain. At 7 m 5½ f a large well, about 300 yds on the right of the road, where formerly stood the village of Gagodur. At 7 m 6 f cross the Gagodur River, sandy bed, water in the monsoon only, banks low. At 12 m 3 f cross a river, sandy bed, no water but in the monsoon. At 12 m 5½ f small village of Ganeta. At 14 m. cross a small dry nulla. At 17 m 3½ f cross a dry nulla. Palanswa is a walled village. Encamping ground North, rather low, but very conveniently situated for water, there being sixteen wells in its immediate vicinity.
					Road good soil gravel much babool jungle within the fort, or 8 m	Water abundant, from well	25 ditto	
Palanswa	18	3½	18	3½				At 6½ f cross a dry nulla. At 2 m. 2 f. another nulla, sandy bed, jungle on both sides. At 4 m. 5½ f dry nulla. At 5 m. 4½ f another nulla. At 7 m. 6 f encamping ground North of the Tomb, in a plain, with a few babool trees.
Wurru Wao Mahadeo, or Captain McMurdo's Tomb	7	6	7	6	Good	6 wells of good water.	No supplies	
Carried over			95	4½				

Political Agent at Bhoop.

Durangdra	7	54	Road principally passes through jungle, and is for the most part sandy.	40 wells in the town, and 65 outside, the water in all of which is more or less brackish, also a tank and river.	300 shops.	ground, 300 paces on the left of the road above Choollee. Choollee is a small village; encamping ground E., low and confined. The direct road from Hulwut to Choollee is through the village of Pannudra, which is about half way; this road is principally through low jungle; and consequently confined, but it is about 2½ m. shorter. At 4½ f. a well on each side of the road, of good water, and a low range of hills at the distance of a mile on the right. At 2 m. 6½ f. small village of Holtree. On the right of the road is a large tank, dry in April, with a well of good water. At 6 m. 1½ f. a large well, with steps, good water. At 7 m. 1½ f. a well on the right. At 7 m. 4 f. cross the river, 270 yds. wide, but the stream 25, and only ankle-deep, bed sandy. Durangdra is a large walled town; encamping ground good, SE. of the town. There are three gates, one opening upon a small tank to the S., the water of which is bad. The river runs on the N. face of the town, water brackish. Country around highly cultivated.
Ookiana	16	6	Road for 6 m. 6 f. is good, it is then stony & broken by nullas, and passing through a low jungle becomes confined. At 8 m. 2 f. good and unconfined; soil gravel. At 11 m. 2 f. again confined. At 11 m. 7 f. good, and continues so to the end of the march.	From a large tank, rather brackish water; lasts throughout the year.	3 ditto.	At 1 m. 3½ f. a well on the right. At 7 m. 1½ f. small village of Guulla. At 8 m. 1½ f. cross the River Sindavagur, bed deep, sand with rocks, banks low, and water, knee-deep, and very salt; width 88 yds. At 8 m. 2½ f. village of Doodlapoor. At 8 m. 2½ f. a tank, water good, and lasts three months. At 8 m. 6 f. a tank, water good, and lasts ten months. At 12 m. 0½ f. a large well, water brackish. At 12 m. 1½ f. small village of Durmut. At 12 m. 3½ f. cross river, slight descent, bed sandy, with bushes. At 13 m. 6½ f. a large tank, water good, and lasts throughout the year. At 16 m. 5½ f. small village of Ookiana, 7½ houses. From Durangdra to Ookiana the country is but partially cultivated, the road passing generally over waste land, or through jungle, and is flat, with many nullas; encamping ground N.E. of the village, good.
Carried over..	169	5				

Division and Description of Territory.	Names of Places.	Distances.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Portmies.	Miles.	Portmies.				
Collector at Ahmedabad.	Brought forward...	169	5	Road very good the whole way; country level; some gravel.	From a large tank and 5 wells, which last throughout the year.	80 shops.	At 2 m. 6½ f. from Oskiana, a tank of good water lasts throughout the year. At 3 m. Malwanna. At 6 m. 6½ f. Bujana; a large tank on the left, water good, and lasts throughout the year. At 8 m. 0½ f. cross a part of the Runn, a low muddy tract of land, with a quantity of salt on the surface; no water in April, breadth 4½ f. At 9 m. 2½ f. Soolas. At 12 m. 2½ f. walled town of Patree; encamping ground in a large plain, SE. of the town, a fort on a hill on the N. side.
	Patree	12	2½	12	2½				
	To Ahmedabad. ....	..	..	53	3		
	Total.....	..	..	235	3		

NOTE.—This is the best marching route in the hot season. There is another line, as follows:—

From Bhooj to Raldunpoor. (Vide Route No. VII.) 144 m. 7½ f.
 From Raldunpoor to Ahmedabad. 92 m. 4½ f.

237 m. 4 f.

ROUTE No. V.

FROM BHOJO TO BALMEER, BY BHEYLA AND NUGGUR PARKUR.

GENERAL DIRECTION, NE. BY E.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
Kutch.	Political Agent at Bhojo.	From Bhojo to Rov. [Vide Routes Nos IV. and VII.] Dasulpoor, or Mankooa	8	6	72	5	Good road over a flat country, but flooded in rains, and then barely passable for wheeled carriages but the belt of Runn difficult for carts in the rains.	19 wells and 2 tanks, one of which is made the village, all the wells are good	14 shops; moderate supplies.	163 houses; encamping ground on all sides of it. At 4 m. 5 1/2 f. pass Dowree, 20 houses, one or two small nullas on each side of it; no supplies.
		Bheyla.....	12	7	12	7	60 wells (20 Aucha.) 2 tanks and a river, with a little water in it, but procurable from Googee-brackish. A large tank called Ragoosa, 2 1/2 m. N.E. rat and Par and close to the Runn kur. Grain & 25 of the 40 built wells, ghee are to be had in abundance.	42 shops; supplies are procurable from Googee-brackish. A large tank called Ragoosa, 2 1/2 m. N.E. rat and Par and close to the Runn kur. Grain & 25 of the 40 built wells, ghee are to be had in abundance.		300 houses, and the ruins of 3 forts and of a walled town, on the Sarun River, which is narrow and very rocky, but dry in the fair weather. Country wild and unproductive. Encamp East of the Sarun River. At 1 m. 4 f. from Dasulpoor enter the Runn, which continues for 2 m. At 6 m. 5 f. pass Jaffawara, 278 houses, a small river on each side of it; country bushy; 19 shops, 3 wells, 2 tanks (one of them large), which fail in January. At 10 m. 1 1/2 f. cross the Darava River, 60 yds. wide, bed small stones, a torrent in rainy season. Country near Kasba level, generally covered with long grass and thin jungle; there are two tanks close to the right and left of the road, said, in some seasons to retain water till March and April. At 2 m. from Bhey-la reach the S. bank of the Runn, and at 27 m. 4 f. the North bank. The Runn on the Kutch side has no perceptible declivity, but on the Parkur side there is a bank of one or two feet. A detachment of Artillery from Hissar, with a 12-pounder howitzer and a 60-pounder, marched across from Bhey-la to Kasba in 19 hours, the 31st September 1852.
		Kasba	31	4	31	4	Road across the Runn, generally practicable for carts in October. It is reckoned dangerous to cross in the day time, owing to the blinding glare from the salt which covers the surface.	Good, from 3 wells, and pits in a small tank.	Scanty: 5 shops.	60 houses. Country near Kasba level, generally covered with long grass and thin jungle; there are two tanks close to the right and left of the road, said, in some seasons to retain water till March and April. At 2 m. from Bhey-la reach the S. bank of the Runn, and at 27 m. 4 f. the North bank. The Runn on the Kutch side has no perceptible declivity, but on the Parkur side there is a bank of one or two feet. A detachment of Artillery from Hissar, with a 12-pounder howitzer and a 60-pounder, marched across from Bhey-la to Kasba in 19 hours, the 31st September 1852.
Parkur.		Carried over.			125	7				

Description of Territory.	Names of Places.	Distance		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
		Miles.	Portions.	Miles.	Portions.				
Political Agent at Bhooj.	Brought forward.								
	Nuggur	5	6	125	7	Tolerable, through a sandy and rocky soil and live country, with thin grass and jungle.	Abundant, from 4 wells, & pits in a sandy nullah.	Moderate; 20 shops.	Two roads lead from Kasba to Nuggur, one round the right of the Kalinjur hills, the other between two portions of it; the former is the best, and used by carts, the other is shorter and quite practicable for laden cattle; it is also tolerably open, the hill on either side being 200 or 300 yds. distant; after passing through or round the flank of the hill, the road leads under its N. face to Nuggur, which contains about 250 houses, chiefly grass huts, and is surrounded by a dry thorn hedge close under the hill.
Parkur.	Veeravow	11	5	11	5	Good hard cart road ...	Abundant, from 2 tanks to South and East; built walls of blackish water, and numerous pits in bed of tanks.	Abundant.	The first $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles bushy, and sloping gradually down to a low ground, partially under water in the moon-oon: about half way the road leads between some low ranges of rocky hills, by which it is a little confined: under these hills on the right and left of the road are the small Coochie villages of Dimgsee and Badrie. The road latterly passes round the left of a large swampy tank, about a mile long, to the South of Veeravow, which is the largest place in Parkur, & contains about 350 houses & small ruined brick fort; it is surrounded by a dry thorn hedge, and is on the verge of the sandy desert, the sand hills commencing close to it.
	Kooya	12	6	12	6	A winding and heavy cart road, between and over sand hills covered with coarse grass and low jungle.	Good water, from 1 kucha well.	None.	12 huts. At 4 m. 3 f. pass Kasur, 10 huts; 1 well of brackish water, no supplies. Some rocky hills near Kasur; on the left sand hills and jungle, but not very high or difficult. At 8 m. Koombaree, 8 houses and a kucha well of good water, no supplies; road and country as before. Cross 4 sand hills in the last mile.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Purlongs.	Miles.	Purlongs.				
MARWAR.—Mullandee District.		Brought forward..	239	51	Road tolerably good, but hilly, with sand hills and small valleys in succession, thinly sprinkled with low jungle and much grass.	tanks and 4 large wells, one sweet, the other brackish, from 70 to 100 feet deep.	Moderate.	A town of about 600 flat-roofed houses, on the slope of a steep rocky hill, commanded by a petty fort of loose stones, with a tank in it. The Balmeer hill is on the Eastern extremity of a cluster of rocks in the heart of the Thull or sandy desert, and being on the high road between Marwar and Scinde in one direction, and Kutch and Jeysulmeer in the other, with a long reach of waste and sterile country in every direction, it was long the head-quarters of the robber tribes of the desert, until destroyed by a British force in 1832. A detachment of troops was quartered here for several years in a plain to the East. Sand hills commence a few miles to the East and South. At 3 m. 2 f. pass Attee, 25 houses; and a pukka well of good water. At 7 m. 7 1/2 f. Lugaira; no supplies at these villages.
		Balmeer	10	0 1/2	10	0 1/2				
		Total..	..	..	249	6		

NOTE.—This route is the most direct line between Bhooj and Balmeer, but is very difficult for troops, and especially for guns, the country from Veeravow to Chotun being a succession of sand hills, with very little water. The best line for troops is given in Route No. VI.

ROUTE No. VI.

FROM BHOJ TO BALMEER,
BY VEERAVOW AND THE RIGHT BANK OF THE LOONEE.

Division of District or Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages	Road and Soil.	Water	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs	Miles				
Marwar - Mulhane District.		Bhoj to Veeravow [Vide Route No. V.]	143	Good cart road, through level country, partly cultivated; grass abundant, jungle thin.	Abundant, from pits in the river, and several wells, near, but slightly brackish in most.	Plentiful; 20 shops.	At 1 m. 3½ f. Milawa, 15 huts on right. At 6 m. 6 f. Sooraetun, 60 huts on right. At 11 m. cross River Loonee, on the right, to encamping ground in bend of the river. There is also good ground among some trees round the bend, and without crossing; the Loonee River is about half a mile to the right hand on this road, and the sand hills of the desert gradually approach, till at Tampee they touch on it. Tampee has a Tauna, and about 200 houses. Re-cross the river NE. from camp, by a tolerable ford, banks about 15 or 20 feet high, one foot of water, river 20 yds. wide. At 4 f. pass Tampee on left; at 2 m. 6 f. Doorna on left, 150 houses; at 7 m. 3½ f. Hoteegaum on right, 150 houses; at 8 m. 7 f. Seelosun on left. 75 houses; pass round it 3 f. NW. to encamping ground, near some wells. The river is close to the right hand the whole of this road. Return 3 f. back by Seelosun into road. At 7 m. 6½ f. Keyria, 80 houses on left; encamp close to W. of some long pools of water, left from the inundation of the river. Sand hills approach close to village and encamping ground. River contains a few furlongs to right of the road.
		Kureera .. .. .	..	4	40			
		Tampee	11	..	11				
Marwar - Mulhane District.		Seelosun or Seelone ..	9	2	9	Cart road, first 3 m. heavy sand, ground Thence through fields and level country, partly enclosed, road very winding.	Abundant, from river half mile to L, but brackish good from wells, near village & encampment	Scanty.	
Marwar - Mulhane District.		Keyria	8	3½	8	Cart road heavy & sandy, country rather confined by jungle.	Abundant, from pools near river, & very good, also from some pits, and one well.	Ditto.	
		Carried over .. ..	..	..	213		

Division or description of Territory	Nearest Civil Authority	Names of Places	Distance			Road and Soil	Water	Supplies	Remarks
			Miles	Miles	Turnings				
Maywar—Mullannee District.		Brought forward							
		Gadaavee	10	6	11 1/2	Tolerable cart road, some parts heavy ground, and confined by jungle.	Abundant from river, a little brackish, and good from wells in villages of Gadaavee & Banta, close by	Scanty	At 7 m 5 f Dangria, 60 houses, on Loonee. At 10 m Gulaaree, at 10 m 2 f ditto, 250 houses, on the left; encamp half a mile N by W of village. The River Loonee is on the right hand on this route, and the sand hills of the Thull on and near the left, encamping ground is close to river. At 4 f Banta 60 houses, on left. At 1 m. 3 f Dheemure, 40 houses, on left. At 4 m. 7 f Alumpoora, 30 houses on right. At 5 m 4 f Seeloo, 20 houses, on right. The road winds very much to avoid crossing the river and adjacent fields, and lies close under some very high and steep sand hills. There is a great deal of wheat cultivation on the road.
		Gurra	6	0	0	Very heavy and deep sand part of it close under high sand hills.	Abundant from wells and pits, some of them brackish	Abundant	At 7 m 5 f Dangria, 60 houses, on Loonee. At 10 m Gulaaree, at 10 m 2 f ditto, 250 houses, on the left; encamp half a mile N by W of village. The River Loonee is on the right hand on this route, and the sand hills of the Thull on and near the left, encamping ground is close to river. At 4 f Banta 60 houses, on left. At 1 m. 3 f Dheemure, 40 houses, on left. At 4 m. 7 f Alumpoora, 30 houses on right. At 5 m 4 f Seeloo, 20 houses, on right. The road winds very much to avoid crossing the river and adjacent fields, and lies close under some very high and steep sand hills. There is a great deal of wheat cultivation on the road.
		Chotoomotoo	17	5	5	Sandy, but tolerable road, over a damper low sand hills, with much jungle.	Abundant from one well of brackish water, 12 feet deep	None	A few 'shepherds' huts on a sand hill. At 2 m 3 f pass Dabur, 100 houses, 2 shops, 10 khich wells. Country composed of sand hills, with much jungle.
		Gullole	15	2	2		1 well of brackish water	Ditto	A few huts as before. At 4 m. pass Nokra, a post station with some horsemen; one well of bad water, 120 feet deep. At 12 m. Nokra, one well of bad water, 200 feet deep.
		Balmere	13	0	0	As before for 10 m. then a level and good road	Abundant	Abundant	At 10 m 1 f pass Mabur, two small villages of 100 houses, with two wells.
		Total	..	..	7				

ROUTE No VII.

FROM BHOJO TO DEESA, BY MOOANA, VOWA, AND RAHDINPOOR.

GENERAL DIRECTION, NE BY E.

Division or District of	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance		Stages		Road condition.	Water	Supplies	Remarks.
			Miles	Furlongs	Miles	Furlongs				
Kutch	Political Agent at Bhoj.	Bhoj Cantonment to Doodlee. (Vide Route No IV)	9	1	30	0	soil sandy, good road, though here and there heavy	open 45 wells, 20 of which are brackish, 1 tank, which lasts six months	2 shops, 10 carts, 42 bullocks.	At 2 m 1 f. cross the Sarun River, which divides Kutch from Wagur, 50 yds. wide, with a hard muddy bed, has always a foot of water in it, which is salt, banks low. The country to the right is covered with brush-wood. At 2 m 3 1/2 f. the half ruined town of Danurka, 44 houses, 11 shops, 4 tanks, 60 wells. At 4 m 2 f. Buddamora, 71 houses, 1 shop, 4 tanks, 30 wells; a good many enclosures near it. At 5 m 2 1/2 f. Moicuri, on a hillock, 41 houses, 3 shops, 1 tank, 10 wells. At 6 m 3 1/2 f. Amaree, a thriving place of 129 houses, 13 shops, 1 tank, 27 wells. At 7 m 4 1/2 f. Pakur, 37 houses, 20 wells, and 1 very large tank, which has always water; Koombaree has 40 houses, encamping ground N.; country to the S. close and confined.
		Chowbaree	14	0	14	0	good cart road the whole way, over a flat country.	80 wells, and a good sized tank. 30 of the wells contain indifferent water	100 carts, 28 bullocks, 19 shops, and moderate supplies.	At 5 m 0 1/2 f. Bundree, 47 houses, 2 shops, 2 tanks, and 1 salt well; country bushy. At 11 m. 4 1/2 f. Munfra, a Jossie village of 103 houses, 19 shops, 1 tank, 40 wells (10 bad); between Bundree and Munfra, a thick bushy country. At 13 m. 4 1/2 f. river 190 yds. wide, low banks, sandy bed, no water, and heavy road across. Chowbaree has 280 houses, a highly cultivated country, encamping ground near the tanks. The country open between Munfra and Chowbaree.
		Carried over...	..	..	53	2				

Description of Territory.	Nearest Authority.	Stages.	Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.			
Wagur.	Political Agent at Bhooj.	Brought forward.				
		Jeera ..	53	2		
		Jeera	13	3	26 carts, 88 bullocks; no supplies except what are brought from Shapoor, the capital of Wagur, and other towns.	At 3 m. 2 f. the small village of Kurkooe to left 500 yds, 20 houses, 20 wells, and 2 tanks. At 5 m. 5 f. Bhurooria, 75 houses, 3 shops, 2 tanks, 53 wells, and a river East of it, 100 yds. wide, with a bed of soft sand and banks bushy, only contains water in the monsoon. Pass several small nullas between this and Chonbaree. At 8 m. 0 f. and at 8 m. 3 f. pass two nullas, which have always water. To the right a thick jungle, which continues to Sooe, at 12 m. 1 f.; 67 houses, 1 tank, 4 wells, a small fort, on a hill. Country now opens; river 350 yds. from village, about 90 yds. wide, and hard bed, water in the rains only. Jeera has 143 houses, is on a rising ground, and has been once a larger place. Encamping ground West. The country near Jeera is low, and the Runn approaches it within a mile.
		Rov (3 villages)	6	0½	7 shops.	At 6 m. 0½ f. come upon 3 small villages called Rov, 177 houses, across a small river, which is dry in the fair season. Country open all the way.
Geerae.	Geerae.	Geerae	10	3	250 carts, 92 bullocks, 6 shops.	Pass through an open country to Geerae, which has 220 houses. Encamp West of the village.
		Moona	12	3	30 carts, 97 bullocks, 5 shops.	At 12 m. 3 f. Moona, after passing between two inlets of the Runn. It is situated to the South of the Moonia hills, and has 67 houses. There is good encamping ground South, on the slope of a hill.
		Across the Runn to Vowa	15	4	3 shops, no supplies.	At 4 m. 2 f. enter upon Runn, which continues to 8 m. 6 f., when an island called Gadha Gate, is met with; it is covered with grass and small bushes, had no water,
Chorah.	Rel. Sup. at Pabli-					
Geoprat.						

Political Superintendent at Palbunpoor.				unseasonable rain has fallen, between the Runn and Vowa, very sandy.	
Babra	9	7	9	7	1 large tank, lasting 10 months.
Warye	13	2	13	2	1 tank, containing 10 months' water
Rahdiunpoor, W Gate...	10	7	10	7	3 tanks, 1 large, lasting 10 months, abundance of wells.
Kakul	13	1	13	1	1 tank as above, 2 wells built, 23 kucha ones, and water good.
Carried over...			158	0	

and is 3 f. across, and about the same distance long. Entering again upon the Runn, reach another island, Bhordia Bate, at 11 m. 0; f. 4½ f. across, and of the same description as the other. Across Runn 12 m. 3 f. which generally becomes hard and consistent by December, leaving a little mud between the islands. Vowa has 105 houses, encamp South, country bushy. At 2 m. 2 f. Dutrama, 40 houses, 1 tank of 8 months' water, 4 good wells. At 6 m. Bokootra, 100 houses, 3 shops, 1 well, 2 tanks, 8 months' water; country an open plain Babra has 43 houses; encamp South of the village, in good soil open ground. At 2 m. 7 f. cross a small branch of Runn, 450 yds wide, covered with grass. At 4 m. 3 f. Sindur, 40 houses, 1 tank, lasting 8 months. At 7 m. 7 f. Bannolee, 120 houses, 3 wells, 1 tank. At 13 m. 2 f. Waive, formerly a walled town, now partly in ruins, 347 houses. Encamp North of the town, where there is only confined ground for one Regiment, but good. At 5 m. 4 f. Pipree, 35 houses, 1 shop, 2 wells. There is another village of this name 1½ coss South. At 10 m. 7 f. Rahdiunpoor, a large and populous walled town, in good repair. Encamp 300 yds East, among fields, ground open and spacious. At 1 m. 2 f. Sirdarpoora, 15 houses, 1 well. At 3 m. 1 f. Seenar, 35 houses, 1 tank, lasts 6 months, 7 kucha wells. At 5 m. 3 f. Paro, 50 houses, 2 shops, 1 tank, lasts 7 months. At 7 m. Badurpoor, 100 houses, 6 shops, 7 wells, 1 tank. At 9 m. Kanchi poor, 60 shops, 1 well, 1 large tank, plenty water. At 10 m. Dealing, after crossing the Bunasas River, which is very 400 yds wide, with sandy bed, and a small stream of water barely 12 inches deep, half a foot deep. Houses in the field. Badur has 15 houses, 1 shop; Kanchi 100 houses. Encamp, Paro, 250 yds. East, 100 houses.

Names of Places.	Distances.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Purlangs.	Miles.	Purlangs.				
Brook forward	15	3	158	0	There is a rather more direct road by Oon to Oondra, avoiding kakul, but the latter is the best	1 small tank, 2 wells	3 shops, and supplies.	At 3 m 7 f. Soodursna, 20 houses, 1 tank (small), 10 kucha wells. At 6 m. 2 1/2 f. Totana, 25 houses, 1 well At 9 m. 2 f. Jampoor, 220 houses, 22 shops, 10 wells, 1 tank, and a good halting place. At 10 m. 4 f. Amloon, 20 houses, 1 shop, 1 tank, 5 wells Oondra has 90 houses. Encamping ground good and open, North, among fields; country bushy
Sumnow	12	7	12	7	Heavy sandy road, with much jungle on near Oondra to Deesa	1 tank, 2 pukka wells of indifferent water.	Few.	At 4 m 6 f Kubboe, 400 houses, 12 shops, 15 pukka wells, 40 kucha, no tank. At 7 m 2 f Waid or Yde, 85 houses, 11 shops, 1 tank, 5 pukka, 20 kucha wells. At 9 m 4 f Raneer, 100 houses, 1 tank, 1 large well At 12 m 7 f Sumnow, 120 houses, encamping ground confined, South, among fields
Deesa	13	5	13	5		In abundance, from the Buass River, which runs W and the bed of which is 550 yds wide	Abundant	At 4 m 3 1/2 f Mona, 40 houses, 1 tank, 10 kucha wells, all good At 10 m 1 f. S. gate of Deesa town, 800 houses, 40 shops, abundance of wells, and Buass River running W A wall round the town, pass through town to 12 m 3 f. Rappoor, 200 houses, 5 shops, and river close At 13 m. 5 f Deesa camp; country very bushy in the vicinity
Total	109	72						

Besides the passage across the Runn here given, there is another one lower down, as follows —

Geezee to Futtigud	6	6
West bank of Runn	5	6 1/2
Fast do	8	4 1/2
Vova	2	7

Total 24 0

Which shortens the distance nearly four miles; but although the Natives say that the Runn sooner dries up here, there seems to be a doubt of the fact; and in December 827, it was even more damp than that between Moosana and Vova. Neither of the above routes has, however, any marked superiority over that by the Arrysur Ford, No. VIII., which, in ordinary seasons, is recommended as the shortest and best for troops.

ROUTE No. VIII.

FROM BHOJO TO DEESA, BY ARYSIR FORD.

GENERAL DIRECTION, NE. BY E.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Name of Places.	Distance		Stages	Road and Soil	Water	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Purlongs.	Miles.				
K. India.	Political Agent at Bhoj.	Bhoj Cantonment to Chittrore. (Vide Route No. IV.) ..	..	..	69	2½ Soil sandy, road confined from wells, limited supply, and winding.			Broken and jungle country, pass Wasawar at 5 m. a small village, badly supplied, on a range of rocky hills. Country more open near Chittrore; encampment on ploughed ground, high.
		Bheemasir	15	0	15	Soil hard and stony. road continues indifferent & continued	From wells, abundant, and tanks, indifferent in the hot season.	Rather scanty	The country only improves on approaching Bheemasir, which is a small town; Vakra and Karanagpur are the intermediate villages; supplies and water scanty; encampment about 500 paces W. of the town, also to the NE, spacious.
		Arysir	7	4	7	Road good and open: soil hard.	Abundant	Ditto.	At 4 m pass Bagara, a very small village, and half a mile further, Ludra, of the same description. The country open throughout. Arysir is a large fortified town, but going to decay; encamping ground NNW. of W. foot and level, but low.
Chhatt.	Political Superintendent at Pallaunpoor.	Rojoo	12	4	12		Abundant in December from a large tank, but but procurable scarcely any in the hot on notice being given.	Limited: but procurable on notice being given.	A good hard road of 5 m. from Arysir to the Rann; 2 m. across it, hard sand; 4 f. further Peepalla, where it was reported the water had failed. At 11 m. cross a creek of the Rana; encampment at Rojoo excellent. East of this is a mud in the Rann found on the cumber.
		Carried over ..	..	..	104				

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance		Stages		Road and Soil	Water.	Supplies	REMARKS.
			Miles	Furlongs	Miles	Furlongs				
Geograt. Chor.	Political Superintendent at Palhinpoor.	Brought forward	104	2½	{ Road good and open soil hard	{ Tank and wells, but the latter brackish, except one Tank dry in April, wells few, and bad	Scanty Ditto	Ground was changed to this place, from the failure of water at Rojoo; encampment W of the village. Country continues open. At 3 m. pass the little village Dutrana; at 5 m. Dookur-wana, supplies and water moderate. Bokootra is a large village; encamping ground confined. The whole space between the two branches of the Runn is nearly destitute of water.
		Modootra	3	0						
		Bokootra	6	0						
		Babra	3	7	9	0				
		Decsa (Vide Route No. VII.) .....	..	..	79	1		
		Total .	.	.	196	2½				

ROUTE No. IX.

FROM BHOOJ TO GUDDRA, ON THE ISLAND OF KHUREER.

GENERAL DIRECTION, ENE—SEASON, AUGUST

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance		Stages		Road and Soil	Water	Supplies	REMARKS
			Miles	Furlongs	Miles	Furlongs				
Kish Island of Khureer.	Political Agent at Rhoo.	Bharooria. (See Routes Nos. IV. and VII.)	..	..	53	7	Good road. Good hard road	20 kucha wells, one only having good water.	None.	Wunnooe is a small hamlet of 20 houses, situated half a mile S. of the Runn, in a country which affords good pasture for cattle.
		Wunnooe	4	3	4	3				

[illegible]

ROUTE No. X.

FROM BHOJ TO HYDRABAD, BY LUCKPUT.

GENERAL DIRECTION, NW. BY N.

Distance in miles from the nearest civil authority	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
1	Mankota.....	7	9	7	6	Sandy and rocky road, passing near hills.	Wells and a river, which has always a foot of water in it.	Moderate.	At 4 m. pass the hamlet of Jambh, then come to it a narrow aude, with a narrow muddy bed 10 yds. wide. There is a thriving village of about 150 houses, with much irrigation, coming into the village.
	Continued over...			7	6				

Division or Description of Territory	Nearest City or Authority	Name of Place	Distance		Stage		Road and Soil	Water	Supplies	REMARKS
			Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles				
Kutch.	Political Agent at Bhuj	Brought forward			7	6				
		Unjul	10	2		2				Soil rocky and sandy, and 47 wells and a large tank, 23 shops and 4 m 4 f pass a small sandy river, with rocky banks, and without water. At 4 m 7 f Potree, a hamlet of 10 huts, on a rising ground. At 9 m Anundsir, another hamlet with wells. At 9 m 4 f a small sandy nilla. Unjul has 332 houses, is built on the brow of a hill and is a rich place. 10,000 Brijarce bullocks could be got here on emergency, encamp to the West; country in the neighborhood hilly and waving. At 3 m 2 f Kakkubetta, a few huts; at 8 m 4 f. Ajupa 175 houses, 35 wells, and supplies. At 9 m 4 f the Dooker River, broad, and with out water. Nukkutrana has 214 houses, and a small ruined fort. The country is well cultivated, and there are also several high hills, encamp close to the village. At 6 m 7 f Mittul, wells and tanks, a moderate sized village. At 7 m 4 f river, with water in May. At 11 m 5 f Oogubree, 40 houses, 12 wells, and a small tank. Vigoree has about 100 houses. There is a small fort; hills to the South.
		Nukkutrana	12	2	12	2	As above, pass several hills	As above, pass several hills, 2 tanks, lasting 10 months, 30 of the wells are good, all are drinkable for cattle	22 shops	
		Vigoree	15	5	15	5	Road and soil rocky and 40 wells, 1 tank lasts 12 months, & river, the quarters of a mile distant		Few	
		Kora	18	1	18	1	As above	As above	8 shops	
Kutch.	Political Agent at Bhuj	Lakput	15	0	15	0	Heavy road for the first 10 m after it passes over a rocky ridge of gravel	Heavy road for the first 21 well, 1 patee-jail, abundant, 11 tanks, one of which and 2 wells are inside, and the remainder in the vicinity, the best tank to the South, which lasts all the year	205 shops, supplies of rice, gram, &c. in abundance. Fire-wood and grass are	At 4 m Dhareese, 23 houses; a river runs East of it, 100 yds wide and has rocky banks and bed. At 6 m 2 f a small river, without water, 100 yds wide. At 8 m 5 f. Oomarsar, 37 houses, 3 shops, 1 well, 1 large tank. The country here becomes bleak and hilly. Lakput is a walled town, 2½ m.

Division or Description of Territory	Native Officer	Names of Places	Distance		Stages		Road and Soil	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
			Miles	Furlongs	Miles	Furlongs				
Deputy Collector, Mahomed Khan-ka-Tanda.		Brought forward..	117	2	Good, across a level mud plain, strewn with shells, with thick tank-risk jungle and grass swampy near Surance	Tank and wells	Abundant, 40 shops, forage coarse and bad.	At 9 m pass a few huts, and a tomb with some trees, near a tank. At 10 m 6 f. Goonjee, Gote, a small village with a tower; cultivation commences here. At 11 m 2 f. Goolzar Syud, a small village. Surance is a large place, in a low marshy situation, with numerous rice fields and other cultivation, and numerous cattle. The first nine miles is a gradual change from the salt marsh to cultivable land. Pass several small hamlets, a few hundred yards on each side of the road. Buddena is a large village, with a fine grove of trees to the S, numerous canals and much cultivation; some of the canals here are bridged, but the bridges are too narrow for carts. Country generally poor, with patches of Ruun and fields intermixed. Encamp North, on good and high ground. A small village; pass the small villages of Mailee and Nundamnee at 2 m and 6 m, the latter on a Dund or pool; country cultivated, with patches of jungle.
		Surance	12	6	12	6				
		Buddena	11	7	11	7	Road good and level, but much intersected by canals for irrigation	Plentiful and good, from a tank to the North from canals, and pits in their beds	Abundant.	
		Umdanee	13	7	13	7	Good road, over a level country, but much intersected by canals. It requires to be cleared and marked out for troops.	2 wells	2 shops, and procurable on notice forage abundant	
		Golam Hyder Khan-ka-Tanda	10	6	10	6		} ditto	Abundant, 23 shops.	
		Mahomed Khan-ka-Tanda	16	2	16	2		Abundant, from Goonee River, canals, and wells	Abundant.	
										A large town, the residence of a Deputy Collector, surrounded by trees and garden; on the Goonee River; encamp SW. At 7 m 6 f. pass Nuzzurpoor, 50 houses, 4 shops, on the Goonee, many small villages along the road; country as before.

Shooranjoo Gote	12	7	12	7	Abundant, from Goonee River.	Moderate.
					Road good and level, a range of low limestone hills half a mile to the left for the last 7 m., road cut up by canals.	
Hyderabad Fort	9	14	9	12	Abundant, from Fullallee River, and wells, (the Fullallee is the same as the Goonee) it is dry from September to March.	Abundant
Total.		204		7		

Collector at Hyderabad.

Sud.

NOTE.—This route is only recommended in case of the Runn between Soomraar and Vingur, No XI, being impassable; the objections to it consist in the necessity of crossing by boat from Lulput to Kotree, and in the total want of water at that place, or anywhere nearer than Garee, but it may be practicable and convenient for single travellers or small detachments.

ROUTE No. XI.

FROM BHOJ TO HYDERABAD, BY VINGUR AND RAOMA BAZAR.

Division or description of territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places	Distance		Stages	Road and Soil	Water	Supplies.	REMARKS
			Miles	Furlongs					
The Bunde.	Political Agent at Bhoj.	Soomrasir	15	2	15	2	Rocky, and sandy soil, but 23 wells, and abundance of firewood in a good east road all the water in river in the way, difficult in rainy monsoon, when its water spreads to an expanse of from 300 to 400 yards.		At 8 m 4 f. cross Karee River, 102 w. wide; some water, but brackish; sandy, and banks preceptuous; pass through a deep ravine on the opposite side, but guns could easily pass it. At 10 m 7 f. pass through a black country, with milk bush. Nokana, 3½ leagues, 2 wells, and a tank. At 15 m 2 f. cross river to Soomrasir, which has 34 houses, good camping ground North of the village.
			..	..	15	2			

Description of Territory.	Nearest Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Purlongs.	Miles.	Purlongs.				
The Bunnee.	Political Agent at Bhooj.	Brought forward...	..	..	15	2	A good level sandy road, passable for guns generally by November, four miles of it across the Runn, and part of the remainder over a tract which in rainy weather is very muddy; soil throughout salish.	shallow tank: abundance of water, quite drinkable, but a good deal intermixed with sand. The interior of the wells is lined with branches of trees.	Cattle abundant, milk and ghee plenty, grass procurable on all sides, and firewood can be had by cutting down the bamboo trees near the tank, & other bushes.	At 2 m. 3 f. enter upon the Runn, which continues for 4 m., carts can always cross by or before November; after leaving it, enter upon a tract of country called the Bunnee, or grass lands, on which thousands of cattle graze. At 8 m. 5 f. Road, a few trees. At 15 m. Bindlaro, a wand, and the most considerable one in the Bunnee, 65 huts; encamp East. The Runn water in common seasons does not approach within 2 m. N. and 6 S. of this wand.
		Bindlaro	15	0	15	0				
		Kaora	13	5	13	5				
Puchum.		Misreca Well	6	0	6	0	Soil sandy and stony, but a good road through rather open country.	Abundance of good water, and the last procurable between the Puchum and Sind.	No village. Grass and firewood procurable.	In wet weather the road would be muddy, 2 m. from Bindlaro. At 8 m. 3 f. enter a belt of the Runn, a mile broad. At 9 m. 3 f. enter the Puchum Island; Ugleewand, a quarter of a mile to right, 25 wells, and a few fields, a good halting place. At 13 m. 5 f. cross a river, 100 yds. wide, to Kaora, 200 houses, and a small fort in ruins, the capital of the island. Country undulating and poorly cultivated, hills to right; encamp North.
										At 1 m. 5 f. river, 150 yds. wide, no water, bed sandy, banks low. Hills to right, on which there is a ruined fort; at 3 m. 4 f. Sookul River, dry and sandy, 60 yds. wide, with a good road across to Dinnars, 37 houses, and a good built well. Pass several small nullas to the Misreca Well, in a bushy country. The small village of Dewbana is to right, 1 m., 40 houses, with good water from one small well, soon exhausted.

Deputy Collector.									
Vingur	31	14	31	11	Generally hard and good over Runn after November, but very heavy after rain	(Water 10 feet deep, scanty from pits, but abundant and good from a well about 3 m to the East	Forage plentiful.	A mere halting place and Customs Chowkee. Good encamping ground near the well. This stage was marched on the 18th October 1848 by a Company of European Artillery, with Horse Battery of four 9-pdrs and two 24-pdr Howitzers, with waggoning &c in 18 hours, including halts, viz. from 4 P M to 10 A M	
Raoma-la-Bazar	20	6	20	6		Abundant and good, from tanks	Supplies and forage abundant	A large village, with good encamping ground South, near a dry tank. Distance marched as above in 16 hours, viz from 6 P. M. to 10; A M, village on the edge of the Runn	
Kuddun	16	1	16	1	1	First 4 m heavy, over sand hills with thin jungle latter part good	Abundant, but somewhat scanty	A large village on the Korea River; encamp NE of the bank. At 6 m I crossed the river by the Alla Band, a wand, with water abundant and good. Distance marched as above in 8 1/2 hours	
Buddeena ..	16	1	16	1	4	Good mud level road, but much intersected by water cuts	Abundant and good, from a tank and canals and one pukka well	Large village, and good encamping ground. Marched as above in 7 hours.	
Hyderabad (Vide Route No. X)	1	6	6	0	0				
Total	..	..	197	1				

Note.—This is the best road into Sind for Artillery or Troops of all arms, when the Runn is passable, which it generally is by the end of October. There are no sand hills, save for about four miles, and those of no great consequence. The Runn must be crossed in the night, to avoid the glare, and working parties should be detached in advance to clear wells, and prepare troughs, &c

FROM BHOJ TO HYDERABAD, BY BALLIAREE AND WUNGA BAZAR.

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority	Names of Places	Distance	Stages	Road and Soil	Water	Supplies	REMARKS
			Miles	Furlongs				
The Runn	Political Agent at Bhooj.	Bhooj Cantonment to Mistee Well (Vide Route No XI)	11	0	A good hard road all the way, but not suitable in wet weather, and quite impassable in heavy rain	None	but grass	At 2 m 0 f enter Runn, after passing through an open country, 1 m to the right, called Kooaree, by the side of which the road runs for 2 m. At 4 m 6 f cross over to Gunda, an island covered with grass, on which troops could encamp for a night, bringing water from the Mistee Well
		Ballaaree	12	6	A good hard road across the Runn. In the first half a mile to 1 1/2 m the road is very heavy, but troops mixed with sand and anil guns could easily pass	Scarce		At 2 m 2 f Supar noore, a small island to right half a mile to 1 1/2 m At 4 m 5 f another island called Hurooto, 1 m to the left about 4 m long, and 2 m broad. At 10 m 2 f dry land At 14 m 3 f on the Runn again and cross a branch of it 2 m. 5 f broad, when the Thull is entered at 17 m At 18 m 6 f Ballaaree, 50 huts, and a small mud fort The country round is waving, and South of the village there are low sand hills, encamp to the Westward.
		Deepda	11	4	Road over a succession of hilly and hills	Abundant from a deep tank and wells. The tank is fed by springs and never fails	Moderate, but forage plentiful	100 houses and a small fort; encamping ground confined, NW, on bank of a dry tank, country composed of sand hills covered with thick low jungle and dry grass. At 7 m 6 f pass a wand (or temporary village) of 5 huts, 5 f to right, with a good well At 9 m 4 f Kooaree, a small wand with well, on left.

Soomra-ka-Kosa ...	15	0	15	0	Ditto ditto, but the sand hills higher, and the sand heavier and looser; but was traversed in 1840 by some laden carts with 2 bullocks each, and guns have since passed over it.	No village; no forage abundant.
Wunga Bazar	11	2	11	2	Road as before for 6 m.; then the sand hills cease, and a heavy plain, covered with thick tamarisk jungle, continues to Wunga Bazar.	11 shops; grain, rice, flour, & ghee procurable.
Shah Alum-ka-Gote	10	0	10	0	Road hard and level, but much intersected by canals, and in November 1840 was wet and marshy.	Grain and forage procurable.
Bhaga-ka-Tanda	12	1	12	1		Flour, grain, and forage abundant.
Chandnee	9	2	9	2		7 shops.
Surdee, or Surdee Soomra-ka-Gote	13	3	13	3	Good and level road, but crossed by water cuts, & in some places confined by jungle.	Abundant, from the Goonee River.
Mahomed Khan-ka-Tanda	15	2	15	2		Abundant, from Haki-mance.
To Hyderabad (Vide Route No. X.)	22	0	22	0		Abundant.
Total	199	3	199	3		

NEWS.—This route has been traversed by troops of all arms, and is therefore inserted, but it is not so good as that by Yamet and Koms Bazar. The stages between Balkhara and Wange Bazar being very trying to men and cattle, and particularly so for mules.

ROUTE No. XIII.

FROM BHOJO TO JUKKOW BUNDER.

GENERAL DIRECTION, WEST.

Division Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
Kutch	Political Agent at Bhojo.	Majul. (Vide Route No. X.)	..	..	18	0	Good road	100 wells, 3 tanks, & good water.	22 shops, and moderate supplies.	386 houses; a Charans' village, in a valley, a rich place, and much irrigation; encamp N. or NW.
		Mungwana	3	0	..	..	..	..	37 carts, 202 bullocks, and 26 shops.	At 2 m. 2 f. Vijpassir, South of a high hill, about 100 houses; 1500 Brinjaree-bullocks may be procured. At 4 m. 2 f. Gangoon.
		Mootara	15	4	18	4	A sandy road	3 tanks, 8 wells	125 houses. At 9 m. 0 f. Sanoosra, 63 houses, 1 shop, 3 wells, and a river running S. of it, which crosses the road 400 yds. from the village, is about 70 yds. wide, has a little brackish water in it, with a sandy bed & low banks. The village and fort of Nandra at 9 m. 4 f. South of a river; 1 shop, 2 tanks. At 13 m. 2 f. Bheempoor, 18 houses, 2 tanks, 2 wells; river North of it. Mootara has 286 houses, with a decayed fort; country open and cultivated; encamp W.	At 4 f. recross Mootara River, 100 yds. wide, no water. At 5 m. 6 f. cross the river again to Rowa, 100 houses and a small fort, 3 wells, and a tank; pass the small village of Bitikaree to left, and at 8 m. 6 f. Bhechoonda, 120 houses, no wells, with the Rowa River South of it; pass through a well cultivated open country. Banara has 40 houses; encamp W. or S.
		Banara	15	4	15	4	Soil hard sand, and an excellent road, over a level and cultivated country.		1 large tank, and 10 wells, one of which is in its bed.	At 7 m. after passing through a rich country, reach Vingabee, 30 houses, 4 wells. At 9 m. 2 f. Kokerow, 20 houses, 10 wells.
		Jukkow	11	7	11	7	3 tanks, one containing water for the year, and 10 wells, all good.	33 shops, at which grain, &c., can be		

At 11 m. 7 f. Jakkow, 490 houses, in a flat and well-cultivated country; encamping ground to the N. or E. The town is built in a very straggling manner. The bunder lies NW. by W. and there is a good cart road to it, but in its immediate vicinity the country is flooded at spring tides. Boats of from 60 to 70 caudies come up to it, but those of a larger tonnage require spring tides. The creek varies in depth from 8 to 12 feet, and is about 5 m. long. About 3 m. from the bunder a creek called Buggara intersects the land Westward, to near Kotasir, and small craft of 25 caudies can navigate it, as it has 6 feet of water when the tide is in. The strip of land between it and the sea is about a mile and a half broad, where camels graze in great numbers. Boats are tracked up through the creek, and can go at all seasons.

procured.

.....

.....

3

3

Bander

Political Agent at Bhoof.

Kutch.

Total .. 67 2

ROUTE No. XIV.

FROM BHOOF TO KOTASIR BUNDER.

GENERAL DIRECTION, W BY N.

Division or District.	Nearest Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance		Stages		Road and Soil	Water	Supplies	Remarks.
			Miles	Purlongs	Miles	Purlongs				
Kutch.	Political Agent at Bhoof.	Makna	9	5	9	5	Rocky & stony road, over small hills.	all of good water	None.	At 3 m. 5 f. pass Jooruk River, 25 yds. broad, 1 foot water; a good cart road across it. Between the 4th and 5th mile several small nullas, the Kares River on the left. The country has only 18 houses; the country about it is hilly, broken, and steep; encamp near the village.
		Carried over..	..	..	9	5				

Division or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority	Nearest Places.	Distance		Stages		Road and Soil	Water	Supplies.	Remarks.
			Miles	Full miles	Miles	Full miles				
		Brought forward...	..	..	9	5				
		Budlee	9	5	9	5	Country hilly but road 20 wells, 5 tanks, lasting 8 months, 15 wells than last stage. The containing good water several rivers, and mud-las do not oppose obstacles		10 shops	At 1 m 5 f pass Kak River, where there is always water, but bad, a good road across At 6 m 2 f Koon River (small) At 7 m 1 f a river, 30 yds wide, 2 feet deep, with hard bed, and good cart road over it Budlee contains 87 houses, and the country around is pretty well cultivated, encampment
		Mookulsee Arrul ...	10	..	10	7	For the first 6 miles very bad, 22 wells, and the road good but very muddy, & sometimes heavy	Arul River enough for cattle 11 wells a good	Limited, 3 shops	At 2 m 5 f pass the small River Bhoor, with salt water, and a good road over At 6 m 2 f a tank, with water always At 6 m 4 f Lakmeera, 50 houses, 3 shops, 12 wells, chiefly brackish At 7 m 1 f Boor-hie River very sandy, 80 yds wide, no water Mookulsee Arrul has 77 houses; encampment East of the village, country open. At 1 m 6 f Jogee Arrul, 63 houses, 3 shops, 2 tanks, 15 wells, on a river, 60 yds wide, rock, and has always water At 5 m 5 f Chinkia 13 houses, 3 tanks, 8 wells The country near it is poor, and in some places salt, low hills on both sides of the road At 6 m 3 f and 7 m 2 f pass two rivers, about 50 yds wide, with good water, running into each other Mooroo has 85 houses, and a small fort in ruins; open country around, and good pasture grounds, encampment on all sides except the South, where the rain water lies
		Mooroo	10	2	10	2	Hard soil and good road 17 wells, tanks lasting for 5 months, 10 wells containing good water		Cart	At 4 m 4 f pass Amara, 20 houses, 2 tanks, 8 wells At 5 m 2 f Karm Kassun, a nokd Peer's place, on a rocky river, and among large trees, water in abundance, from a spring At 6 m 6 f Narapa, 46 houses, South of a river of good water. Mhuur has 226 houses, and is celebrated
		Mhuur	15	2	15	2	Road stony here and there, but good	and tanks, generally lasting all the year, 6 wells of good water and a spring with abundance of water, but a little tinged with alum	30 shops, vegetables are procurable, and supplies	

Political Agent at Bhooj

Mafell.

for the alum, which is here dug in great quantities from pits; encamping ground N.W., the country around is hilly.

At 3 m 2 f Assalree, 10 houses, 4 wells, and a small river East of it. At 8 m 3 f. Bitaree, 26 houses, one tank, and river. Sanundrow has 31 houses. The country is poor and uncultivated.

At 3 m 1 f Mendaree, 19 houses, 1 tank, At 9 m 4 f Godadur, 20 houses, 1 tank, and a nulla West of the village, in which water is to be had by digging. At 14 m 4 f Sai, 11 houses, 2 tanks, 1 well of good water. At 18 m Narraunsir, which, although there is no good encamping ground is a better place to halt at than Kotasir. Narraunsir is a celebrated religious place, with several temples inside a well built small fort, and a large tank, that has always water, 123 houses, 19 shops, 5 wells. Pass over a sandy tract to Kotasir, which is situated on the mouth of the Koree, or Eastern branch of the Indus, and has 62 houses and a temple of considerable note, strongly built. The Bundir of Kotasir is named directly under the large Pagoda, which communicates with another, 100 yds. distant, by a built causeway. Boats of 400 candelies can approach it, there being from 18 to 20 feet of water, and a rise of 6 at spring tides, but they cannot go up to this point, and the cargo is transhipped on board smaller boats for that purpose. There is a sandy bank about 2 m. below Kotasir, which necessitates boats to go outside of it, as it has only 3 or 4 feet of water at high tide, and is dry at low. The Koree, or river, has here the appearance of an arm of the sea, and is about 5 miles broad.

Sanundrow	12	4	12	4	Hard open road, but stony near Mhuir	2 tanks, lasting 6 months, 2 wells, water drinkable, a brackish River E. of it	2 shops.
Kotasir	19	2	19	2	Road hard and open	2 kucha wells, and water is brought from the large tank at Narraunsir	7 shops, supplies chiefly brought from Narraunsir
Total.....	..	..	87	3			

Political Agent at Bhooy.

ROUTE No. XV.

FROM BHOOJ TO MANDVEE, ON THE GULF OF KUTCH.

GENERAL DIRECTION, SSW.—SEASON, OCTOBER.

Division or Description Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
			Miles.	Purlongs.	Miles.	Purlongs.				
Kutch.	Political Agent at Bhooj.	Kaara	13	11	13	11	Good road, except on the top of the Ghaut, where it is rocky, the road up is good, though a little steep; to Kaara it is rather sandy, and passes over several small nullas.	the 25 wells, and the River, the water of which is indifferent, but fit for cattle, and is always in abundance.	At 1 m 5 f. a well of good water. At 4 m. 6 f. ascend a Ghaut which continues 400 yds. From this to near the Dhurnasalla, the country is hilly on both sides, and the road rocky and indifferent. At 7 m. 21 f. 2 wells of good water at a Dhurnasalla, and there is also one on the Ghaut; no village. At 13 m 1 1/2 f a mosque at the South extremity of Kaara: 317 houses and a small ruined fort on the Nang River, on the W.; encamp E. on good ground. The neighbourhood is well cultivated.	At 1 m 5 f. a well of good water. At 4 m. 6 f. ascend a Ghaut which continues 400 yds. From this to near the Dhurnasalla, the country is hilly on both sides, and the road rocky and indifferent. At 7 m. 21 f. 2 wells of good water at a Dhurnasalla, and there is also one on the Ghaut; no village. At 13 m 1 1/2 f a mosque at the South extremity of Kaara: 317 houses and a small ruined fort on the Nang River, on the W.; encamp E. on good ground. The neighbourhood is well cultivated.
		Furradee	11	4	11	4	A rocky road and soil, and undulating country, to Gujjoor. The road across the Nang River in the monsoon, is very bad, and in the dry season indifferent, as it winds some way in its bed, there is a deficit for 200 yds in descending to the river. To Furradee, a hard and open road all the way	2 of which contain 8 months' water. 25 kucha and 35 built wells, 10 of which are backish; Karee River North, but bad water. The water altogether is indifferent, and all the wells are a considerable distance from the half-ing ground.	At 3 m. 4 1/2 f. Gujjoor, on the East bank of the Nang River, with a small fort, 65 houses, 3 shops, 3 wells, 1 tank, and river water in abundance, but very indifferent. At 4 m. 4 1/2 f cross the Nang River, 160 yds. wide, with a muddy bed; banks high, but not precipitous. There is a better passage lower down the river. At 5 m. cross Karee River, 70 yds. wide, sandy bed, low banks, and little water. At 11 m. 1 1/2 f. Karee River (not the same), 100 yds. wide, with a sandy bed, low banks, salt water. At 11 m. 4 f. Furradee, 273 houses, with a small fort; encamp West, near a tank, in indifferent ground.	At 3 m. 4 1/2 f. Gujjoor, on the East bank of the Nang River, with a small fort, 65 houses, 3 shops, 3 wells, 1 tank, and river water in abundance, but very indifferent. At 4 m. 4 1/2 f cross the Nang River, 160 yds. wide, with a muddy bed; banks high, but not precipitous. There is a better passage lower down the river. At 5 m. cross Karee River, 70 yds. wide, sandy bed, low banks, and little water. At 11 m. 1 1/2 f. Karee River (not the same), 100 yds. wide, with a sandy bed, low banks, salt water. At 11 m. 4 f. Furradee, 273 houses, with a small fort; encamp West, near a tank, in indifferent ground.
		Mandvee	13	2	13	2	An open road, but rather heavy from sand, and	Abundant, from numerous wells, and a large	Supplies of all descriptions.	At 3 m. 6 f. Bdra, 479 houses, 203 wells, 2 tanks, 10 shops; an excellent place to halt.

Kutch.	Political Agent at Bhooj.	Total	37	7 1/8	in several places confined by milk-bush hedges.	fank Westward.	tions in great abundance.	At 7 m. 1 f. Pipree, 42 houses, 15 wells; 2 tanks; country well cultivated. At 11 m. 3 f. Muska, 132 houses, 1 tank, 105 wells, and surrounded by enclosures of milk-bush. At 13 m. 2 f. Mandvee, across a sandy river affected by the tide, 360 yds. wide, and dry at low water. It has eight or nine thousand houses, and is by far the largest town in Kutch. The town is walled, oblong, and 2640 yds. in circumference, is well filled with houses, and its streets exceedingly dirty.

Mandvee is a seaport town, at which nearly all the trade of Kutch is carried on: boats of any size can approach it, and the largest ships have good anchorage in the offing, 3 miles out. There is no built bund, and boats load and unload in the West or town side of the creek, on a sandy beach. The creek varies in breadth from one to four hundred yards, the former of which is its width at the mouth. Its depth at high water is from 12 to 15 feet, and the influence of the tide extends but for a very short distance beyond Mandvee: where the road crosses it in the above route it is only 2 feet deep at high tide. There is a bar at its mouth. Troops generally disembark outside the creek and to the Eastward of it, on a sandy beach. The ground about Mandvee is favorable for encamping, though sandy. There is a ridge on both sides of the town, on or over which Regiments may encamp, having the advantage of water close. For a Regiment to embark or to stay any time, the Western is the preferable side, as the men are cut off from their supplies on the Eastern side when the creek is filled. For a Regiment disembarking and proceeding to Bhooj, the Eastern side is more convenient. Mandvee is considered particularly healthy, and is well adapted for convalescents. European travellers can put up in the place, which is on the works, and faces the sea, and has been allotted for their use.

ROUTE No. XVI.
FROM BHOOJ TO MOONDRA.

GENERAL DIRECTION, S. BY W.

Distance from Bhooj.	Stages.	Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
Miles.	Purlongs.	Miles.	Purlongs.	Miles.	Purlongs.
11	3	13	14		
24	41				
Bhooj to Kaira. (Vide Route No. XV.)					
Kala Goga					
Carried over.					

An open good road, though here and there confined; country to Beraja stony, undulating, and barren, and afterwards sandy. Cross several dry nullas.

At 7 m. Beraja, a fort on the West side, and a low stone wall round the village. Houses, 9 shops, 2 tanks, 13 wells, and a small tank. The Mang River West, with water and a good bed. At 11 m. 3/4 Kala Goga, 40 houses in a well timbered and open country, enclosed in fields.

Name of Place.	Distance.	Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
Brought forward...	..	8	5	Sandy soil and road the whole way, particularly so across the Bookee River, near Moondra, where there is a road made yearly, for 700 yds, by throwing sand over Kirbee or grass.	133 wells, all of which E of the town, are salt, those to the West are good. A large tank on the N. side.	Abundant.	At 2 m. 6 f. Bharaya, 23 houses, 1 tank, 5 wells, and a river. West, water brackish, 125 yds. wide, a hard sandy bed, low banks, and a running stream till late in the season; country open. At 5 m. 6 f. Burra Kuppaya, 127 houses, 2 tanks, 23 wells, 7 of which only are good, vegetables procurable. At 7 m. 4 f. cross the Bookee River, 450 yds. wide. Moondra is a walled town, upwards of 1½ m. in circumference, in good repair, containing 1500 houses. To the West there is a dry river, and across it some fine gardens and trees. Round the town, a well cultivated and open neighbourhood; encamp on all sides but the West.
Moondra .....	..	..	..	
Bunder	3	1	3	.....	....	....	There is a hard and good cart road till within 300 yds. of the bunter, which is flooded at spring tides, and being always muddy, renders landing inconvenient. The creek is upwards of half a mile long, and about 100 yds wide, in depth it varies from 9 to 12 feet, and the rise at spring tides is 5 feet. The navigation to it from the Gulf is intricate, but the banks of the creek are defined, though the land on both sides is covered with bushes, which, when the tide is up, are half under water; at low tide it is completely dry. Moondra can never be a place of great trade, on account of its distance from the sea. A boat of 200 candies, fully laden, can come up to the bunder in spring tides; at all other periods none above 100. There is a bar, on which there is 9 feet of water.
Total.	..	..	36				

Political Agent at Bhooj.

ROUTE No. XVII.

FROM BHOJO TO OMERKOTE, BY NOWAKOTE.

Station or Description of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance		Stages		Road and Soil	Water.	Supplies.	Remarks.
			Miles	Furlongs	Miles	Furlongs				
		Bhojo to Deepda (Vide Route No XII) Kullye	20	5	91	1	Road generally good, some heavy sand hills between Soongtee and Dabree.		None	4 houses, and a little cultivation. At 2 m. 2 f from Deepda pass Puddiar, a few huts, and a ruined well. At 3 m 5 f Soongtee, a deserted place, several houses, a small well of good water. At 6 m 2 f Dabree, 4 houses, 3 kucha wells of good water near road over sand hills. At 10 m. 3 f. Uripuk a few huts, 3 small kucha wells. At 13 m. 2 f Boreeta, 2 or 3 huts, a good well, and little cultivation. At 15 m. 5 f. Singara, a well of good water, some little cultivation. At 17 m 5 f Boyakur, 7 houses and a well of good water; road from Singara rather better, and country covered with jungle, sand hills and a distance of 10 miles. At 19 m 4 f. Schar, a few huts, a distance from the road, and one well.
			11	0	11	0				
	Political Agent at Bhojo.	Nowakote					Road through jungle, and in parts soil sandy.	2 wells in the fort, very soon dry. Water is not very plentiful.	Forage and firewood procurable; no other supplies.	A small fort, mounts 9 guns, 35 f from Bhojo built on a hill, overlooks the fort. Some Sund; encamping ground for the night very confined. This is a good road.
		Carried over.				5				

Division or Description of Territory	Nearest Civil Authority	Kilometres	Distance		Stages		Road and Soil	* Water	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Villages	Purtoings	Miles	1 urtoings				
Brought forward	Nota	.....	..	12	4	122	Rose 1 through heavy sand and sand hills to the right all the way	1 good well E of village	13 shops	100 houses; supplies procurable for a company of men, encamping ground North, country covered with low jungle and grass. At 1 m 3 f pass Lot ee, one kucha well of good water, a shop, and 9 houses, cultivation extensive At 3 m 5 f Jupana, 7 shepherds' huts, 2 shops, and a kucha well, 7 f on right At 4 m 7 f Moolmja Gote, 10 hut-, and the same well At 7 m 1 f Rantella Sind-ka-Gote, 12 huts, country jungle, a kucha well of good water. At 8 m Eyde or Hydoo Changa, 22 shepherds' huts a kucha well of good water West; no supplies at the last three villages.
			14	4	14	4				
Chorawa	Deputy Collector at Meerpoor.	.....						1 kucha well of good water to right.	Limited, 5 shops, forage plentiful	20 huts, good encamping ground West of village At 7 f from Nota, pass a well of good water At 6 m 6 f Ramabon, 12 shepherds' huts, and a kucha well of good water At 8 m 3 f Sukurdeen, or Nub-beesur, a large village containing 107 houses of all tribes, and 20 shops, encamping ground near a vegetable garden, and well, and under trees a mile further, 3 kucha wells on the NW, 75 feet deep, plenty of water, but becomes brackish in the hot season, forage plentiful At 10 m 7 f Toora, 10 huts, a kucha well of good water on right After leaving Toora, cross a heavy sand hill.
Omerkote		.....	12	3	12	3	.....f	1 large tank and 2 kucha wells, water good	20 shops, plentiful	Large place, containing 300 houses, with a mud fort on left, the town on right, country barren, but cultivation, of rice in particular, is carried on to a great extent. At 9 m from Chorawa, pass Kadjubilly, 30 houses, and one kucha well one mile West.
Total				162	1			

Deputy Collector at Meerpoor

ROUTE No. XVIII.

FROM BHOJO TO SUKKUR, BY VINGUR AND BUDDENA.

GENERAL DIRECTION, NNW.

Division or District of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
Sind.	Deputy Collector at Mahomed Khan-ka-Tanda.	Bhojo to Buddena (Vide Route No. XI.)	..	..	134	4½	Good road, but partly through thick jungle, and much cut up by canals.	2 wells.....	2 shops; procurable on notice; karbee abundant.	28 houses. At 2 m. 3 f. pass Juksir-ka-Gote, 35 houses, 5 shops. At 6 m. 3 f. Fyze Mahomed Nidmanee, 300 houses, 20 shops, on the left bank of the Goonee, which is crossed here, dry from September to April. At 14 m. 4 f. Kabool Bussun-ka-Gote, 20 houses, 2 shops.
		Ghoolam Hyder Khan-ka-Tanda (Vide Route No. X.)	..	1½	24	5½				
		Syedad Bussun-ka-Gote	17	1	17	1½				
		Kokur	11	3½	11	3½	First five miles as before, rest across a hard plain	3 ditto.....	Abundant; 33 shops.	270 houses; at 5 m. 0½ f. pass Shaik Begg, 50 houses, 4 shops. At 7 m. 7½ f. Paray Tuqueer-ka-Gote, 20 houses, 3 shops.
		Aliyar-ka-Tanda.	9	0	9	0	Hard and good road, partly through low jungle.	20 wells, abundant and good, and a tank to the NE.	Abundant; 60 shops; grass scarce, but karbee abundant.	A town of 1000 houses; good and open encamping ground NW. Hyderabad, 24 m. West. At 3½ f. pass Booktey, 150 houses, 12 shops, 5 wells.
Collector at Hyderabad.	Collector at Hyderabad.	Pelajee or Pullajee	12	6	12	6	Hard and good road.	Abundant and good, from the Gooloo canal, and wells.	Abundant; also forage.	100 houses; encamping ground South. At 8 m. 2 f. pass Nuarpoor, 400 houses, 30 shops.
		Shahikat or Saikat, ...	8	1	8	1		2 wells, and a tank.....	Abundant, 1 shops.	150 houses; encamping ground East, rather confined; pass 3 small villages on route.
		Norah Hala	13	1½	13	1½	Good cart road, but heavy and sandy, and crossed by many water cuts, and the Kullian Wab, or canal.	10 wells	Abundant; a large bazar.	A large village, and residence of the Deputy Collector. At 1 m. 4 f. pass Moha or Mhar, 100 houses, 4 shops; at 2 m. 4 f. Hyman, 120 houses, 2 shops; at 6 m. 7 f. Kander, 150 houses, 5 shops; at 8 m. 3 f. Baly, 40 houses. Country well cultivated.
		Cumulative, viz., ..	..	..	230	7½				

Description of Territory.	Nearest Vill. Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance.		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Talouga.	Miles.	Talouga.				
		Brought forward..	..	..	230	7½				
		Synd-ka-Gote	11	1	11	1	As before, crossing 8 water courses.	Abundant, from 1 built well, and a dund or inlet from the Indus 1½ m off, difficult of access, from the mud wells, and a large dund of water.	10 shops; forage abundant	A small village, another of the same name 1½ m. to the SW and 1 m to W. of the direct road, pags 6 small villages, through a wide and cultivated plain.
		Snakkurund ..	14	2	14	2	Road good, but sandy over level country, with thin jungle and cultivation, has been recently cleared, cross 14 water courses	2 pukka and several kucha wells, and a large dund of water.	15 shops, supplies and forage abundant	Small village, on a branch of the Indus; good encamping ground NE. At 1 m 7 f pass Syd Gote, 10 shops 1 pukka well. At 3 m 7 f Abobeyra Gote, 1 shop, 3 kucha wells. At 4 m 4 f Manarunja Gote, 3 shops, water as before. At 6 m. 5 f. Pin-gan, 5 shops, 1 pukka and 2 kucha wells. At 7 m 7 f Panjpora, 3 shops, 2 wells. At 10 m 7 f Kuchierree, 1 pukka well. At 12 m 5 f Goolab Hoosun ka Gote, 2 shops 2 kucha wells.
	Collector at Hyderabad.	Loonee, or Kazee Gote	16	0	16	0	Road good, through thin jungle, cross 10 water courses	4 pukka wells, and a dund	Forage abundant and good, and a few supplies	Encamping ground SE, small village. Pass on this march a dry river bed called Ran, a tank about 3 f S of it. Country a wide sandy plain, with patches of jungle.
		Dowlutpoor	16	6	16	6	Good road, through level country, cross 11 water courses	2 wells, and a tank, and from a dund half a mile to the West.	Abundant, also forage, 20 shops	A moderate village and tolerable encamping ground SSW or ESE. At 10 m. 4 f pass Boogarunja Gote, 1 kucha well; at 13 m Gorum Rahooka Gote, 3 shops, 3 kucha wells; country well cultivated.
		Mora	12	0	12	0	Road good, but crossed by 18 water courses, cauals.	Good and abundant, from pukka wells & 3 tanks	60 shops, supplies and forage abundant.	At 4 m 6 f pass Shapoor, 8 shops, 3 kucha wells. At 10 m. 1 kucha well, encamp W or E in ground confined by jungle; much cultivation, and some patches of thick jungle.
	Collector at Shikarpoor.	Nowshara	45	4	15	4	Sandy and heavy road near the town; it passes round it to the West, to the halting place, near 2 wells N. by E, cross 24 water courses.	6 pukka wells	50 shops, forage and supplies abundant.	Large town; encamping ground NE.; dense jungle near the road the whole way, without any cultivation, but several villages seen to the left, near the river.

Lukka	12	6½	12	6½	Broad & sandy, but good	Plentiful, from the Indus	Plentiful, and forage procurable.	40 houses; encamping ground good. At 3 m pass Kye, 1,500 houses, 100 shops, and a tank. At 5 m 5 f. Syudon-ka-Gote on left, 50 houses, 1 shop, a dund of water 3 f. from it. At 7 m 3 f. pass on right Bereen-ka-Shah, 2,000 houses, 100 shops, a dund runs near. At 9 m 4 f. cross the bed of a river, about 2 furlongs broad. At 10 m 1 f. Munga-ka-Tanda, 25 houses, 5 shops, 4 pukka wells, and numerous kucha. Pass numerous dunds on the march. At 11 m 1,000 houses. At 2 f. pass Bulwaro Gote, 40 houses, 2 shops, one pukka well, and a dund near. At 4 f. Bazeedpoor Gote, left, 100 houses, 7 shops, 1 pukka well. At 1 m Syudpoor, 30 houses, 8 shops. At 2 m Syud Shooja-ka-Gote, 140 houses, 5 shops, 3 pukka wells. At 5 m 5½ f. Halan-ka-Gote, 125 houses, 12 shops, a pukka well. Tamausk jungle on the right. Several dunds on this march.
Beylahee	9	7	9	7		15 pukka wells, and kucha in abundance, river 5 m off	50 shops, and forage procurable.	1,000 houses, encamping ground at some distance North. Pass at 2 m 4 f. Deewan-ja-Gote, 50 houses, 2 shops, 2 pukka wells. At 7 m Munga Pootra, 100 houses, 7 shops, 3 pukka wells. At 9 m 2 f. Jesshur-ja-Gote, 40 houses, 4 shops, 2 pukka wells. Pass 7 dunds on this march. Country richly cultivated.
Hingora	10	6	10	6	Road good, partly sandy, and with little cultivation about the village, dunds at very short intervals all the way	15 pukka wells, and numerous kucha, and a nulla	100 shops; forage in abundance	Good, but rather confined; encamping ground E of road, and a hamlet beyond it. At 7 m pass Raneepoor. At 9 m. Derwar, a large village. At 13 m. Gombat, a large village. Encamping ground W. At 4 m. pass Minab-ka-Tanda; at 8 m. 4 f. Peer Sinks from whence through a desert sandy tract.
Fultehpoor or Phoolpoor	16	7	16	7		Excellent from wells, and a tank	Moderate; 8 shops.	Encamping ground N., on the E. bank of the Indus. A large town opposite to Fultehpoor. Near Lookman-ka-Tanda pass the town of Khaypoor on the right among trees. At 10 m. through a dense wild jungle, to a plain over an open plain, then a large desert, taxation, on the bank of the river, by a winding road for about 5 m, then over rocky hills round the top of Roore.
Lookman-ka-Tanda ..	14	3	14	3		7 pukka wells, and springs	40 shops.	
Roore	15	3	15	3		Abundant	Abundant	
Carried over..			396	5				

Division description of territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance		Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Furlongs.	Miles.	Furlongs.				
Sind.	Collector at Bhikarpur.	Brought forward..	396	5	Road good, partly sandy, and with little cultiva- tion about the village; dunds at very short in- tervals all the way.	The river Indus immediately above Sukkur makes a sudden turn, and comes in a SW. direction, forcing its way by two channels, of which the Eastern is the most consider- able. At the narrowest part of the latter the channel has a breadth of only 570 feet, but immediately enlarges to a breadth of 1,050 feet at the SW end of the fort of Bukkur. The Western channel averages about 300 feet. In the triangular space between these channels, and which is 2,600 feet in length, by 1,500 in breadth, stands the fort. The river here runs with great violence, and its bed is very rocky. This road from Nowshara was cleared by Meer Ali Morad for the troops, in 1845-46, since which time it has been generally in use.
		Cross the Indus River to Camp, at Sukkur	1	6	1	6				
		Total.	..	..	398	3		

NOTE.—This is the best route for troops from Bhooj to Sukkur, but notice of march should always be given to the Sind authorities, that the road may be cleared, and supplies prepared.

ROUTE No. XIX.

FROM BHOOJ TO SUKKUR, BY BALLIAREE AND WUNGA BAZAR

Division or Description of Territory.	Authority	Names of Places	Distance		Road and Soil	Water	Vegetation	Remarks
			Miles	Purlongs				
Sind.	Deputy Collector at Mahmood Khan-ka-Tanda.	Bhoj to Bhaqa-ka-Tanda. (Vide Route No. XII.)	139	4	Good and level road but much cut up by water courses	Abundant	Abundant	Large village, and good encamping ground; country partly cultivated, with some jungle, and several small villages
		Raja Talpoor Khanance	15	0				
		Ghoolam Ali	11	3	A well with a trough in the village, one in the fort and pits in a canal to the West	Abundant, from 1 large pukka well	Abundant	A large village on a canal, and a small fort, encamping ground indifferent At 2 m. 4 f. pass Mahmood-ka-Gote; at 10 m. 4 f. Dimg-ka Gote; country as before.
		Aga Manoo	11	7				
	Collector at Hyderabad.	Allwar-ka-Tanda	16	5	Good and level road, with the exception of a few deep water courses. Has been cleared and improved	Abundant	Abundant	A small village on the bank of a canal. At 5 m. pass Luggarun-ja-Gote, 2 wells, 3 shops. At 5 m. 7 f. Allukhan-ka-Tanda, 2 shops. At 9 m. 2 f. Manukchund, 1 shop. At 9 m. 7 f. Shadrance Gote, 2 shops. At 10 m. 6 f. Goolab-ja-Gote, 2 shops. At 11 m. 3 f. Burakhan, 3 shops, 2 wells. At 13 m. 4 f. Nusserkhan-ka-Gote, 5 shops, 3 wells. At 4 m. 2 f. and 6 m., villages called Syud-ka-Gaum, At 7 m. 2 f. Bulle-Obales, 8 shops. At 8 m. 7 f. Meer Khan. At 9 m. 1 f. Ghoolam Hoogam.
		Sakur (Vide Route No. XVIII)	..	..					201	4
		Total	..	..	395	7		

NOTE.—This route is not so eligible as the preceding, in consequence of the heavy ground between Balliaree and Wunga Bazar, but is here given as it has been traversed by troops of all arms.

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NOTE.—The above is the post road to Tatta, and is the shortest and best for single travellers, or small bodies of troops. The best road for guns, or for large bodies of troops, is by Soomrahi, Vungur, and Raoma Bazar, as follows —

Bhooy to Buddema (Vile Route No. XI)	m.	f.
To Tatta	134	4½
	65	5
Total....	200	1½

ROUTE No. XXI.

FROM BHOJOJ TO TOONA BUNDER, BY ANJAR.

GENERAL DIRECTION, SE.

Distance.	Names of Places.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Stages.		Road and Soil.	Water.	Supplies.	REMARKS.
			Miles.	Purlongs.				
13	Konderoy	Political Agent at Bhojoj.	6	13	Good hard road, though heavy in some places.	1 well of good water, and tank water for 5 months	No supplies.	At 5 m 3 f Dhumsalla At 9 m 7 f Pudur (Vide Route No. XIV) Konderoy has 14 houses, with a small Dhumsalla, encamp E. of it The country near the road is flat and open
12	Anjar		4	12	Very heavy sand, road, over a plain, with a few low hills.	113 wells, 18 of which are inside the town Those to the E. are salt water with water all the year	Those and supplies of grain &c.	At 5 m 7 f Suggalia, 11 houses, 1 well, 3 tanks At 12 m 4 f the walled town of Anjar, upwards of 1 1/2 m in circumference, in good order, containing 2400 houses, has a large bungalow, formerly built for a Residency, encamping ground N.W., where the old cantonment was situated To the E. the country is flat, to the W and N. undulating but quite open on all sides.
9	Toona		5		Good hard road, over an undulating country, soil stony.	20 wells, and water pretty good	Few supplies	At 1 m 2 f River, 150 yds wide, with 2 feet of water in it, and hard bed, rushes, on both sides of the ford, and banks very low At 6 m Sari 69 houses, 2 tanks, 2 wells; before reaching it about a mile, pass a small river and 2 wells on the side of the road. Toona has 95 houses The bunder affords great facilities for embarking, as it has a built pier, and troops can encamp close to the boats, in a dry spot The fort is about 300 yds. from the bunder, and the creek runs up to it The port of Joona, on the Kattawa coast, leading direct to Rajkote, is about 24 m. distant, and the voyage occupies from 3 to 5 hours. Immediately N. of Toona the Gulf of Kutch is obstructed and nearly closed by islands, through which there are three channels, with sufficient water to admit boats of a large size
1	Toona Bunder		0	10				
Total..	..		37	0				

ROUTE NO. XXII.

FROM KURRACHEE TO BHOOL, BY GARRA, OOPLANA, AND KOTASIR.

GENERAL DIRECTION, SE. BY E

Division or District of Territory.	Nearest Civil Authority.	Names of Places.	Distance		Stages.	Road and S. L.	Water	Supplies	REMARKS.
			Miles	Furlongs					
Sind.	Deputy Collector at Gora Baree (Vikhar).	Camp near Kurrachee to Garra	37	7	7	Narrow, but good	Abundant	Scanty; 2 shops.	14 huts. At 6 m. 3 f. pass Bahrai-ka-Gote, 70 huts, 20 shops, and 3 kucha wells, also Nai-ka-Gote.
		Jarai-ka-Gote	13	3	3	Good road	{ 3 kucha wells	Scanty.	At 7 m. 5 f. pass Ghoolamla-ka-Gote, a large village on Buggaur creek; supplies water & abundant; pass also Kurum-poor and Chandra-ka-Gote, small villages.
		Ooplana	12	7	7			Moderate; 2 shops	165 houses; 7 f. beyond the left bank of the Indus. At 3 m. 3 f. pass Gumbadur, a small village. At 11 m. Hyat Gya-ka-Gote, 20 huts, on the right bank of the Indus, which is crossed here by ferry-boat to Ooplana Bunder.
		Ladia-ka-Gaum	11	1	1	Bad road, intersected by many canals.	Abundant, from the bed of the Sutawa canal	Scanty; 2 shops.	40 huts; pass numerous small hamlets on the road.
		Dhinjupoor	6	7	6	Good road	From 2 kucha wells brackish close to the village.	None.	Small village; pass 12 hamlets on the road. The Sutawa canal crosses the road frequently till near Dhinjupoor; good water to be had by digging a foot or two in its bed.
		Juggee, or Surgundur ..	26	0	0	Hard and level road.	{ 5 kucha wells, brackish ..	Ditto.	20 huts. The Beer Creek, with brackish water, about 2 furlongs from this place.
		Right bank of the Koree, opposite Kotasir.	22	0	0			Ditto.	
		Across the Koree to Kotasir.	6	6	6			....	The ferry-boats are kept on the left bank of the Koree, which is 5 or 6 miles broad.
		To Bhool. (Vide Route No. XIV.)	87	3	3	....	....	....
		Total ..	235	14	14				
Kutch.	Pol. Agent at Bhool.								

NOTE.—During the rains, or inundation, this route may be considered impassable, and even in the cold weather, the long distance between Dhinjupoor and Kotasir, without good water would necessitate having much road. The best route is via Tatta, Mithoon, and Larkut, which is only 930 m. (Vide Route No. V.)

TREATIES, AGREEMENTS, &c.,

ENTERED INTO

BETWEEN THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY
AND THE KUTCH STATE,

Between the 26th October 1809 and the 8th October 1851.

•
ALSO,

•
PROCLAMATIONS, &c BY HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO,
AND ENGAGEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY THE
JIHAREJA CHIEFS OF KUTCH.

KUTCH.

Articles of Agreement concluded on the 26th October 1809, between the Honorable East India Company and the Kutch State.

Articles of Agreement between the Honorable East India Company, entered into by Captain Samuel Adam Greenwood, under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Walker, Resident, with the Vizierat Jumadar Futteh Mahomed, and his son Notiar Hoossein Meejee, on behalf of the Maha Rao Shree Roydhunjee, viz :—

ARTICLE I.

As friendship exists between the Government of the Honorable Company and the Government of the Maharaj Anund Rao Gaekwar Senakhaskhel on the one part, and the Government of the Maha Rao Shree Roydhunjee on the other, it is agreed that no troops shall cross to the country to the East or opposite side of the Gulf and Runn lying between Kutch and Guzerat, nor shall any claim or interference be therein maintained.

ARTICLE II.

The above Article is indispensable; but as the Maha Rao Mirza Roydhun possesses old claims on Noanuggur, it is agreed that these, as well as any other demands, either pecuniary or otherwise, which exist or may arise, shall be settled agreeably to equity and justice, and with due regard to the character of Maha Rao Shree, by the decision of three people; one on behalf of the Honorable Company, one on behalf of the Maha Rao Shree, and a third on behalf of the parties on whom the claims are made.

ARTICLE III.

The Maha Rao Shree Roydhun engages that piracy shall be eradicated throughout the country of Kutch; should any piracy take place, the pirates shall be punished, and expelled from the country.

ARTICLE IV.

Maha Rao Shree Roydhun engages not to permit any establishment whatever

to be made in the country, by any European or American power, or any of those nations to remain therein.

To the truth of the above God is witness.

Dated 16th of Rumzan 1224, Hijree, (corresponding with the 3rd of Ashwin Vud 1865, Sumvut; and the 26th October 1809, A. D.)

(A true translation)

(Signed) S. A. GREENWOOD, Assistant.

Engagement with Dewan Hunsraj Samidass, of Mandvee (Kutch), dated the 28th October 1809.

Articles of Engagement entered into by Dewan Hunsraj Samidass, of Mandvee Bunder, with Captain Samuel A. Greenwood, on behalf of the Honorable Company, as follows :—

ARTICLE I.

As friendship exists between the Government of the Honorable Company and the Government of the Maharaja Senakhaskhel Shumsher Bahadoor on the one part, and the Government of Maha Rao Shree Roydhun on the other, I do hereby agree, that no troops shall cross to the country on the opposite side of the Gulf and Runn (lying between Kutch and Guzerat), nor shall any claim or interference be maintained therein. Should any claim or dispute arise, the same shall be settled by arbitration, under the mediation of the Company.

ARTICLE II.

Hunsraj Sa Dewan engages, on behalf of the Maha Rao Roydhun, that piracy shall be eradicated throughout the territories subject to Mandvee ; should any act of piracy occur, the pirates shall be punished, and expelled the country.

ARTICLE III.

Hunsraj Sa Dewan also engages, on behalf of the Maha Rao Roydhun, not to permit any European or American power to form an establishment at Mandvee, and its dependencies, nor to permit any of these nations to remain therein.

Dated 1865, Ashwin Vud 5th, (corresponding with 28th October 1809, A. D.)

What is above written is truth.

(Signed) HUNSRAJ SAMIDASS.

(True translation)

(Signed) S. A. GREENWOOD, Assistant.

*Engagement with Dewan Hunsraj Samidass, of Mandvee (Kutch),
dated the 12th November 1809.*

I, Hunsraj Samidass, of Mandvee Bunder, the Dewan and servant of Maha Rao Mirza Roydhun, wishing to preserve and secure to my sovereign and master the possession of Mandvee Bunder in peace and tranquillity, do hereby require the protection of the Honorable Company on the following terms and conditions :—

I. The town and port of Mandvee, its villages and dependencies, to be maintained in my possession, on behalf of the said Maha Rao Mirza Roydhun, to whom, his heirs and successors, the said dependencies shall be restored under the guarantee of the Company, whenever he or they shall be restored to the exercise of their legal and uncontrolled authority ; and when my sovereign shall assume the government of this country, this port of Mandvee and its dependencies shall be delivered up to him.

II. In order to give effect to the above Article, and to ensure its execution, an Agent on the part of the Honorable Company, who shall be attended by a guard of forty men, shall reside at Mandvee, so long as the place may remain in my possession ; but to be afterwards subject to such arrangement in respect to remaining, or being dismissed, as the sovereign Maha Rao may agree to.

III. For the expenses of the establishment, an annual Nuzurana of Rupees 18,000 shall be paid to the Honorable Company's Government, in four instalments, commencing from the arrival of the Company's Agent.

IV. In the event of any persons attempting to gain possession of Mandvee and its dependencies, the Honorable Company will be pleased to extend their aid and protection, to the extent of two battalions, with their proportion of artillery, the expenses of which shall be defrayed at the rate of Rupees 32,500 per month for each battalion, payable in monthly instalments, during the employment of the troops, and to be returned when I have no further occasion for them.

V. It is to be understood that the employment of this force is intended solely for the defence of Mandvee, and for its preservation under my management, and therefore should any person become the enemy of Mandvee, the Sirkar will arrange with them.

VI. My sole object being to secure, under the protection of the Honorable Company, the possessions of my sovereign in peace and tranquillity, I engage to enter into any terms of accommodation with Futteh Mahomed that may

appear advisable and conducive to this end, and which may receive the sanction of the Honorable Company.

Signed for SET HUNSRAJ SAMIDASS by JOOER SA.

What is above written, has my consent when the parties arrive.

Dated Sumvut 1866, Kartik Sood 5th, (corresponding with 12th November 1809).

(A true copy of the translation)

(Signed) S. A. GREENWOOD, Assistant.

This engagement was ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, on the 6th January 1810.

Articles of a Treaty of Alliance between the Honorable English East India Company and His Highness Maharaj Mirza Rao Bharmuljee of Kutch, agreed to by both Governments, dated the 14th January 1816.

ARTICLE I.

A firm and lasting peace and amity shall hereafter exist between the contracting Governments.

ARTICLE II.

The people of the Kutch District of Wagur having committed unprovoked depredations in the Mahals of their Highnesses the Peshwa and Gaekwar, in the Peninsula of Kattewar, the Maha Rao engages to reimburse the losses sustained by their aggressions, and also to defray the military expenses incurred in consequence, according to a separate Deed, by which the Maha Rao engages to abide.

ARTICLE III.

His Highness the Maha Rao engages to become responsible to the Peshwa's and Gaekwar's and Honorable Company's Governments for any loss which their subjects may hereafter sustain by depredations from subjects of the Kutch State.

ARTICLE IV.

The subjects of the Kutch State shall, on no account, cross the Gulf or Runn for hostile purposes, neither shall they cross to act against the subjects of the Honorable Company, or those of Shreemunt Peshwa, or the Gaekwar. The subjects of the aforesaid three Governments shall (in like manner) not cross the Gulf or Runn for hostile purposes against the Rao's subjects. The fort of Anjar, &c. having been ceded to the Honorable Company, no objections exist to troops and stores crossing the Gulf or Runn for that place.

ARTICLE V.

His Highness the Rao binds himself to suppress, in the most effectual manner, the practice of piracy throughout his dominions and coasts, and engages to make good any losses sustained by vessels sailing under the pass of the Honorable Company by piracies committed from the ports in Kutch. The practice of confiscating property wrecked on the coast shall, from this date, be suppressed, and His Highness engages to cause all property thus sequestered to be returned to the legal owner.

ARTICLE VI.

His Highness the Rao engages that no foreign European or American force of any description, or Agent of any of those powers, shall be permitted to pass through, or reside in the State of Kutch

ARTICLE VII

The Rao binds himself to prohibit the admission of Arab mercenaries into Kutch. Arabs resorting for mercantile purposes, shall not be permitted to leave any of their followers, they shall return with the merchants. This shall be particularly attended to. In consideration, however, of the situation of Lukput, on the borders of Sind, and for the object of keeping the district of Wagur in subjection, the Rao shall retain in his service Arab Seebundy, not exceeding in number four hundred men.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Honorable Company, in consideration of the distracted state of the Government of Rao Bhimuljee and its inability to fulfil the above obligations without aid, engages to cause such possessions as have been alienated by the treachery of his servants to be restored to His Highness' authority. Any of the servants above alluded to, returning to their allegiance through the mediation of the Honorable Company, shall have their affairs arranged in a manner meeting the wishes of both Governments.

ARTICLE IX.

The district of Wagur, a dependency of the Kutch State, will require to undergo a thorough reform. The prohibition which exists to the Rao entertaining Arab Seebundy beyond a limited number, disables him from effecting a settlement of that district satisfactorily to the Honorable Company. The latter, therefore, agree to aid His Highness with a force to arrange this Talooka in a manner suitable to the objects of both Governments, so that it remain obedient to the Rao's authority, who binds himself, as in Article III., to be responsible for the future acts of the people.

ARTICLE X.

As a friendly return for the essential services thus engaged to be performed, His Highness the Rao agrees to cede to the Honorable Company, in perpetuity, the fort of Anjar, with villages, including Toona Bunder; and in addition engages to pay, in perpetuity, an annual sum of two lakhs of Korees, in cash, to the Honorable Company. The particulars of this Article are contained in a separate Deed.

ARTICLE XI.

The slaughter of cows and bullocks being directly at variance with the religion of the Jharejas and the greater portion of the natives of Kutch, the Honorable Company engage to abstain from the slaughter of those animals within the limits of Kutch, and from violating the religious prejudices of the Rao's subjects.

ARTICLE XII.

His Highness the Rao engages not to allow a Bharwuttia of the Shreemunt Peshwa, Gaekwar, or Honorable Company's Governments to reside within his territory; and (in like manner) the above three Governments engage not to permit a Bharwuttia of the Rao's country to reside in their Mahals. In the event, however, of a Bharwuttia residing within a foreign State and committing acts of depredation from thence, the power affording him an asylum shall be considered responsible.

ARTICLE XIII.

A representative of the Honorable Company's Government shall reside with the Rao in the Capital, in order that all questions which may arise between the contracting Governments be discussed in a friendly manner, and the engagement of both parties be watched over and preserved inviolate. This Vukeel shall not listen to any complaints, either from the Rao's Bhayad or his Minister; at the Rao's request, however, the Sirkar will afford him its best advice.

The above thirteen Articles of Treaty shall be adhered to by the Rao, his heirs and successors, and the Honorable Company.

Done at Bhooj, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1816.

(Large Seal
of His Highness
the Rao of Kutch.)

(Signed) JAMES MACMURDO,
Employed on a Mission to Kutch by the
Bombay Government.

This Treaty was ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council on the 9th March 1816.

Translation of a Deed executed by Maharaj Mirza Rao Bharmuljee, of Kutch, in favor of the Honorable English East India Company, dated the 16th January 1816.

ARTICLE I.

My Sirkar, as a friendly gift, has for ever done over to you by Deed, the fort of Anjar, with villages, including Toona Bunder, according to the following list :—

Anjar Town.	Pudanoo.	Satapur.
Vil- { Meethee Roher.	Rapur.	Sapurda.
lages { Keedanoo.	Borichoo Meghpur.	Sugalia.
Rutnal.	Vursaneree.	Naugulpur (large).
Puswaliyoo Kharoor.	Toona (port inclusive).	Khokhra.
Ditto Meetho.	Kharee Roher.	Bheemasir.
Sindoogurd.	Sinotce.	Neegal.
Naugulpur (small).	Anturjal.	Morsur.

According to the above list, I have given you, the Fort and Bunder inclusive, twenty-four villages, and surrender to you all sovereignty, control, and produce in those places that my Sirkar has enjoyed. Any charitable, religious, or other ancient gifts of my Government, shall be investigated by the Honorable Company, and on authentic papers being produced, the Honorable Company's Government shall continue them.

Geerasias, who have enjoyed Geeras from ancient times in the Purganas, or in Anjar, shall not be obstructed by the Honorable Company in receiving their produce. Disputes regarding villages, boundaries, or disputes of any kind, between the subjects of the two Governments, shall be adjusted by two persons, on the part of the Sirkars, agreeably to justice; one Sirkar shall not send orders or Mohsils to the subjects of the other. Subjects or inhabitants of the above places, coming to me to complain, I shall not listen to them.

ARTICLE II.

In addition to the above Deed, I have agreed to pay to the Honorable Company, from my Government, an annual sum of two lakhs of Rao Shae Korees. This cash is to be paid in two khists, as follows :—

1,00,000	One lakh Korees, on Ashadh Shood 2nd.
1,00,000	One lakh Korees, on Poush Shood 2nd.
<hr/> 2,00,000	

In this manner I am to pay two lakhs of Korees annually for ever. And

should the Korees not be paid on the stipulated dates, I am to pay interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

I have given these two Articles in writing to the Honorable Company's Sirkar, of my own free will ; I and my heirs and successors are to abide by them.

Done Sumrut 1872, Poush Vud 2nd, (Tuesday, 16th January 1816).

Large Seal
of His Highness
the Rao of
Kutch.

(True translation)

(Signed) J. MACMURDO

This Deed was ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council under date the 9th March 1816.

Supplemental Treaty with His Highness the Rao of Kutch, dated the 18th June 1816.

PREAMBLE.—The Honorable Company and the Rao's Sikais concluded a Treaty of thirteen Articles on the 14th January 1816 ; supplementary to these, however, the following two Articles are valid :—

ARTICLE I.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has ratified the thirteen Articles of Treaty concluded on the 14th January 1816, between the English Sirkar and that of His Highness the Rao ; but as His Highness' Government is newly established, and is responsible in the 2nd Article of the Treaty for a debt of twenty lakhs of rupees, which it would find much difficulty in discharging, the Honorable Company, guided by feelings of friendship, relinquishes, as a voluntary gift, the sum of eight lakhs thirteen thousand and eight hundred and seventy-six rupees, being the amount charged to its military expenses.

ARTICLE II.

In order still further to aid the Maha Rao's Government, and as a testimony to the interest which the Honorable Company takes in its welfare, the latter does, of its own free will, relinquish the annual sum of two lakhs of Korees, which the Rao has agreed to pay by the 10th Article of the aforesaid Treaty.

It is hoped that these disinterested and friendly aids conferred by the Honorable Company's Government on His Highness the Rao, will induce the latter to repose perfect confidence, to act with unanimity, and to preserve inviolate the stipulations contained in the original Treaty.

Done at Bhooj, this Tuesday the 18th day of June, A. D. 1816.

Large Seal
of His Highness
the Rao of
Kutch. /

(Signed) JAMES MACMURDO,
Resident at Bhooj.

This Supplemental Treaty was ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council on the 21st September 1816.

Engagement entered into through the mediation of Captain Mac-Murdo, Resident at Bhooj, with the Kutch Durbar, by the Waghela and Jhareja Chiefs of Wagur.

Deed passed to Muka Rao Shree Desuljee by Waghela Veesajee Sutajeeanee, Pirmsingjee Ramjeeanee, Mchejee Deuajeeanee, Ramsingjee Bhojrajeeanee, and the whole Bhayad of Bela, dated Chytra Vud 5th, Sumvut 1875, (or 15th April 1819 A. D.)

The Durbar, as a punishment for our bad conduct, had deprived us of our villages and Geeris at present, however, the Honorable Company's army having accomplished a reform in the affairs of the Durbar, the English Government has graciously interfered, and restored to us our Geeris, &c. We do therefore engage that henceforth none of us shall be guilty of improper or troublesome conduct, and we engage to abide by the following Articles:—

I. We engage to countenance or protect in no way, any Bharwuttia or criminal of either of the two Sirkars of the Honorable Company and the Rao, or encourage any person to disturb the peace.

II. We shall permit no person who thieves or steals, to live in our lands, nor shall we listen to any such people. Should any person living in our lands commit any act of plunder, and the fact be ascertained to be positive, we engage to become responsible individually for the act to both Sirkars, and to surrender the criminals to the Durbar.

III. Should travellers be plundered in our lands, or should any property be lost, we engage to become responsible, agreeably to the order of the Durbar, to remove the crime from ourselves by establishing it satisfactorily elsewhere.

IV. Should we have any dispute with our neighbouring Bhomias and Geerasias, relative to boundaries, &c., we engage to refer the dispute to the arbitration of both Sirkars. We engage to have "Ver" (feuds) with none.

V. Should a Geerasia, or other person, attempt to leave our lands with the intent of having a feud, or disturbing the peace, we will prevent him; if he goes by force, we will instantly inform the Durbar.

VI. Should Dhara or plunderers attempt to pass through our lands, with the intention of depredating, we will not permit them to pass. If they proceed by force we will give instant intimation of it to the Sirkars.

VII. We will perform the Rao's service with fidelity. We will accompany the Durbar troops when they are acting, and act in concert.

VIII. On an alarm of plunderers passing with plunder, we will instantly proceed and intercept them.

IX. We have given a distinct Deed to the Durbar, under the guarantee of the Sirkar, for the payment for ever of an annual Jumabundee. The specific Jumabundee mentioned in it we shall yearly pay. Should any heavenly or earthly misfortune happen, in such year the Durbar is to look to our articles.

X. Should we have a necessity for money, and wish to sell our villages, we engage to acquaint the Sirkars beforehand.

XI. Any old fort or castle on our lands we engage to permit to be destroyed, and henceforth to build no new work of the kind.

In the above manner we engage to behave justly, peaceably, and honestly, and not to act improperly or infringe on our engagements.

Signed by WAGHELA VEESAJEE and others.

(Signed) J. MACMURDO, Resident at Bhooj.

The above engagement was at the same time subscribed to by the following additional Chiefs :—

Weerwuder DEWAJEE SAMULJEE, &c., of Kuntlikot.
 Jhareja KULLIANSINGJEE, of Arisir.
 Jhareja MUNIAJEE, of Wandia.
 Waghelas SADHOJEE and VIJERAJJEE, of Soodram.
 Jhareja ROTLAJEE, &c., of Kammar.
 Jhareja JEWUNJEE, of Lakria.
 Waghela POONJAJEE, &c., of Palanswa.
 Jhareja NARUNJEE, of Chitrore.
 Jharejas AJEETSINGJEE and JUSSAJEE, &c., of Veejpasir.

Jhareja PURTAPSINGJEE, of Koombhardee.
 Waghelas BHAROOJEE SADHOJEE and JURULJEE, of Jutta-
 waro.
 Rana SOOIAJEE, &c., of Geerea.
 Waghela MANSINGJEE, &c., of Bhimasir,
 Jhareja HULDURJEE, of Trummoo.
 Jharejas ABHESINGJEE and BHAELJA, &c., of Roree and
 Jessima.
 Waghela MEGHRAJEE, of Humeerpool.
 Waghelas JI MULJEE and PUCHANJEE, of Keihanuggur.
 Waghelas ANUND-SINGJEE and KHETAJEE, of Mowanoo.
 Jharejas BHIMJEE and JIGAJEE, &c., of Ambharoo.
 Jharejas NATHAJEE and MULLOJEE, &c., of Shrunva.
 Jharejas JIGAJEE and PRAGJEE NESAJEE, of Chiree.

*Deed passed by Mudree Samla Ajanee, of Ajapoor, in
 behalf of the Bela Waghelas, to Maha Rao Desuljee.*

I engage to be Fiel Zamin for the Waghelas of Bela. They have passed a Deed of Articles to the Durbar. I will cause them to be adhered to; it is on my responsibility. Should they be guilty of breaking the agreement into which they have entered, or should they act improperly, I individually become responsible for their acts in such manner as the Durbar may direct.

Chytru Vud, 1st Samvat 1875, (or the 11th April 1819 A. D.)

(Signed) MUDREE SAMLA AJANEE.

Deed of Adh Zamin.

We, Weerwudni Dewajee Samuljeeanee, Akhcragec, and Kanthurjee Putta-
 jeeanee, of Kunthkot, are Adh Zamin to the effect of the above Deed. We are
 individually responsible for its efficiency, and will cause it to be adhered to.

Chytru Vud, 1st Samvat 1875, (or the 11th April 1819 A. D.)

The marks  of
 WEERWUDUR and others.

(Signed) J. MACMURDO, Resident at Bhooj.

*Treaty concluded on the 13th October 1819, between the Honorable
 Company and the Kutch State.*

*Treaty of Alliance between the Honorable East India Company and His
 Highness Maharaj Mirza Rao Shree Desuljee, his heirs and successors;*

concluded by Captain James MacMurdo, on the part of the Honorable Company, and by Jharejas Pruthirajee, Vijerajee, Meramunjee, Pragjee, Mokajee, Alyajee, Nowngunjee, Bhanjee, and Jeymuljee, by virtue of full powers from their respective Governments.

Whereas a Treaty of Alliance, consisting of thirteen Articles, was concluded on the 16th January 1816, with two supplementary Articles, under date 18th June 1816, between the Honorable East India Company and the Maharaj Rao Bharmuljee and his successors; in consequence, however, of the hostile conduct of the said Rao towards the Honorable Company, and his tyranny and oppression to his Bhayad, it has become necessary, for the stability of the alliance between the contracting parties, to make certain alterations in the abovementioned Treaty.

ARTICLE I.

It is hereby declared, that all Articles of the aforesaid Treaty which are not modified or superseded by any of the Articles in the present Treaty, shall be considered good and valid.

ARTICLE II.

Agreeably to the desire of the Jhareja Bhayad, the Honorable Company agree in declaring Bharmuljee to have forfeited all claims to the Gadee of Kutch, and he is accordingly solemnly deposed. The said Bharmuljee shall reside in Bhooj as a State prisoner, under a guard of British troops, subject, however, to be removed to a place of further security, in the event of his being implicated in any intrigue; the Kutch Government agreeing to pay annually the sum of thirty-six thousand Korees, through the Honorable Company, for the subsistence of the said Bharmuljee.

ARTICLE III.

The infant son of the late Rao Bharmuljee having been unanimously elected by the Jhareja Chiefs to succeed to the vacant throne, he and his legitimate offspring are accordingly acknowledged by the Honorable Company as the lawful sovereigns of Kutch, under the name and title of Maharaj Mirza Rao Desuljee.

ARTICLE IV.

In consequence of the minority of the present Rao Desul, the Jhareja Bhayad, with the Honorable Company's advice, determines that a Regency shall be formed with full powers to transact the affairs of the Government. The following are chosen as the members of the said Regency: Jhareja Vijerajee, of Samree Roha, Jhareja Pruthirajee, of Nengercha, Rajgoor Odhowjee Hirbhoy, Mehta Lukhmidass Wullubhjee, Khutree Rutonjee Jethanee, and the British Resident for the time being. These six persons are entrusted with the executive

management of the Government of Kutch; and in order that they may perform the service of the State with effect, the Honorable Company agree to afford the Regency its guarantee, until the Rao completes his twentieth year, when the minority ceases.

ARTICLE V.

The Honorable Company engages to guarantee the power of His Highness the Rao Desul, his heirs and successors, and the integrity of his dominions, from foreign or domestic enemies.

ARTICLE VI.

The Honorable Company, at the desire of Rao Shree Desuljee and the Jhareja Bhayad, for the security of the Government of Kutch, agrees to leave a British force in its service. For the payment of this force, Rao Shree Desuljee and the Jhareja Bhayad agree that funds shall be appropriated from the revenues of Kutch. The Honorable Company retains to itself the option of reducing or entirely withdrawing its troops (and relieving Kutch from the expense) whenever, in the opinion of Government, the efficiency and strength of the Rao's authority may admit of its being done with safety.

ARTICLE VII.

The money stipulated for in the preceding Article is to be paid in instalments, each of four months; and it is further engaged that the Regency appointed in the fourth Article shall enter into a separate responsibility for the regular payment of the above Khists.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Kutch Government engages not to allow any Arabs, Sindees, or other foreign mercenaries to remain in its territories, nor generally to entertain any soldiers, not natives of Kutch, without the consent of the Honorable Company's Government.

ARTICLE IX.

The Kutch Government agrees that no foreign vessels, American, European, or Asiatic, shall be allowed to import into the territories of Kutch arms or military stores. The Honorable Company engages to supply the wants of the Kutch Government in these articles, at a fair valuation.

ARTICLE X.

The Honorable Company engages to exercise no authority over the domestic concerns of the Rao, or of those of any of the Jhareja Chieftains of the country; that the Rao, his heirs and successors, shall be absolute masters of their territory, and that the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced therein.

ARTICLE XI.

It is clearly understood that the views of the British Government are limited to the reform and organization of the military establishment of the Kutch Government; to the correction of any abuses which may operate oppressively on the inhabitants, and the limitation of the general expenses of the State within its resources.

ARTICLE XII.

The Rao, his heirs and successors, engage not to enter into negotiations with any Chief or State, without the sanction of the British Government; but their customary amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Rao, his heirs and successors, engage not to commit aggressions on any Chief or State; and if any disputes with such Chief or State accidentally arise, they are to be submitted for adjustment to the arbitration of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Rao, his heirs and successors, engage to afford what military force they may possess, in aid of the Honorable Company's Government, upon its requisition. This Article, however, is not to be understood as imposing any duties on the Jhareja Bhayad contrary to their established customs.

ARTICLE XV.

The Kutch ports shall be opened to all British vessels, in like manner as British ports shall be free to all vessels of Kutch, in order that the most friendly intercourse may be carried on between the two Governments.

ARTICLE XVI.

The British Government, with the approbation of that of Kutch, engages to guarantee, by separate Deeds, the Jhareja Chiefs of the Bhayad, and generally all Rajpoot Chiefs in Kutch and Wagur, in full enjoyment of their possessions; and further to extend the same protection to Melita Lukhmedass Wullubjee, who, for the welfare of the Kutch Durbar, has acted in concert with the Jharejas, and with great zeal and sincerity.

ARTICLE XVII.

His Highness the Rao, his heirs and successors, at the particular instance of the Honorable Company, engage to abolish in their own family the practice of Infanticide. They also engage to join heartily with the Honorable Company in abolishing the custom generally through the Bhayad of Kutch,

ARTICLE XVIII

Previously to the execution of the deed of guarantee in favour of the Jhareja Bhayad, according to the tenor of the sixteenth Article, a written engagement shall be entered into by them, to abstain from the practice of Infanticide; and specifying that, in case any of them do practise it, the guilty person shall submit to a punishment of any kind that may be determined by the Honorable Company's Government and the Kutch Durbar.

ARTICLE XIX.

The British Resident, or his Assistant, shall reside in Bhooj, and be treated with appropriate respect by the Government of Kutch.

ARTICLE XX.

All supplies, *bonâ fide* for the use of the Honorable Company's troops, shall pass through the Rao's territories free of Rahadaree duties.

ARTICLE XXI

It being contrary to the religious principles of the Jharejas and people of Kutch that cows, bullocks, and peacocks should be killed, the Honorable Company agrees not to permit these animals to be killed in the territory of Kutch, or to permit in any way the religion of the natives to be obstructed.

These twenty-one Articles are binding to the Rao, his heirs and successors, for ever, and to the Honorable Company

Done at Bhooj, the 13th October 1819 A. D.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1th December 1819

NOTE — This Treaty, when ratified consisted of twenty-two Articles. In the year 1828 Article XX was abrogated by order of the Government of Sir John Malcolm, in consequence of which Article XXII of the Treaty as originally concluded, became Article XXI. The abrogation of this Article was approved by the Government of India on the 10th February 1854, and by the Honorable the Court of Directors on the 21th May 1854

Treaty concluded on the 21st May 1822, between the Honorable Company and the Kutch State.

Treaty between the Honorable English East India Company and Maharaja Mirza Rao Shree Desuljee, his heirs and successors, concluded by Charles Norris, Esquire, Resident in Kutch, on the part of the Honorable Company; and by the Jhareja Bhayad Vijerajee Pranjee, of Kotree, Mohajee Chandajee, Bharhjee Alyajee, Bhanjee Pranjee, of Mhowa, Kharajee, and

Jemuljee, on the part of the Rao ; by virtue of full powers from their respective Governments.

ARTICLE I.

The British Government and the Government of Kutch, thinking it expedient that the town and district of Anjar should be transferred to His Highness the Rao of Kutch for a pecuniary equivalent, the tenth Article in the Treaty of Sumvut 1872 (A. D. 1816) is annulled, and the separate Deed therein alluded to is declared void. The sum of Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees 88,000 a year is agreed to by both Governments, as the amount which is to be paid by the Kutch Government to the Honorable Company, in return for the transfer of the town and district abovementioned to His Highness the Rao of Kutch, including in the Anjar district the town of Lakhapoor, the separate Deed of which is declared void.

ARTICLE II.

The town and district of Anjar will be delivered over to the Kutch Government on the 2nd Ashadh Shood, Sumvut 1879, (corresponding with 20th June 1822 A. D.) and the Government of Kutch engages to make good the payment of the sum above stipulated every year, by two half-yearly payments ; the first, of Rupees 44,000, on Poush Shood 2nd, and the second, of Rupees 44,000, on Ashadh Shood 2nd. No diminution of the amount of compensation above fixed, for the town and district of Anjar, shall ever take place ; and the Government of Kutch agrees that, if it shall not be paid regularly at the periods above specified, good and satisfactory assignments of land in full sovereignty, either the Anjar Talooka or other districts, as may suit the Kutch Government, shall be made to the British Government, for the purpose of realizing the amount which may have become due.

ARTICLE III.

Since the establishment of the connection between the two Governments, the British brigade has been cantoned at the foot of the hill-fort of Bhojea, which has remained in the hands of the British. The British Government, from an anxiety to restore the fort to His Highness the Rao, has had the ground in the neighbourhood of Bhoj examined, with the view of removing the camp. One spot only has been found suitable for a cantonment : it is situated to the North of the town, and belongs to Rujgoor Bramins ; and the Government of Kutch being unable to induce the owners voluntarily to surrender this ground, has expressed a wish that the cantonment may remain where it is at present, and continue in the occupation of the British. To this proposal the British Government agrees ; and the Kutch Government engages never to require the British Government to give up the fort, without obtaining by purchase from the proprietors the ground abovementioned, and giving it to the British.

Government, and indemnifying the British Government for any expense which it may have incurred in repairing the fort; which expense, however, is not to exceed the sum of Rupees 45,000.

Dated the 1st Jesht Shood Sumrut 1878, (corresponding with the 21st May 1822 A. D.)

(Signed) CHARLES NORRIS,
Resident at Bhooj.

This Treaty was ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council on the 5th July 1822.

Treaty concluded by the Honorable Company with the Kutch State, under date the 20th September 1832.

Treaty between the Honorable East India Company and Shree Maharaj Mirza Rao Desuljee, his heirs and successors, concluded by Lieutenant Colonel Henry Pottinger, Resident in Kutch, on the part of the Honorable Company, and Jharejas Chandubhoy of Nagurcha, Dosajee of Kotree, Pragjee of Motara, Naronjee of Mhow, Deeda Bhojrajee, and the Minister Dewan Luhmidass Wullubhjee, on the part of His Highness the Rao.

Whereas the Right Honorable John, Earl of Clare, Governor in Council of Bombay, is of opinion that, by the Treaties now in force, a greater sum is required from Kutch than the resources of that Principality can afford, as a proof of which there are now due to the British Government by the Kutch Durbar arrears amounting to 9,75,000 Korees, and which the Kutch Government is unable not only to liquidate, but even to discharge the annual amount stipulated by former Treaties for the pay of the troops and on account of Anjar; the two Governments have therefore agreed to modify existing Treaties, in the manner written in this Engagement, which is dated at Bhooj, on this 20th day of September 1832, being the 11th day of Bhadurwa Vud, 1889 Sumrut.

ARTICLE I.

The 1st and 2nd Articles of the Treaty of the 21st May 1822 are maintained in force only as described in the succeeding Articles of the present Treaty, and the contracting parties do now engage as follows:—

ARTICLE II.

The Honorable East India Company's Government hereby remits (subject to the condition specified in the 4th Article) the equivalent for Anjar, viz. 88,000 Ahmedabad Sicca rupees per annum, fixed by the 1st and 2nd Articles of the

Treaty of the 21st May 1822, together with all arrears now due on that, as well as on any other account, by the Kutch Durbar to the British Government, or which shall be found due on the settlement of the accounts for the past year, that is, the Sumvat 1888, which terminated on the 1st day of July last.

ARTICLE III.

His Highness the Rao Shree Desuljee, his heirs and successors, solemnly agree that the funds stipulated by the 6th Article of the Treaty of October 1819, to be appropriated for the pay of the Kutch subsidiary force, but which it is hereby declared are never to exceed the amount of two lakhs of Ahmedabad Sicca rupees per annum, shall be hereafter regularly, without fail, and under any circumstances whatever, discharged by four quarterly equal instalments, viz. on the 15th days of January, April, July, and October of each year.

ARTICLE IV.

The Kutch Government further engages, that in the event of the British troops in that Principality being greatly diminished, and the necessary payment on account of them being similarly lessened, so as to reduce it below the amount of the above remitted Anjar equivalent, that is, 88,000 Ahmedabad Sicca rupees per annum; or in the event of the entire removal of the troops from Kutch, His Highness the Rao, his heirs and successors, shall still be responsible in either case for making to the British Government an annual payment, amounting on the whole to not less than the above recited Anjar equivalent, or Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees 88,000.

ARTICLE V.

All existing stipulations and engagements which have been entered into by former Treaties between the Honorable East India Company's Government and the Government of Kutch, and which shall not have been altered or modified by the present Treaty, are to remain in full force.

Done at Bhooj, this 20th day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
Lieut. Col., Resident in Kutch.

Large Seal
of the Kutch
State.

(Signed) Jhareja CHANDABHALL, of Nagurcha.
Jhareja DOSAJEE, of Kotree.
Jhareja PRAGJEE, of Motara.

(Signed) Jhareja NARUNJEE, of Mhow.
 Jhareja DEDA BHOJRAJEE.
 Jhareja LUKHMEEDASS WOLLURJEE.



(Signed) W. BENTINCK.
 E. BARNES.
 C. T. METCALFE.
 A. ROSS.

Ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1833.

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
 Secretary to Government.

Treaty concluded between the Honorable East India Company and the Government of Kutch, under date the 5th July 1834.

Whereas, by the 4th Article of the Treaty concluded at Bhooj on the 13th day of October 1819, it was stipulated that a Regency should be formed, with full power to transact the affairs of the Kutch Government until His Highness Mirza Rao Shree Desuljee should have completed his twentieth year, and whereas His Highness will not attain the above described age until, on, or about, the 3rd day of August 1835; nevertheless, the British Government, desirous of affording to His Highness a strong proof of its consideration and friendship, has consented to a modification of the above stipulation, and this Treaty has been this day entered into by Lieutenant Colonel Henry Pottinger, Resident in Kutch, &c. on behalf of the Honorable East India Company, and by the undersigned Jharejas, &c. on behalf of the Rao of Kutch, in virtue of full powers entrusted to them by their respective Governments.

ARTICLE I.

The period for the minority of His Highness the Rao ceasing, shall be altered from the completion of his twentieth year, to Ashadh Shood Beej Sumvut 1891, (corresponding with the 8th day of July 1834 A. D.) on which day the functions of the Regency shall terminate, and His Highness shall be placed in charge of the government of his country, under the constitutional and established advice of his Ministers, and the members of the Jhareja Bhayad.

ARTICLE II.

With a view to the welfare and prosperity of the State of Kutch, and also to relieve His Highness Mirza Rao Shree Desuljee from all vexation and

annoyance on the subject, the British Government reserves to itself, agreeably to the 2nd Article of the Treaty of October 1819, the entire management and control, through the Resident in Kutch, of the Ex Rao Bharmuljee; and will permit no interference, on his part, in any act of the Kutch Government.

ARTICLE III.

All existing engagements between the two States, not modified or altered by this Treaty, are to be considered in full force and efficacy.

Done at Bhooj, on the 5th day of July 1834 (corresponding with Jesht Vud 14th, Samvut 1891).

(Signed) Jhareja KHENGARJEE, of Roha.
 Jhareja CHANDAJEE, of Nagurcha.
 Jhareja DOSAJEE, of Kotree.
 Jhareja PRAGJEL, of Mhow.
 Jhareja SOOMRAJ, of Jera.
 Jhareja SAILBJEE, of Vinjan.
 Jhareja PRAGJEE, of Mohtalla.
 Jhareja JIMULJEE, of Bhara.
 Jhareja RIABJEE, of Mohtara.
 Jhareja GORJEE, of Sootree

(Signed) W. BLUNTICK.
 I. ADAM.
 W. MORRISON.
 E. IRONSIDE.

This Treaty was ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council on the 12th September 1834.

Translation of a Proclamation issued on the 6th February 1836 by His Highness Maha Rao Shree Desuljee, Rao of Kutch, prohibiting the Slave Trade within his Highness' Territory.

Be it known to the principal merchants of Mandvee, and every other merchant as well as trader in Kutch, whether belonging to it or only trading thereto, to all navigators of vessels, and to the inhabitants of Kutch generally, that if any slaves, Negroes or Abyssinians, shall be brought for sale to any seaport, in Kutch after the middle of July next, the vessel conveying them shall be confiscated, and its cargo shall become the property of this Government (Durbai). No petition for its restoration shall be listened to; and

further, the offenders shall be brought to condign punishment, whether they belong to Kutch or to another country. There will be no departure from this resolution : a vessel which brings slaves shall be seized, and summary punishment inflicted on those who navigate her.

The British Government have made arrangements to suppress the trade in slaves throughout the adjacent countries, and it has instructed the officers commanding its ships to seize and retain all vessels bringing slaves. I therefore strictly prohibit, after the date before mentioned, any more slaves being brought into this country. Let all my subjects discontinue this custom, and take heed of this Proclamation, and look to their interests and welfare by attending to it.

*Given at Bhooj, this 5th Maha Vad Sumvut 1892,
(corresponding with A. D. the 6th day of February 1836).*



(True translation)

(Signed) A. BURNES,
Assistant Resident, in charge of the Bhooj Residency.

The following Rules were, on the 8th October 1851, established by His Highness the Rao of Kutch, in supersession of others he had agreed to on the 1st December 1840, exempting, under certain circumstances, Vessels belonging to the Ports of Bombay, of His Highness the Gackwar, and of the Chiefs of Kattewar, from payment of Duties on Goods.

Translation of a Memorandum from His Highness Rao Desuljee to Karbharee Koosulchund Hunsray, Mandvee, Aso Sood 14th Sumvut 1908, A. D. 8th October 1851.

The following rules for the exemption from payment of duties by vessels driven by stress of weather into any of my ports, whilst on their voyage between Bombay and Sind, are in supersession of those* established in the year Sumvut 1897, Magsur Sood 8th, (2nd December A. D. 1840).

RULE I. Vessels from, or belonging to the ports of Bombay,* or those under the Gackwar Government, Joonagur, Noanuggur, Bhowanuggur, Porbunder, Jafferabad, and Mangrol, trading with any ports under the English

* The rules of 1840 being obsolete, are omitted from this Selection.

Government, driven by stress of weather into Mandvee or any other of my ports, shall, providing they depart without having landed their cargo, or any portion of it, be exempt from payment of duty on the same, with the exception of a charge of five Korees which is to be levied as a fee on all vessels under the foregoing circumstances.

RULE II. A vessel driven into Mandvee, &c. under the circumstances above detailed, requiring such repairs as will involve the necessity of landing her cargo, a time will be fixed under which the repairs must be completed and the cargo re-shipped, when no duty will be charged, provided that during that time no attempt be made either by the Tindal, the owners of the boat, or their accredited agents, to defraud me of custom duties, by the surreptitious sale of any portion of the cargo.

RULE III. A vessel driven into Mandvee, &c. under the foregoing circumstances, and being found unseaworthy, her cargo may, within a specific time, be transhipped free of duty charges.

RULE IV. Should a boat be driven into Mandvee, &c. at the close of the season, and be compelled to lay up for the monsoon, security must, in the first instance, be given for the full amount of customs on the whole cargo, when the goods may be landed and warehoused at the expense and risk of the owner, or Tindal of the vessel. The original invoice of the cargo, or an authentic copy, shall be deposited with the custom authorities. At the opening of the season the goods must be re-shipped on board the vessel which brought them, unless she be proved unseaworthy.

RULE V. Should it be proved that the Tindal or owner of a vessel driven into Mandvee, &c. attempt to defraud the custom authorities of duty by the sale of any portion of the cargo, or should they, without satisfactory reason, fail to sail within the period assigned for the completion of the repairs, duty will be chargeable on the full value of the cargo: or should less be re-shipped than was originally landed, or any portion of the cargo have been opened, and a most satisfactory explanation of the cause for so acting not be given, duty will be charged on the whole cargo.

All perishable or damaged articles may be sold under the sanction of the custom house authorities, on payment of the usual duty.

RULE VI. Vessels driven into Mandvee, &c. under the circumstances already set forth, and strictly observing the rules now laid down, shall be allowed to depart on the payment of five Korees only, but the infringement of any one of the rules now established, either by the Tindal, the owner of the vessel, or any one of her accredited agents, shall involve the penalty of payment of duty on the value of the cargo.

Previous to punishing the breakers of the law now promulgated, their case must be reported to me for consideration, the offenders in the mean time

providing approved security for their appearance to answer any charge that may be preferred against them, in default of which they are to be retained in confinement.

The above rules are to be made public, and have effect from the 27th October 1851.

(Signed) RAO DESULJEE.

(True translation)

(Signed) G. HARDING, Lieutenant,
Officiating Assistant Political Agent in Kutch.

INFANTICIDE.

Engagement entered into, on the 9th October 1820, by the Jhareja Chiefs of Kutch, renouncing Female Infanticide.

We, the Jharejas Sugiamjee, Jawunjee, and Soomrajee, of Putree, do hereby engage for ourselves, our heirs and successors, to abstain from the practice of Female Infanticide; and in the event of our continuing this practice, do consent to submit to any punishment that the allied Governments may think proper to inflict upon us, as stipulated in Article XVIII. of the Treaty of Alliance, dated the 13th October 1819, between the Honorable East India Company and Maharaja Muza Rao Shree Desuljee.

Dated 9th October 1820.

(True translation)

(Signed) G. J. WILSON,
1st Assistant Resident.

The above engagement was subscribed to by the following additional Jhareja Chiefs :—

Jhareja NIJIRAJEE and Bhayad, of Roha.
Jhareja KATHIJEE and Bhayad, of Nulyoo.
Jhareja NUTHOOJEE and Bhayad, of Dursuree.
Jhareja KANYAJEE and Bhayad, of Vumotee.
Jhareja BHUNANCE MANSINGJEE and Bhayad, of Kheroe.
Jhareja PRAGJEE and Bhayad, of Mhow.
Jhareja CHANDAJEE and Bhayad, of Nangercha.
Jhareja NOWGHUNJEE and Bhayad, of Kothara.
Jhareja MOMUYAJEE and Bhayad, of Soothri.
Jhareja MOKAJEE and Bhayad, of Tera.
Jhareja ALLYAJEE and Bhayad, of Vinjar.

The Jharejas Sugramjee, Jawunjee, and Soomrajee, of Putree, having entered into a written engagement to abstain from the practice of Female Infanticide, as stipulated in Article XVIII. of the Treaty of Alliance between the allied Governments, the guarantee of the British Government is hereby given to the aforesaid Jharejas, that they, and their heirs and successors, shall be in the full enjoyment of their possessions and rights; they, on their part, performing the services due from them to His Highness the Rao's Government.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS, Resident.

Dated 9th October 1820.

(True translation)

(Signed) G. J. WILSON,

1st Assistant Resident.

This Guarantee was confirmed by the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 27th October 1820.

Renewed Engagement entered into by the Jharja Chiefs of Kutch, under date the 23rd March 1840, renouncing Female Infanticide.

The writing of Jharja Rahejee, Chief of Kotara, is this: In the year of Sumvut 1875 (A. D. 1819) there was a treaty made between the Durbar of Kutch and the English Government. In the 17th Article of that Treaty it was stipulated that we, the Jharejas, would no longer destroy our female children; and in Sumvut 1891 (A. D. 1835) we renewed our engagement to the Durbar on this subject. Now the two Governments have no confidence in the fulfilment of our engagements; therefore we have been summoned, and required to consider the following arrangement:—

I. An accurate account of all the sons and daughters born in the Bhayad shall be rendered yearly to the Durbar, according to a set form.

II. Whenever a newly-born child is destroyed among the Bhayad, the Chief shall give information to the Durbar, within the space of fifteen days, in order that the murderer may be visited with punishment, by fine or otherwise. If the Chief conceals any instance of the crime, or neglects to take such measures as are sure to prevent its concealment from himself, and information of its having been committed reaches the Durbar from another quarter, then the Chief himself shall submit to be heavily fined. It therefore behoves the Chief to take good precautions; and whenever it is ascertained that the wife of a Jharja has been pregnant, and the child is stated to have been born prematurely, or to have died naturally, in such case four respectable men shall take cognizance of the facts, and their verdict shall be reported to the Durbar within fifteen days.

III. The Durbar will keep the amount of all fines inflicted under the 2nd Article in a separate fund, out of which assistance will be given to any poor man who is marrying his daughter, on a representation of the circumstances being made by the Chief.

IV. One or two Mehtas from the Durbar will go round the country, and when they arrive in any of the villages, the Chief will cause accurate lists of all the sons and daughters to be made out for the information of the two Governments.

To the above four Articles I do hereby agree, in behalf of myself and my posterity, to every generation.

Dated Bhooj, 23rd March 1840.

(Signed) JHAREJA RAHEBJEE, of Kotara.

A similar engagement was, on the same day, entered into by the undermentioned Chiefs :—

Jhareja CHANDABHAE, of Nagercha.

Jhareja SOOMRAJEE, of Tera.

Jhareja KHENGARJEE, of Roha.

Jhareja SOOMRAJEE, of Motara.

Jhareja GORJEE, of Sooturee.

Jhareja KULIASING, of Airysir.

Jhareja HUMBERJEE, of Roturee.

Jhareja MONYAJEE, of Gujoor.

Jhareja HUMBERJEE, of Sandan.

Jhareja LUKAJEE, of Assombea.

Jhareja ASSARYAJEE, of Nureeya.

Jhareja JEEHAJEE, of Khcroee.

Jhareja GALEJEE, of Furadee.

Jhareja NATHAJEE, of Bidra.

SUTEE.

Proclamation issued by His Highness the Rao of Kutch, under date the 29th August 1852, on the subject of the abolition of Sutee.

MAHARAJA DEERAJ MIRZA MAHA RAO SHREE DESULJEE causes it to be written to (various functionaries in the districts and Jhareja Chiefs of towns and villages) as follows :—

The Hindoo religion does not forbid the performance of Sutee by a widow on the death of her husband, but the custom prevalent in Kutch of performing

Suttee by women not being widows, as also by males (in some instances), being at direct variance with the (Hindoo) religion, it is desirable that measures should be taken to put an effectual stop to the practice; and you are hereby informed, that whenever any person, standing in any other relation to the deceased than his widow, attempts to commit Suttee, you are to expostulate with such person, explaining the proceedings as being contrary to the said religion. Should, however, these endeavours prove ineffectual, owing to the devil getting into the imagination of the party or from misunderstanding, you are further ordered not only to warn the relations and friends of such party against lending any assistance in carrying out an intention of burning or burying, but also to enjoin them to keep him or her (as the case may be) in safe custody, until recovered from the distraction or temporary madness caused by the occasion.

(True translation)

(Signed) H. W. TREVELYAN,
Acting Political Agent.

*Second Proclamation issued by His Highness the Rao of Kutch,
dated the 16th January 1853.*

The Maharaj Udhiraj Mirza Maharao Shree Desuljee causes it to be written to (functionaries of districts). A Proclamation was issued dated the 1st Bahadurva Shood Pornim (29th August 1852), in which it was said that the widow doing Suttee for her husband was not forbidden in the Hindoo religion, but now you are directed to prevent this rite altogether. Should any one attempt to do so, you are to expostulate with such and explain this prohibition; and if such be found ineffectual, you are directed to use whatever force may be necessary to prevent the rite.

Dated Sunday, Posh Shood 7th Samvat 1909, (equivalent to) 16th January 1853.

(True translation)

(Signed) G. L. JACOB,
Political Agent in Kutch.

*Extracts from a letter from His Highness the Rao of Kutch to
Major G. LeGrand Jacob, Political Agent in Kutch, dated
the 7th February 1853.*

A. C. You wrote me about suppressing Suttee by widows for their husbands, and subsequently counselled me on the subject, as also did Mr. Raikes.

I replied showing the reasons for the existence of this rite and otherwise. It became me. I afterwards took counsel of my Bhayad, and set forth to them all the discussions that have ensued. It was decided upon to abolish Sutee. Their petition to this effect was obtained from some, and the paper sent for the signatures of those absent whom it was proper to address for the purpose. I now send the original document bearing their signatures, retaining myself a copy. But three of my Bhayad, Jharejas Khengarjee of Rohe, Chandojee of Nagercha, and Humeerjee of Kotree have declined signing in the places left for them, on the plea of not having been informed of the discussions between the other Bhayad and myself on the subject; but they have each written letters to my Ministers to say that they consent to the abolition of Sutee, copies whereof are enclosed. Consequently you are now at full liberty to inform Government that the rite is now put an end to, agreeably to the Proclamation which I have issued and transmit copy of.

2. In the above described manner has Sutee been abolished, and I will continue to proscribe it, and enforce attention to the prohibitory order; hence it may be taken for granted that it will not again occur. Nevertheless the rite is according to the Hindoo religion, at departing from which the population is unhappy. It has been handed down to us from olden time, as a religious rite; consequently, notwithstanding the prohibition and my endeavours to see it enforced, it is possible that some ignorant person may, from misunderstanding, or others from the devil getting into their imaginations, still perform this rite: Government must not hold me responsible for any such acts, for it is a hard matter to put a stop suddenly to the wish of great numbers, or for a people to depart from their religion. Consequently I beg that you will represent what is suitable on my behalf in this respect.

Extracts from a Document written by the principal Jhareja Chiefs of Kutch to the Political Agent in that Province, dated Kartick Shood 13th Sumvat 1909, equivalent to the 24th November 1852.

The undersigned Jhareja Bhayad present their compliments, and represent as follows:—

* * * The (Kutch) Durbar observed that to forsake our religion was most unwished for, and that Sutee was not forbidden by it. Nevertheless you had written that other States had abolished Sutee, and His Highness said that it behoved us to reflect that the British Government were supreme, whence it was better to agree in this abolition as others had done, and so comply with the wish of Government, than some day or other to have it forced upon us; wherefore we are desired to consult on this matter.

Sutee.' Durbar now advises us to consent to the abolition. Wherefore we beg to represent that it would have been better had you pointed out from the Shasters any prohibition of the rite; for we are very unwilling to depart from our religion. However, as this has not been done, be it so; the will of the Ruling Power must prevail. We have therefore represented to the Durbar that His Highness may, with our full consent, issue a Proclamation throughout the country prohibiting the rite; and we write to make known the same to you.

Dated Wednesday, Kartick Shood 13th, the year Vikramajeet 1909.

(Signed) Jhareja RAEBJEE, of Kothara, by the
hand of his Koor, MOKAJEE.

[Space left for the name of Jhareja Khengarjee of
Rohe.]

KOOMAR HUMEERJEE, of Tera.

[Space left for the name of Jhareja Chandajee of
Nangerecha.]

Jhareja GORJEE, of Sootrec.

Jhareja SAMIBJEE, of Vinjan.

Jhareja URJUNJEE, of Mothala.

Jhareja ASARIYAJEE, of Nullia.

Jhareja HUMEERJEE, of Sandhan.

Jhareja OMRAJEE of Asoombia.

Jhareja MERAMUNJEE, of Mowa.

Jhareja MALOJEE, of Larja.

[Space left for the name of Jhareja Humoorjee of
Kotrec.]

Jhareja JEEHAJEE, of Kera.

Jhareja BHARAJEE, of Gujjor.

Jhareja GORJEE, of Furadee.

Jhareja SUGRAMJEE, of Pudhul Wara.

Koor GUGJEE, of Tera.

Jhareja NUTHOOJEE, of Nuwinee.

Jhareja SUGRAMJEE, of Putrec.

Jhareja BHOJRAJEE, of Ruttaria.

Jhareja SUTTAJEE and Koor KULLIAN
SINGJEE, of Malia.

Jhareja DEWAJEE, of Jakria.

Jhareja SAMUTSINGJEE, of Adisur.

Jhareja NATHAJEE, of Sunwa.

Weerbhudurs DEWAJEE and AKHIRA-
JEE, of Kunthkot.

Jhareja SULTANJEE, of Koombhardee.

Jhareja MALOJEE, of Kotree.

